"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Showers afternoon or night; winds southerly.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,703. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RELIANCE IS BEATEN BY CONSTITUTION

Defender Leads by a Minute, but Loses by Time Allowance.

Light Breezes for First Day's Run of New York Yacht Club's Fleet from Glen Cove to New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 17.—The first squadron run of the New York Yacht Club fleet from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, which ended here to-day, was signalized by a splendid race between the ninety-footers—Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia. The length of the run was thirty-seven miles, and for half the distance, and in the lightest of breezes Reliance and Columbia fought for the leading position, and each was intermittently successful, Constitution following apparently hopelessly astern. Off Penfield Light however, Constitution, which had been lagging more than a mile astern, picked up a good breeze, caught up to Columbia, passed her, and began rapidly to overhaul the Reliance, which at that time was leading by more than half a mile. Although Reliance had equally as good a breeze as Constitution, the Belmont yacht rapidly lessened the interval and crossed the finish line only 58 seconds behind Reliance.

As Reliance allows Constitution about 2 minutes and 19 seconds over a 37-mile course, the race was a victory for Constitution, and marks the first defeat of Herreshoff's latest wonder. Constitution's victory must not be attributed to luck, for, although Constitution carried a better breeze at the finish, Reliance had the advantage of the faint airs at the start. Constitution's gain, however, was due greatly to her ability to travel with a big ballooner, a quality which she has demonstrated in some of her previous races. Her performance is all the more remarkable in view of the commanding lead which the new yacht had when the wind freshened. Under any consideration, the race does not mean much, for it was a broad reach for nearly the whole distance in very light winds for most of the time and in smooth water all the time. Columbia, although she put up a fine race with Reliance for part of the distance, and, although she several times held a good lead over the new boat, fell astern as soon as Constitution passed her, and finally crossed the line 7 minutes and 12 seconds after Reliance and 6 minutes and 22 seconds after Constitution.

The official summary of the race between the 90-footers is as follows:

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Reliance	11:32:00	5:13:14	5:41:14
Constitution	11:32:00	5:14:12	5:42:12
Columbia	11:32:00	5:30:35	5:48:35

SCHOONER ELMINA LEADS FLEET.

Reliance, although she crossed the finish line the first of the three 90-footers, did not lead the racing fleet into Morris Cove. That honor belongs to Frederick F. Brewster's schooner Elmina, which started in Class C for schooners over 64 feet and not over 80 feet racing measurement, and finished about 7 minutes before Reliance. Then came Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia, in the order named. The 60-footer Weetamoe, which under the new classification is put in Class H, and races against her old rival the Neola, was the next yacht to finish, and led by an easy margin over the big schooners.

The new 43-footer Aspirant, owned by A. & W. Hanan, led her class easily, and added one more to her unbroken string of victories scored during the Larchmont race week. Among her competitors were the Khama, Eelin, Isolde, and Senta.

The Regatta Committee's boat, the Revlera, was at the line at 9:30, the hour appointed for the start from Glen Cove, but at that time the Sound was like a big mill pond, while the sails of two score yachts flapped idly waiting for a breeze. An hour later a little bit of wind drifted in from the southwest, and at 10:35 the preparatory gun was fired. Ten minutes later the starting gun for Classes I, J, and K went off, and F. M. Smith's Effort, with Mr. Smith aboard, was the first to cross the line. Mr. Smith came up in his new fast steam yacht, the Hanoli, and boarded his 43-footer just before the start. Mimosa III, Trenor L. Park's new Crowninshield boat, was the next over, and she was followed by the Lahama, the Fife cutter recently purchased by Seymour J. Hyde, and which sailed her first race on this side of the water to-day. Of nine of the smaller schooners which were sent off at 11 o'clock, the Valmore got away first, while William E. Iselin's Emerald was the first of the larger schooners to cross the line. Morton F. Plant's schooner Ingomar, which looked very handsome in her snowy new suit of canvas, went over the line ahead of the gun and was obliged to recross.

The preparatory gun for the ninety-footers was fired at 11:15, after all the other classes had been sent away, and the warning gun sounded ten minutes later. At that moment all three which had been heading south, and away from the line, went around and made for the line on the starboard tack. All three carried their largest sized club topsails over their lower canvas and had their balloon jib topsails up in stops. The wind was southwesterly and still very light, and there was no disposition on the part of any of the three skippers to get over the line first and run the risk of having his wind taken away by a rival behind him, as the wind made the course a broad reach with the wind over the starboard quarter.

Accordingly, when the starting gun was fired at 11:30, Reliance, which was nearest the line, made no attempt to cross, but held on toward the windward stakeboat. Constitution was under his lee and Columbia was alongside the committee's boat at the leeward end of the line. All three held back until the allotted two minutes had expired, as a result of which they were all handicapped. Columbia went over first to leeward, followed a few seconds later by Reliance at the windward end of the line. Constitution got over last, and was fully half a minute after Reliance. Booms were to port and the three yachts broke out their ballooners crossing the line.

Constitution broke out her spinnaker at 11:42 and Reliance's was broken out a minute later. Columbia got a lively move at the start, but when the spinnakers came in when the yachts had been under way for fifteen minutes, Reliance had managed to increase her lead, while Constitution had dropped behind. Reliance had the weather berth well inshore, and she got the advantage of the tide running out of Oyster Bay. Columbia chose her position half a mile to leeward of Reliance and well out in the middle of the Sound, while Constitution was direct in the wake of the new boat. At 11:55, off Oak Neck Point, Reliance was barely 200 yards ahead, while Columbia, though to leeward, was gaining on her. The gap between was still less when Centre Island buoy was passed at 12:15, and half an hour later Columbia went through Reliance's lee while nearing Oak Neck Point.

BREEZE FOR RELIANCE.

It was not long before Reliance picked up a breeze off shore and again took the lead. The wind, which was freshening some, went around to south-southeast and headed the leading yachts so that Columbia was obliged to do considerable luffing in order to lay her course for New Haven without tacking. In doing so, however, she picked up another breeze, which once more put her ahead of Reliance.

The wind kept heading them, and ballooners were replaced by baby jibtopsails, and when it freed somewhat later on the babies came down and intermediate jibtopsails were sent up. Off Norwalk, when the No. 2 jibtopsails had been replaced by ballooners, Reliance took the lead, and soon began to open out on Columbia, which had luffed up so far that only twenty-five yards of water separated the two boats. The yachts were then nearing Penfield Light, twenty-three miles from the start, and Constitution, which up to that time had been a neglected factor in the race, began to show signs of life, and at 3:25, when Reliance was off Penfield Light, Constitution, though a mile behind, had pulled up on even terms with Columbia, and off Stratford Light was well ahead of her and gaining on the Reliance, being then only half a mile astern of the new boat and an equal distance ahead of Columbia.

The wind then freshened, and, freeing at the same time, gave Constitution, which was to leeward, a considerable advantage. She cut down Reliance's lead every minute, and both yachts, which in the distance seemed almost abreast, made a fine picture as they swept down on the mark, with booms broad off to port and big balloon jibtopsails set. Reliance seemed hardly across the line when Constitution came rushing after her, and bearing off a time-allowance victory.

A big fleet assembled at Morris Cove to-night, and the illuminations attracted crowds to the surrounding shores. Among the yachts which joined the cruise to-day were F. M. Smith's Hanoli, J. Harvey Haden's Columbia, and Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna. The run to-morrow will be from Morris Cove to New London, thirty-nine miles. There the New York Yacht Club fleet will be joined by the fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club.

The summary of the other classes is:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected Time.
Ingomar	11:12:00	5:30:47	6:18:47	6:18:47
Emerald	11:10:24	6:02:30	6:52:06	6:30:42
Ariel	11:12:00	6:21:13	7:09:13	6:53:14
Corona	11:12:00	6:10:38	6:58:38	......
Idler	11:12:00	Did not finish.		
Hildegarde	11:12:00	6:03:08	6:51:08	......
Chanticleer	11:12:00	6:06:15	6:54:15	......

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected Time.
Elmina	11:07:00	5:06:34	5:59:34	5:59:34
Latona	11:07:00	6:57:06	7:50:06	7:39:07
Katrina	11:07:00	6:19:20	7:12:20	6:50:52
Quissetta	11:07:00	5:41:24	6:34:24	......

YAWLS—CLASS G.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected Time.
Vigilant	11:02:00	5:54:49	6:52:49	......

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected Time.
Neola	11:02:00	5:42:34	6:40:34	6:40:34
Weetamoe	11:07:00	5:23:30	6:26:30	6:20:26

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected Time.
Queen Mab	10:57:00	6:39:57	7:42:57	7:42:57
Eelin	10:57:00	6:32:25	7:35:25	7:34:02
Isolde	10:57:00	6:55:57	7:58:57	7:51:06
Effort	10:56:06	5:41:14	6:45:08	6:25:12
Aspirant	10:57:00	5:39:03	6:41:03	6:23:57
Senta	10:57:00	6:53:26	7:56:26	......
Khama	10:57:00	6:50:48	7:53:48	......

SPECIAL—CLASS A.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected Time.
Hildegarde	11:12:00	6:03:08	6:51:08	......
Emerald	11:10:24	6:02:30	6:52:06	......
Chanticleer	11:12:00	6:06:15	6:54:15	......

SPECIAL—CLASS B.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected Time.
Latona	11:07:00	6:57:06	7:50:06	7:39:07
Katrina	11:07:00	6:19:20	7:12:20	7:06:51
Seneca	11:07:00	6:51:22	7:44:22	......
Crusader	11:07:00	......		

SPECIAL—CLASS I.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected Time.
Queen Mab	10:57:00	6:39:57	7:42:57	7:42:57
Eelin	10:57:00	6:32:25	7:35:25	7:34:32
Isolde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Senta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The winners were Ingomar, Elmina, Vigilant, Weetamoe, Aspirant, Hildegarde, Katrina, and Eelin.

LABOR NEED NOT FEAR.

Justice Brewer Says Its Dread of Injunction Is Mistaken—Urges That the Exercise of the Power Be Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 17.—The State Bar Association to-day roundly applauded Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court in his advocacy of extension rather than restriction of the exercise by Federal Courts of the power of injunction. He said that labor organizations misunderstood and misconceived the situation if they imagined that the issuance of injunctions is a blow at their free exercise of their full rights. On this subject he said in part:

"It appears that there is a clamor against the exercise of the equitable power of injunction by the courts. An effort has been made to make of it a political question. Government by injunction has been made the subject of easy denunciation. So far from removing or restricting this power there never was a time when its full and vigorous exercise was worth more to the Nation than it is to-day.

"As the population becomes more dense and as their interests grow and crowd each other, the restraining power of a court of equity is of far greater importance than the punishing power of a court of criminal law. I am aware that the labor organizations are especially sensitive and think the injunction is used against them and to their prejudice. But they will come to see that there is no thought of disturbing them in the peaceful exercise of their rights, but only to prevent wrong and violence."

Justice Brewer attacked the growing tendency toward concealment of judicial proceedings, especially in divorce cases. He thought it better that no divorces be granted than that the proceedings be held in secret. He thought no man should be rich enough to draw a veil over a court of justice.

He criticised Congress for giving judicial powers affecting the rights and liberties of persons to administrative officers, and insisted that no man's person should be subject to disposal except when he has had a full hearing in a proper tribunal.

The Justice advocated taking the pardon power away from executives and placing it in the hands of tribunals, no pardons to be issued without a hearing. He argued that the bench should be purged of politics and life tenure of office and pensions be given Judges.

MRS. THOMAS GETS DIVORCE.

Chicago Court Grants Decree to the Wife of Gen. Samuel Thomas's Son on Ground of Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A plain case of desertion against Dr. Harold E. Thomas, son of Gen. Samuel Thomas of New York, was proved in Judge Dunne's court to-day, and Mrs. Ada Blandy Porter Thomas was granted a decree of divorce. Unlike the case before Judge Bishop a year ago last March, the hearing was devoid of sensations. Mrs. Thomas and her mother, Mrs. Blandy, were the only witnesses. By agreement Mrs. Thomas's cross bill for separate maintenance was amended to one for divorce, and the decree was granted.

By the decree Mrs. Thomas is to receive $45,000 in cash, which is to be in lieu of any property or money Dr. Thomas may acquire in the future or any dower rights, and $45,000 is given in trust for the child, Eleanor Augusta Thomas. The entering of the decree is the closing scene of the divorce suit that has been pending in the Cook County courts for nearly two years.

Gulf Route to England for Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—Agents of the Gulf and Atlantic Steamship Companies are now in the Kansas and Oklahoma wheat belts contracting with the elevator men for the shipment of wheat direct to Liverpool via the Gulf and Atlantic Ocean. It is claimed that the water route via Galveston will save the farmers and grain dealers over $100,000.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES, with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Religious.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 11.
Weather Report.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

NEGRO ARRESTED IN ROXBURY MURDER CASE

Charles Jackson, a Driver, Had Pawned Watch of Bronx Victim.

Had Lived in That Part of City, and When Captured Had Scratches on His Face.

Charles Jackson, twenty-nine years old, colored, a driver, of 538 West Fiftieth Street, was arrested at his home last night suspected of being the man who murdered Charles W. Roxbury, the tea taster, a week ago last night in River Avenue, in the Bronx.

The man, according to Inspectors McClusky and Titus, is the person who pawned Mr. Roxbury's watch, which was taken at the time of the murder. The watch was found in the pawnshop of S. Gross, at 445 Tenth Avenue. The pawnticket for it was found in the possession of Jackson's wife, to whom he had given it. He admits pawning the watch, but says he found it at the Barnum & Bailey Circus, in Danbury, Conn., last Wednesday. He says he knows nothing about the murder. He has several scratches on one cheek that appear to have been received in a fight.

When the watch number was found Inspector McClusky sent for Detective Payton of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, the only colored detective in the department. This man knows the Bronx pretty well, and he was detailed to work on the case.

The watch was gold cased and had been purchased at Benedict's in 1898 by Roxbury's mother, who presented it to him.

Detectives went to the jewelry store, and after a three days' hunt in the books managed to find the case and movement numbers. The case number was 47,130 and the movement number 7,505,274.

With the numbers and a fair description of the watch, detectives went hunting in every pawn shop in this and neighboring cities. They located the shop in which the watch had been pawned last Wednesday. It had been pledged for $15.

Charles H. Hanley was the clerk who had paid out the money on it. He remembered the man who had pawned it, and he described him as a negro with scratches on his cheek, wearing a black soft hat pulled down over his eyes.

This description was somewhat like the one that Miss Lillian Tomasch, who was with Roxbury the night of the murder, gave of the man who struck her companion. She said he had a slouch hat pulled down over his face, very white eyes, and large ones. This would fit a negro. Then the negro detective was sent for.

Payton went around the Bronx and found that Charles Jackson had been employed by Contractor John C. Rodgers, who has part of the subway work. Jackson lived at Gerard Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. Payton learned that the man had moved down town, and he managed to locate him in the house in Fiftieth Street, on the west side of town.

It was Thursday when Payton got the man's location, and he got a lot of detectives. The man was not at home Thursday night, and the house was watched all that night and all day yesterday.

Payton, with Detectives McCafferty, Charlton, and Carter, went to the house last night, and they waited for the man to come around. He got there late in the evening, and he was arrested.

The negro readily admitted that he had pawned the watch, and when shown the piece of jewelry, he said:

"That's it. Yes, I pawned it."

The man said he had been to Danbury and had been employed by the Barnum & Bailey Circus while it was there. He said he was walking about the tents Wednesday of last week when he found the watch. He said he pawned it Saturday.

When asked how he had received the scratches on his face, Jackson said that he got them Thursday night by falling against a door. Surgeons will probably examine the cuts to see how old they are.

Inspector McClusky said last night that he had a witness in the case, but he refused to have anything further to say on that feature of the case.

MAN KILLED IN FRONT OF BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.

Trolley Car Ran Him Down—Watch and a Volume of Poe's Works Found on Him.

There was tremendous excitement last night at Brighton Beach when a trolley car ran down and killed a man in front of the Brighton Beach Hotel. Great crowds gathered about the scene of the accident, denounced the company, and threatened the motorman.

Trolley car No. 664 of the Franklin Avenue branch of the Coney Island and Smith Street line, crowded with passengers going to Coney Island, was going at a lively rate when it struck a man. The shock was so great that the fender of the car was torn off and the passengers were almost thrown from their seats. There was no sign of the man and a search was made for him.

The passengers and others who had crowded about the car insisted that he must be under it, although he could not be seen. What looked like a body was jammed in and around the front trucks. Ambulance Surgeon Kane of the Emergency Hospital, who had been summoned, crawled under the car to look for a patient, and coming back said that the man was jammed in the trucks, was dead, and must have been instantly killed.

About an hour after the accident occurred a wrecking car arrived from the Brooklyn yard and raised the car. The body was found to be badly cut, and none of the employes of the railroad company would touch it. Undertaker Harlon of Coney Island was then sent for, and he placed the body in a coffin and took it to his establishment.

The man seemed to be about thirty-seven years of age, and was dressed in a dark cutaway coat and dark trousers, and wore a dark felt hat. In a pocket was found an open-faced gold watch, and under the body was a volume of Poe's works.

R. W. Burns, the motorman of the car, was arrested and locked up in the Coney Island Station. He said that he did not see the man in front of the car, and had had no chance to turn off the power.

MADE INSANE BY ICE WATER.

Overheated Man Took Too Much of It and Attacked His Fellow-Employes.

Peter Marks, a fireman, employed in the Lion Coffee Mills of the American Sugar Refining Company, at North Third Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, drank freely of ice water while overheated early yesterday morning, and it made him insane. While in that condition he tried to choke several of his fellow-employes, and it became necessary to take him to the Eastern District Hospital.

Marks went to work on the midnight shift and labored continuously at the furnace until 2 o'clock. Then he suffered so severely from the heat that he ran to a tub where ice was kept for emergency purposes and drank a large quantity of ice water.

It seemed to make him demented at once, and he became so violent that it required five men to hold him down. An ambulance took him to the Eastern District Hospital, where hypodermic injections of morphine and other opiates were administered. These quieted him, but left him in a serious condition.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

G. W. BEAVERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN INDICTED.

Ex-Postal Official Named as Subject of a Grand Jury's Bill—Extraordinary Secrecy Maintained by Officials.

It was announced in Brooklyn yesterday in positive terms that a bench warrant had been issued for the arrest of George W. Beavers, ex-chief of the Salaries and Allowances Division of the Post Office Department. It was declared that the warrant was based on an indictment found by the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn on Thursday.

It was learned on investigation that a warrant had been issued and that both indictments found Thursday are against one man. So far as could be learned the warrant had not been served up to a late hour last night.

Extraordinary secrecy as to the indictments, and the name of the man for whom the warrant had been issued, was maintained by the Federal authorities. United States District Attorney Youngs would not even admit that a warrant was out in the case, and positively refused to discuss the matter in any way.

When United States Judge Edward B. Thomas, to whom the indictments had been handed up, was seen last night he would not say whether or not a warrant had been issued. He said no one had been arraigned before him during the day in connection with the Post Office case, and that as he was about to retire no one would be brought before him during the night.

The indictments upon which the warrant was issued are understood to have been found in connection with the sale of Brandt-Dent cash register machines to the Post Office Department. Ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs and George F. Miller, an agent of the company, were indicted recently as a result of the Grand Jury's investigation into this matter. One of the indictments found on Thursday is said to charge an ex-official with accepting a bribe of $840 in one instance.

Mr. Beavers could not be found at his home in Borough Park last night. It was said there that he was in Manhattan, and that it was not known when he would return home. Mr. Beavers has been in frequent consultations with his lawyers in Manhattan during the last few days, and he was at their office in Manhattan either late yesterday afternoon or early last evening.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Reports from Brooklyn this afternoon that George W. Beavers had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury caused chagrin among postal officials here. They declared that the publicity was premature and declined to discuss the matter on the ground that the time is not yet ripe for a statement.

Investigation of Mr. Beavers's actions has been in progress at intervals since his sudden resignation from office last Spring. Many matters affecting his administration of the salaries and allowances division of the Post Office Department have been probed into. One of the first results was the cancellation of 3,046 promotions that had been passed on by him, to take effect at Post Offices throughout the country during the present fiscal year.

It is said that the case on which the present action of the Grand Jury is based is of recent development. The Inspectors have worked continuously on the investigation, and it is declared that it was only within the last two or three days that the evidence finally was secured that furnished a basis for action by the Grand Jury.

Chief Post Office Inspector Cochran has made several mysterious trips to New York in connection with the inquiry, and Inspector Walter S. Mayer of Chicago, who worked up the case against August W. Machen, the former head of the free delivery service, has figured conspicuously in obtaining the evidence placed in possession of the District Attorney at Brooklyn.

Mr. Mayer made a hurried trip here Wednesday night to report the situation to the department.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow conferred with several of his assistants immediately after he learned of the reports of the action of the Grand Jury. Subsequently he refused to answer all questions on the subject.

There whereabouts of Mr. Beavers are said not to be known to officials here.

PUZZLE IN DRIGGS CASE.

Declaration in Court That He Was Only a Congressman-Elect When Interested in Contract.

United States Judge Thomas, in Brooklyn, yesterday heard a motion by Kellogg & Rose, counsel for George F. Miller, indicted on a charge of having paid money to ex-Congressman Driggs in connection with a Government contract for the sale of cash registers, to quash the indictment against Miller.

Mr. Rose raised an interesting point in the case in his argument. He contended that it had not been shown in any of the indictments, nor could it be shown, that Driggs was a qualified member of Congress at the time of the procurement of the contract for the delivery of the cash registers to the Government, although he did receive money from Miller on the cashier agreement after he had been sworn in as a member of Congress in 1899.

In reply District Attorney Youngs argued that Driggs had accepted his pay from the Government in monthly installments between the time he was elected and the time he duly qualified as a member of Congress.

Mr. Rose met this by declaring that the statutes clearly distinguished between a member of Congress formally sworn in and a member-elect, which, at the time the contract was procured, Driggs was in reality.

In drawing his pay, Mr. Rose contended Driggs was simply doing so as a member-elect and as a private individual, to all intents and purposes. A private individual, counsel maintained, had a right to enter upon a Government contract while drawing Government compensation up to the time of taking the oath of office.

That this was one of the principal features of the case, and would have to be met by the prosecution was suggested by Judge Thomas. The Court could not understand how a person accused could be considered guilty if he were not disabled by statute from performing a contract.

Col. Youngs contended that the payment of the money was the gist and essence of the crime, and he felt confident that the Court would agree with this when the briefs were reviewed.

"I do not think so," replied Judge Thomas. "I believe it should be made reasonably clear whether a member-elect of Congress is to be considered a member of Congress."

The court directed that briefs be submitted by Sept. 1.

LOCKED IN A BURNING ROOM.

Factory Employe Hurt Through Carelessness of Somebody.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—Joseph Malouf, an employe of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, was operating a cotton picking machine yesterday afternoon when a foreign substance got into the cotton, and it caught fire. The room is metal-lined for just such emergencies, and when a fire occurs the operator is supposed to run from the room and give the alarm.

When Malouf ran to the door he found it fastened. Some time later another employe went to the room and opened the door from the outside, and found the cotton burning and the man lying on the floor almost dead from burns. Malouf is in a critical condition in the hospital here.

Telegraph Rate Reduction.

LONDON, July 17.—The International Telegraph Conference, which met recently in London, has arranged for considerable reductions in rates and has decided that any pronounceable combination of ten letters will be accepted as a word in code messages.

JAMES M'N. WHISTLER DIES IN LONDON

Celebrated American Artist Unexpectedly Passes Away.

He Was Born in Lowell, Mass., in 1834—Entered West Point—Some of His Well-Known Works.

LONDON, July 18.—James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the celebrated American artist, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 74 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, at the age of sixty-nine years. His death came unexpectedly, although for some time he had been seriously ill.

This morning's papers publish elaborate obituary notices, recognizing the distinguished and unique personality of Whistler, whose genius greatly dominated European art of the present generation. While admitting that it is a question for posterity to decide his exact position as a painter, it is generally conceded that he was a consummate etcher.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It may safely be prophesied that the light of his genius will but burn the brighter when his self-asserted individuality has been a little forgotten or, at any rate, obscured."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is mortifying to think that there is no example of his work in the public galleries of London, where he lived and worked so many years."

It is twenty-five years since the famous case, "Whistler versus Ruskin," was tried. In the history of art it might be two hundred years, so completely has the point of view of the critics and the public changed, so completely has the brilliant genius of the man whom Ruskin called a "coxcomb" been vindicated.

And yet, even now, there are no standards by which one can judge his work, by which one can form an estimate of his true place in the ranks of the world's great artists. That he is among them is not doubted; just how high up among them is not so clear. It is only once or twice in a century that the originator of a new style in art or literature appears, and it takes at least a century for the world to recover from the dazed condition into which it is thrown by such a man's work.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler was a native of Lowell, Mass., where he was born in 1834. He was, therefore, nearly seventy years old at the time of his death, which will probably be a surprising fact to most people, for if ever a man lived whose manner and behavior conveyed the impression of youth, it was he. Details in regard to his early life are not easily ascertained.

His father and his elder brother were among the engineers who developed the great Russian railway system, and James was taken to Russia when he was a child. He returned to this country when he was twelve years old, and later he entered West Point. "If salicylate had been a gas I should have been a soldier," he once said, in referring to his failure to pass his examination at the Military Academy. It was extremely lucky for the art world that salicylate is not a gas.

At West Point one can see to this day a painting which Whistler executed when he was a cadet there. There is nothing remarkable about it, even viewed in the favorable light which a knowledge of the artist's after achievements suggests. Later on, however, when Whistler was connected with the Coast Survey, he engraved many a fancy head and landscape at the side of his more formal topographic work (which habit led to the severing of his connection with that branch of the United States Government) that exhibited great mastery of the graver and extraordinary promise.

In 1855 Whistler went to England, and shortly afterward moved to Paris, and studied under Gleyre, who was a painter of classic and early Christian subjects in the Neo-Greek style. Needless to say, one looks in vain in Whistler's work for any trace of Gleyre's teaching.

There are no means of tracing the gradual growth of the "Whistler manner" in the artist's work. A portrait of himself which he etched in 1859 is in existence, and shows almost all the characteristics of his later productions. The year it was executed he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, and four years later he settled in London.

It was in 1863 that Whistler's first famous painting was executed. It was the exquisite "Femme Blanche," now known as the "Symphony in White, No. 1: The White Girl." Nowadays it is hard to believe that it was rejected at the Salon. Such, however, was the case, though the painting, when shown at the Salon des Refusés, made a great sensation in the art world of Paris. In the next ten years some of the artist's best known masterpieces were painted, including the portrait of Carlyle and the "Portrait de Ma Mère." It was only poetical justice that the latter picture should have been bought for the Luxembourg.

From the time he settled in London Whistler's output of work was remarkable. One painting after another, now regarded as a chef d'oeuvre was produced. Merely to catalogue them all would take up considerable space. The "Sarasate," the "Lady Meux," the "Harmony in Gray and Green: The Ocean," the "Falling Rocket," the "Miss Alexander," the "Symphony in White No. 3"—each title conveys to the art lover familiar with the master's work an impression of tender color, exquisite line, fluency of modeling, and refined tone values. And at the same time Whistler was producing etchings, which collectors now seek as eagerly as those of Rembrandt or Méryon, and which would have made his reputation had he never held a palette in his hand.

Of Whistler, the wit, the maker of paradoxes, the epigrammist, the master of the "gentle art of making enemies," it is perhaps unnecessary to speak. The general public is quite familiar with his achievements in this direction, and for a long time was under the mistaken impression that it was all done for self-advertising. It is safe to say that this side of his career will be forgotten. His work will remain.

EVANSVILLE MILITIA MAY BE INDICTED.

Bitter Feeling Against Them for Firing On Rioters—Many Have Lost Their Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 17.—Much bitter feeling has developed here against Capt. Julius Blum and members of the local military company which fired into the mob in front of the jail on Monday night, July 6, when half a dozen people were killed outright and four more died of their wounds.

The Grand Jury is now in session investigating the cause of the riot and shooting, and it is believed that members of the militia are to be indicted for murder. The riot incident may lead to the disbanding of the local company.

Organized labor is especially bitter toward the military, and threats have been made that firms that continue to employ members of the company will be boycotted. The Evansville Business Association passed a vote of praise for the company for the manner in which it upheld the law on the night of the trouble. At that meeting Major Rosencrans, a manufacturer, reported that a number of members of the militia have been discharged from their situations since the riot. The association expressed by vote its condemnation of this, and pledged itself to try and secure situations for all men who lose their places.

Capt. Blum is connected with a large grocery company, and the firm was notified by the representatives of organized labor that unless Capt. Blum was discharged the business would be boycotted by laboring people. The next day the grocery company was told by the Good Citizens' League that if it discharged Capt. Blum they would institute a boycott against the business. The firm has announced that Capt. Blum is in its employ to stay.

Remember all R. R. tickets between N. Y. and Albany are good via Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

DEATH IN ILLINOIS STORM.

Eight Persons Killed by a Tornado in Two Towns—Fatalities in Other Places and Many Persons Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 17.—Four persons were killed and many others were injured by a tornado which descended upon this town at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The storm started southwest of the town and extended for fifteen miles, although only a block wide. The storm came up suddenly, but those outdoors could hear the noise of the tornado fully five minutes before it broke upon them, giving them ample time to get into their cellars.

The beautiful campus of the Advent College is a terrible wreck, its tall trees under which this association holds its annual camp meeting is nothing but a mass of broken limbs. The wires of the two telephone companies are all down, and it is impossible to communicate anywhere. The electric light wires are also down, and the town is in total darkness. Many living in town and country have lost horses and cattle.

The dead are Miss Ora Lundy, nineteen years old; Miss Cora Boisdorf, fifteen years old; —— Blummel, a thirteen-year-old boy; —— Schemmel, a four-year-old boy. Nearly every member of the Boisdorf family was injured. Some of the injured may not live until morning.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., July 17.—Streator was struck by a wind and rainstorm this afternoon at 5:45 o'clock, which lasted only fifteen minutes, but killed four persons and did much damage. The dead are Edward Bivans, aged thirty-five; Purcell Curkell, aged twenty-eight; John Boyle, aged forty-five, and Samuel Brown. Upward of twenty persons were injured by the collapse of the amphitheatre at the race track and the toppling over of houses. Several are seriously injured and will die. Among these are Mrs. Boyle, who was crushed while seated at her home. Her husband was killed.

Emington and Campus, two small towns on the Wabash Railroad line, suffered severely from the storm. At Emington several houses were utterly demolished and four persons were seriously, if not fatally, injured. The wires between these towns and Peoria are all down, and only the most meagre reports are obtainable. At Campus one man was killed while two others sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

The tornado was accompanied by a terrific rain storm which washed out bridges and culverts and thousands of feet of railroad track. Reports from those two towns are to the effect that the loss to buildings and crops is very heavy.

BELMONT CHAUFFEUR ARRESTED IN HEMPSTEAD.

Banker Had Just Left Automobile When Hempstead Constables Acted on Speed Charge.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 17.—Charles Bartels, chauffeur for August Belmont, was again arrested to-day for alleged excessive speeding of Mr. Belmont's machine. Bartels had taken Mr. Belmont to the Glenwood landing, where Mr. Belmont boarded a launch to be taken to his yacht Satellite, on which he now is on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. In the machine with Bartels on the return trip were August Belmont, Jr., Raymond Belmont, and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, who had gone to the landing with Mr. Belmont.

Deputies Bloxom, Brown, Curran, and Garvin halted the machine on Cedar Swamp Road, near Glen Cove, claiming that the machine had exceeded the limit. They alleged a measured eighth of a mile was done in 16 seconds. Bartels, before Justice Remsen this afternoon, set up the claim that he was not exceeding the limit, but even if he was he violated no law, as the road was not posted, and he could go a mile a minute if he desired. Mrs. Bird and August Belmont, Jr., made statements denying the machine was traveling fast. The case was set down for Thursday next.

SAILED 1,400 MILES WITH RUDDER GONE.

Gloucester Captain Improvised Steering Apparatus and Got Home in Thirteen Days.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 17.—Having brought his vessel 1,400 miles after losing her rudder, Capt. Vincent Nelson of the schooner Fernwood landed safely here today. By the use of a drag made of material found on board his vessel he had steered his craft through fog and darkness and reached here in thirteen days. Capt. Nelson was fishing on the eastern part of the Grand Banks when the Fernwood's rudder broke away and was lost.

He decided to make a steering apparatus out of the chicken pens used for holding the fish as the dories are unloaded. The drag, when completed, was dropped astern and made fast by guys brought up over each quarter of the vessel.

When the schooner got under way two men were stationed at each guy to operate the appliance. The rudder towed hard and the wind was fickle, so that progress was slow. Day and night all hands were on deck, and every precaution was taken, as fog enveloped them by day and darkness by night.

Early to-day, when the schooner turned Eastern Point the crew was overjoyed, and when the vessel was berthed and her condition became known both Captain and crew received many congratulations. The Captain's feat is considered extraordinary by the seamen of this city.

AUTO KILLS A BICYCLIST.

One man was killed and another seriously injured in an automobile accident at Highway Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, last night. The dead man was John Wright of 441 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn. The other was Theodore Robb of 256 Fortieth Street, that borough. The two were riding a tandem bicycle when an automobile truck, owned by Drandall & Godley of 155 Franklin Street, Manhattan, and in charge of Thomas Osey, crashed into them.

The bicyclists were thrown to the ground and the tandem was wrecked. An ambulance call was sent in to the Norwegian Hospital, and when the doctor arrived it was found necessary to amputate Wright's left leg. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island, where he was found to be suffering also from internal injuries and contusions of the head and face. He died at 1 o'clock this morning. Robb was taken to the Norwegian Hospital. Osey was arrested.

QUIT CIRCUS FOR FARM.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 17.—When the Forepaugh-Sells Brothers' circus reached this place it was practically without tentmen, all the laborers having left them as they passed through the wheat territory. The farmers of that section are so hard pressed for harvest hands that they offer every inducement to secure men.

The allurements of the agriculturalists proved too strong for the 200 tentmen with the circus. They, a few at a time, deserted until only about ten men were left. The circus people secured enough local help to raise the tents and give the performance. The showmen used every effort to stop the depletion of the ranks, but without avail.

Under the circumstances men arrested for vagrancy are given severe sentences.

POPE'S CONDITION SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

But the Doctors Entertain No Hope of His Recovery.

They Say, However, He May Survive for Days and Even Weeks.

Another Operation Again Postponed, as the Liquid in the Pleura Has Not Increased — The Pontiff Calmer Yesterday.

ROME, July 18.—2:15 A. M.—The physicians attending Pope Leo, although they do not entertain the least hope of his recovery, consider his general condition to be somewhat better than it was twenty-four hours ago, whereas they expected that it would become much worse.

The liquid in the pleura has not continued to rise, and the doctors decided yesterday further to postpone a third operation. They have marked the level reached by the liquid with a dermographic pencil on the Pope's side, and think the liquid amounts to about 1,200 grams. Considering the physical condition of the Pontiff, the doctors do not think it possible that his body can absorb the liquid, as might a strong, young, well-nourished organism.

It is the opinion of Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni that, unless a complication arises, the Pope may live for days and even weeks.

At midnight it was announced that his Holiness showed less aversion to nourishment, and that he had taken half a cup of consomme, a piece of toast, and a few sips of old wine. At this hour the Pope is reported to be in a somewhat quieter sleep than he had last night, although his breathing is perhaps not so easy.

In all the two weeks of his illness the Pontiff scarcely had a quieter day than yesterday. He was calmer, and his breathing was better. He took very frequently sips of meat broth, alternated with tiny quantities of chicken gelatine.

His Holiness is now reduced almost to a skeleton. When he is asleep he appears to be dead. His cheeks are sunken, his eyes are hollow, and his jaws are exceptionally prominent, the skin being tightly drawn over the bones. When awake the Pontiff usually appears to retain life only in his brilliant black eyes. While he does not want any one constantly in his room, he rings frequently for trivial causes, thus showing his desire for companionship.

YESTERDAY'S BULLETINS.

ROME, July 17.—At 9:30 A. M. to-day the following bulletin was issued by Pope Leo's physicians:

His Holiness had during the night some hours of sleep, together with short periods of slight excitement. The level of the pleuric liquid is maintained within the limits already noted without seriously troubling the Pontiff. The personal condition of the august patient presents no noteworthy change. His pulsation is 88, respiration 30, and temperature 36.5 centigrade.
LAPPONI.
MAZZONI.

At 8 P. M. the following bulletin was issued:

The day has been passed calmly enough. The august patient had intervals of rest and his general condition is a little less depressed. Pulsation, 88; respiration, which is less superficial, 32; temperature, 36.9 centigrade.
LAPPONI.
MAZZONI.

POPE SHOWS MORE ACTIVITY.

His Holiness Asks That Mass Be Celebrated, and Receives Rampolla and Pifferi.

ROME, July 17.—The Pope this morning gave fresh proof of his wonderful memory, saying:

"To-day is the fête of St. Leo. I have never failed to assist at mass on this day since, when almost a boy, I came to Rome to participate in the jubilee of Leo XII. I wish to hear mass to-day."

The Pontiff's desire was immediately gratified by Mgr. Marzolini, who celebrated mass, as he did yesterday, in the chapel adjoining the sick room.

After the visit of the doctors this morning the Pope said he could not stay in bed, as it made him restless. His limbs were uncomfortable and he felt pains all over his body. Therefore he wished to go back to his armchair. No opposition was offered, as the doctors think that nothing now can do the Pope much harm. But, to the Pontiff's astonishment, he found he could not dress himself, as he did some days ago, or walk to his chair, so his ever watchful valet, Pio Centra, assisted by Seneca, another valet, clothed the Pope and almost carried him to the armchair, his Holiness frequently thanking his faithful servants and remarking that they must be very tired.

The Pope understands the gravity of his condition and says he is ready to die, but he does not realize the imminence of his danger, as again demonstrated when his confessor, Mgr. Pifferi, asked to see him. The Pontiff, on being informed of the Monsignor's request, replied, somewhat petulantly:

"Not now. Tell him I shall not die without calling for him."

Later in the day, however, the Pope received Mgr. Pifferi, and then had a short sleep.

The Pope to-day also received Cardinal Rampolla, who remained in the sick room only a few minutes. He again gave the Pontiff a full report of the prayers offered on his behalf all over the world. His Holiness, raising both hands, said:

"I bless all those who pray to God for me."

Dr. Lapponi, wishing to leave the Vatican to-day on urgent personal business, asked permission of the Pontiff, who not only said "Yes" readily, but added: "I am so glad to have you go. I feel great remorse

as you are all perfect martyrs on my behalf." Dr. Lapponi remained away from the sick room half an hour.

PREPARING FOR THE CONCLAVE.

ROME, July 17.—Preparations for the expected conclave continue.

A huge spit, 12 feet long, which has been used for roasting food for the conclaves since the time of Gregory XVI., was brought from an old storeroom to-day, and will be employed to roast quarters of beef for the isolated Cardinals while they are deliberating in the conclave over the election of the successor to Pope Leo XIII.

RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE DISTRIBUTE LEAFLETS.

They Are Intended to Discredit the Idea of Constitutional Government—Point to France.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times's "Russian correspondents" say that the Secret Police of St. Petersburg are adopting the tactics of the revolutionaries and distributing "underground" leaflets among the workingmen in the pretended name of a workmen's group which they call the "Group of Thinking Workmen."

One of these leaflets discredits the idea of constitutional government as likely to lead to the rule of the bourgeoisie, which would be more detrimental than the fatherly rule of the Czar. The leaflet points to the example of France, where the workmen, deceived by the revolutionists, have been subjected to the power of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, it is declared, Russians should reject the revolutionary teaching and recognize that the Government is meeting them half way by granting them permission to form unions.

RUSSIA'S SUMMARY ACTION.

London Times's View of the Rejection of America's Kishineff Petition.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 18.—Sornely, a well-known contributor to the Siècle, commenting upon the action of the Russian Government with regard to the Kishineff outrages, says:

"Among those who consider the massacre not to indicate an irreproachable administration are a number of European journalists who have expressed that culpable idea in their papers. The Russian Government has replied by preventing all of the Czar's subjects from subscribing to the papers. * * * Under such circumstances the Government has an exceptionally easy task, perhaps too easy."

The Times says editorially to-day that Russia in refusing to receive the American Kishineff petition is within her rights. Technically Russia's position is consistent and irrefragable. But this particular matter is one wherein, as the action of the United States Government has shown, considerations of ordinary humanity and justice are involved which may reasonably be considered as strong enough to override the technicalities of diplomacy.

It will not perhaps tend to convince the world of the strength of Russia's case in the deplorable Kishineff incident or of her intention to amend her policy toward her Jewish subjects in the future, the article continues, that she should treat an important temperate expression of opinion from America so summarily. It is impossible that so striking a demonstration by the Government of a great people should not penetrate Russia's officialdom and come to the notice of the Czar.

HANGED HIMSELF ON TRAIN.

Gottlieb Metzger Attempts Suicide on Way from Maryland to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Gottlieb Metzger, a well-dressed man, is lying at the City Hospital in a critical condition resulting from an attempt to commit suicide in an incoming Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern passenger train from the East. Metzger boarded the train at Oakland, Md., and shortly after tried to jump from a window and to break through the vestibule door. Finally he locked himself in the toilet room, and by cutting a sleeve from his coat and using two or three handkerchiefs succeeded in hanging himself.

Seeing his seat vacant, the conductor broke open the door and found Metzger almost dead as the train was entering the city. He was cut down and sent to the hospital.

HUGHES IN SANITARIUM.

Reported That Missing Assemblyman Has Been Ill for Weeks.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., July 17.—It was reported here to-day that Gen. William H. Hughes, Republican Assemblyman from Washington County and candidate for re-election, who disappeared earlier in the week, was in a sanitarium, and that he had been sick for several weeks. This fact may account for his financial troubles, for he received an offer recently of $250,000 for property containing slate deposits said to be the most valuable in America, the product of which has increased in twenty years from 16,000 to 63,000 squares a year.

Mrs. Sarah Hughes, his stepmother, who has a claim against him of $42,000, and other creditors have begun bankruptcy proceedings against Gen. Hughes and seek to have a trustee named by the creditors.

RAILWAY MEN TRANSFERRED.

Promotions and Changes Announced by Norfolk and Western.

ROANOKE, Va., July 17.—The Norfolk and Western Railway to-day announced the following changes in the traffic department of that road, effective July 15:

F. S. Davant is appointed Freight Traffic Manager, with offices at Roanoke; J. R. Ruffin is appointed General Freight Agent, with offices at Roanoke; F. C. Bryan is appointed Division Freight Agent, with offices at Columbus, Ohio, to succeed J. R. Ruffin; C. H. Kingsbury is transferred from Pittsburg, Penn., to Chicago as General Western Freight Agent; S. B. Bridges, Commercial Agent, transferred from Indianapolis to Pittsburg, Penn.; T. M. Hume, from Columbus, Ohio, to Indianapolis as Commercial Agent.

POLICE PENSION DEFICIENCY.

John W. Booth, chief examiner for the Commissioner of Accounts, reported to Mayor Low yesterday that there will be a deficiency in the police pension fund for the current year amounting to $258,862. This will be the first year that there has been a deficiency, and grows out of the great monthly increase in the expenditures of the fund.

At the present time the monthly pension roll, according to Mr. Booth's report, amounts to nearly $90,000, and the average increase from month to month exceeds $1,500. To meet the demands on the fund for this year $1,100,000 will be required. The estimated resources of the fund for the year amount to $805,000, and there is an unexpended balance for 1902 of $41,696.44, making a total of $846,696.44 toward the expenditures of the fund.

Marion Crawford on Pope Leo's Successor.

No one in all Christendom could write so authoritatively, so comprehensively, so interestingly of the next Pope as does F. Marion Crawford, the official biographer of His Holiness, in the August number of Everybody's Magazine.—Adv.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR SOUTHERN CAR COMPANY

Merger Concern Said to Have Little Working Capital.

Allegations That It Has Pledged Materials and Receipts Made by Standard Steel Car Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—On allegations that the Southern Car and Foundry Company, a corporation with $3,500,000 capital stock, has practically no working capital and that it will be unable to meet obligations maturing in August, Thomas A. Gillespie of West Orange has been appointed receiver for the company by Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court.

An order prohibiting the company's officers from further prosecuting its business has been issued, and ancillary receivers will be asked for in Alabama and Tennessee, where it controls properties. The receiver was sought by the Standard Steel Car Company of Pennsylvania, which is said to have gained control of the other corporation in 1902.

It is set forth in the complaint that the Southern Car and Foundy Company was chartered in this State in April, 1899, with a capital of $750,000, and in May it increased its capital stock to $3,500,000, half in common and half in preferred cumulative 7 per cent. stock. Of this stock, $1,500,000, half in each kind, is now outstanding.

Car foundries in Memphis and Lenoir, Tenn., and Gadsden and Anniston, Ala., were taken over by the company. It is set forth that the Anniston plant was acquired under an agreement for a purchase price of $600,000, to be paid in installments, with a condition that default in the monthly installments would cause loss of control of the plant and loss of all payments. Of the amount, $100,000 has been paid.

The receivership was asked on the ground that the company would be unable to meet the installment on the Anniston plant, maturing in August, in connection with other obligations, and therefore it was necessary for the court to intervene to protect the interests of stockholders.

It is declared in the bill of complaint that the company has no bonded indebtedness and has been carrying on its business with practically no working capital.

"At the time of organization," it is asserted in this document, "in some manner unknown it obtained a working capital of about $150,000, which was almost immediately expended in the purchase of materials and supplies. The business of the company has been largely a cash business, the cars and equipments being sold for cash on delivery. It has been the custom of the company, in order to continue its business, to pledge its supplies and materials in hand as collateral security for promissory notes, upon which it has raised money for its operations.

"The method in which this has been done is this: The warehouse receipts for their supplies and materials have been issued by one or more warehouse companies, although the merchandise so pledged has remained upon the premises occupied by the Southern Car and Foundry Company, where they remained in the charge and custody of a representative of the warehouse company or companies selected and paid by the Southern Car and Foundry Company."

It is further declared, on the question of assets, that the Gadsden, Lenoir, and Memphis plants and the equity in the Anniston plant are not worth more than $500,000. Of accounts and bills receivable there are $100,000.

This latter amount, it is said, "is more than offset by the fact of the company attempting to pledge in advance as security for loans, the contract price of cars, the construction of which either has not been begun or has not been completed. The total value of these materials and supplies does not exceed $1,800,000, as pledged under warehouse receipts, as mentioned above. The portion of the material and supplies not covered by these warehouse receipts is not practically available in the conduct of the business, because they cannot be used without the use also of parts of the materials which are not available for use by the company unless released from the lien thereon."

The floating debt of the company is set forth as $500,000 on purchase price of Anniston plant, $180,000 on loans on pledge of proceeds from the sale of cars, $178,000 on company notes without indorsement, $758,000 on notes secured by warehouse receipts, $130,000 on unpaid vouchers, $325,000 to the Standard Steel Company, and $180,000 upon notes indorsed by the complainant and accruing accounts and pay rolls. In round numbers the indebtedness is about $2,300,000.

It is declared that at least $150,000 is now due, and besides many demand notes may be called at any time. It is said the company has no bank balance or cash on hand and no available quick assets to convert, and that strenuous efforts to further borrow money have failed. Creditors are said to be threatening attachments.

Attached to the bill is an affidavit by Leonard G. Woods, Treasurer of the Standard Steel Company at Pittsburg, stating that W. G. Brockway on being refused further loans by the Standard Company declared that unless the Southern Car and Foundry Company secured $150,000 by July 15 Mr. Brockway would telegraph the warehouse companies issuing warehouse receipts to take possession of such property as was covered by these receipts. He further declares that on July 14 he was shown telegrams from Mr. Brockway to William O. Jacquette of Newark, President of the company, telling of financial troubles and of the imminence of action on the part of the warehouse people.

Mr. Woods also swears that the Standard Steel Car Company is the owner of the record of Southern Car and Foundry stock to the par value of $765,000, consisting of 3,825 shares common and 3,825 shares preferred.

An attached affidavit from President Jacquette is not at variance with the figures and allegations contained in the bill of complaint.

CAR PLANT IS ATTACHED.

Creditors of the Southern Car and Foundry Company Take Action.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 17.—Property of the Southern Car and Foundry Company has been attached by creditors.

The first suit was brought against the company by the First National Bank of Birmingham, which alleged that the concern failed to meet an obligation of $20,000. The bank sued out an attachment, and the plant at Gadsden, Ala., was placed in the hands of the Sheriff. Immediately following this action other creditors at Gadsden having claims entered suits and took out other attachments.

The Roane Iron Company of this city to-day attached funds belonging to the company in the Chattanooga National Bank for an indebtedness. It has not developed yet to what extent these suits will involve the company, but no explanation has been given as to why the bank was allowed to attach the Gadsden property.

Officials of the company say that it is able to meet its obligations and is not financially embarrassed. The plants owned by the company are among the largest industries in Lenoir and Memphis, Tenn., and Anniston and Gadsden, Ala., giving employment to thousands of men. All sorts of railroad cars are manufactured, and it is understood that the company has been running all the plants on full time.

YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.

Miss Schreiber Last Seen in Yonkers Home on Thursday.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 17.—The police of this city have been asked to look for Augusta Schreiber, twenty-one years old, who was last seen about midnight on Thursday night, sitting on the piazza of her uncle's home in Hastings. The police of Hastings say the girl may have committed suicide, as they say that she left a letter in which she intimated she would do away with herself.

The girl was known here as Augusta Felmeth, because for the past thirteen years she had lived with her uncle, J. B. Felmeth, who conducts a large butcher store at Washington and Warburton Avenues, in Hastings. Her father, Frederick Schreiber, is said to live in Jersey City. The girl's uncle says he cannot assign any cause for his niece's strange disappearance, but does not believe she committed suicide.

SCALDED ON A LOCOMOTIVE.

Engineer and Firemen on Reading Road Badly Hurt by Bursting Steam Chest.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—James McMeaney of 1,923 Palethorp Avenue and C. T. Rosenbaum of 1,311 North Tenth Street, both of Philadelphia, engineer and fireman, respectively, on a passenger train of the Reading Railroad, are in the hospital here in a serious condition from injuries they received by the bursting of a steam chest of their engine as they were leaving Trenton Junction at 9:15 to-night en route for New York.

The train had just pulled out of the junction when an accident occurred to the main driving wheel of the locomotive, and the train was slowed down. Before it had come to a stop, however, the steam chest blew out, and the firemen and engineer were enveloped in steam. Before they realized what had happened they were both terribly scalded. The train stopped within a few yards, and the fireman and engineer were removed to the hospital.

Another engine was secured, and the train was taken on to New York.

YOUNG WOMAN ACCUSES NEGRO

Paterson Recorder Says If Scott Were Down South He Would Be Burned.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—"If you were down South they'd chain you to a stake and burn you alive," said Recorder Senior this morning to William Scott, a young negro, after hearing the story of a young woman who appeared as complainant. It was said Scott had been terrorizing the women in the neighborhood of Ward and Hamilton Streets for a week past, and they were afraid to go home alone.

Policeman Murner arrested the man after having been told of his conduct by the mother of the girl. The negro was held for the Grand Jury.

ATTACKED BY NEGROES.

James Shelton, a Virginia ex-Assemblyman, Beaten While Walking with a Woman.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17.—James L. Shelton, ex-member of the Assembly from Louisa County, and now a resident of this city, was attacked by negroes and beaten into insensibility, while walking in the grounds of the Hermitage Golf Club, in the western suburbs of the city with a young woman, a nurse in one of the city hospitals, to-night.

It is reported that the woman was dragged into an adjoining field and attacked, but so far this lacks confirmation.

INNOCENT NEGRO LYNCHED.

South Carolina Mob Hanged Him for Not Revealing Murderer's Hiding Place—Said He Didn't Know It.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 17.—Because of the murder of Hall, a white farmer of Lexington County, near Batesburg, by Edwards, a negro, Dennis Head, another negro, was lynched by a mob in the adjoining county of Aiken yesterday. Dennis was not accused of complicity in the crime, but was supposed to know of the whereabouts of the man. This he stoutly denied to the last.

Butler, a negro companion of Dennis, narrowly escaped from the mob, which fired at him many times.

SILVER FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Six Carloads Shipped from Philadelphia to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 17.—Six carloads of silver containing about 15,000,000 pieces were shipped to New York to-night, en route to the Philippines. Two guards with Winchester rifles were placed on each car.

The shipment will be transferred to the steamship Indramayo, now lying at the wharf of the United States and China-Japan Steamship Company in New York City.

With the sealing of the steel compartments of the Indramayo the responsibility for the 15,000,000 pieces will be shifted from the Federal Government to the Philippine Insular Government. The Indramayo will sail on Monday, and is expected to reach Manila within two months.

ATTACKED SISTER'S SLAYER.

Force Necessary to Protect Ganator from His Wife's Brother.

Enraged by the sight of the man who is charged with his sister's murder, Ernero Caste, 190 Saxe Avenue, Westchester, yesterday made desperate efforts to kill him when they met in the Coroner's office in the Bronx.

The alleged murderer, Enrico Ganata of 1,010 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, who, the police say, killed his young wife by stabbing her with a chisel on Thursday, was being examined by the Coroner when the attempt was made on his life. Caste entered to make application for a permit to bury his sister's body, and when he saw his brother-in-law sprang at him. He fought desperately to clutch Ganata by the throat, and it was only due to the combined efforts of Eugene Parodi, Ganata's counsel, the Coroner, and several clerks that the infuriated man was restrained.

"He killed my sister, and I must kill him," Caste cried, but he was dragged from the office before he could harm the prisoner.

Gaganta was sent to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest next Monday.

THIRD RAIL BURNS WORKMAN.

Peter Finnigan of 300 East One Hundred and Second Street was badly burned yesterday morning by receiving the current from the third rail on the elevated structure at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. He was taken to the Lebanon Hospital.

Finnigan and another workman were carrying short rails on the structure. These rails are carried by heavy iron tongs, one man at each end. A rail had been carried some little distance, when the other workman dropped his end of the rail to rest. In doing so he inadvertently allowed the tongs to come in contact with the third rail.

Instantly there was an explosion and a large burst of flame. The flames at once enveloped Finnigan, who still had hold of the other end of the rail, and his clothes were on fire. Other workmen threw a pail of water on him and tore off his burning clothes. His injuries are severe, but he will recover.

Burglars Stripped a New House.

Burglars entered a new private dwelling not yet occupied at 696 Stanhope Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning and carried off plumbing work and the chandeliers, valued in all at $500, and did about $300 damage. A woman living near by, who was nursing a sick child, saw the men leaving the house with their plunder and gave information on which detectives arrested Gustav and Edward Weiman, fifteen and eighteen years old, of 383 Palmetto Street; George Weisberger, sixteen years old, of 281 Wyckoff Avenue, and John Sauter, eighteen years old, of 314 Central Avenue. They were arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court on the charge of burglary and were each held in $500 bail for a hearing.

Mortally Injured by a Barrel.

Mortal injuries were sustained under peculiar circumstances by George Eckert, a mixer in the Havemeyer sugar refinery, at Kent Avenue and South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. Three other men narrowly escaped a like fate. Eckert was going down an iron stairway with a barrel on his shoulder when he slipped and fell forward. The barrel struck his head, fractured his skull, and caused internal injuries. The barrel rolled down the stairs and knocked down three men who were ascending. Eckert was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

Disabled Schooner Brought to Port.

In tow of the tug Sommers N. Smith, the schooner Joseph J. Pharo of Wilbert, Va., arrived in this port yesterday. Her officers reported that on the morning of July 12 she was in collision with an unknown steamer when eight miles south of Winter Quarter Shoal Lightship. The sailing craft was struck a glancing blow on the port side abaft the mizzen rigging. The chain plates were carried away, and the schooner's frame so badly shattered that a leak was sprung. The cargo of pinewood was jettisoned.

SUIT ON MORTGAGE OF SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

Foreclosure Proceedings for $16,000,000 Will Be Brought.

Judge Kirkpatrick Grants an Order on the Petition of the Mercantile Trust Company.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, sitting in the United States District Court, to-day signed an order on application of counsel representing the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, permitting that corporation to foreclose the $16,000,000 mortgage of the United States Shipbuilding Company, held by it as trustee for bondholders.

The order was signed in the absence of counsel representing Receiver James Smith, Jr., of the insolvent shipbuilding company. The petition read to the court sets forth the default in payment of the interest charges due early in July. The petition may be filed with any United States District Court, and a day will then be fixed for argument by counsel for and against the allowance of the foreclosure. Receiver Smith, Jr., will oppose the suit.

The order permitting the filing of the petition has been anticipated by counsel representing the receiver, and the legal battle to prevent the foreclosure when it takes place will be of a sensational nature.

Rolan R. Conklin, Chairman of the Bondholders' Protective Committee of the United States Shipbuilding Company, yesterday issued another statement regarding the Sheldon reorganization plan. Mr. Conklin declares that the assertion of William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, to the effect that the committee was assured of sufficient deposits of bonds to make the success of the plan a certainty, was not based on facts, and that Mr. Cromwell counted in the bonds held by the Trust Company of the Republic, the ownership of which was in dispute.

STRANGLED BABY UNDER FLOOR

Carpenter, Repairing a Ninety-third Street House, Finds Evidences of a Murder.

The skeleton of an infant was found yesterday under the flooring of the kitchen in a vacant dwelling at 67 West Ninety-third Street. A long piece of tightly knotted tape was about the neck, which, the Coroner and police say, indicate that the child was strangled.

Frank C. Davis, a carpenter living at 279 Eighth Avenue, was at work in the house making repairs for Charles J. Wittenberg, the owner, when he uncovered the bones. They were lying on a man's white cutting shirt marked "X. 68."

Detective Nethercote of the One Hundredth Street Station was put on the case. He found that up to Oct. 1 last the premises had been occupied by the family of Edgar Rothstein. After they left Mrs. R. B. Opdyke, now of 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, had lived there and rented the rooms to lodgers. Mrs. Updyke said that during the time she had lived in the house she had not noticed any indications of the body's presence there.

John Jackson, caretaker of the house, said that the Rothsteins had two servants, one of whom he understood was a Hungarian girl, who had a child during the time she was employed there. Mr. Rothstein, now of 160 West Seventy-ninth Street, was not in the city yesterday afternoon, and his son said that he did not remember the name, nor did he know the whereabouts of the girl.

The only other clue that the police have is the mark on the shirt, upon which the skeleton was lying. It is a cross, an X, and the number 68. The police will search the laundries in the neighborhood to-day in hope of finding the owner of the shirt.

Coroner Scholer said last night that the child had been strangled immediately after birth and that it had been in the place in which it was found for about eight months. The physicians at the hospital said that the child seemed to have been at least six weeks old at the time of its death. They said the bones indicated that it was a female.

A JAPANESE TEA TRUST.

Association Comprising a Million Growers is Seeking Trade in America.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 17.—The Japan Central Tea Association of Japan has sent Kihei Aizawa as a special Commissioner to the United States to look after and increase American sales. This association is practically a tea trust, but differs from trusts in this country. The association numbers more than a million growers, and controls not only tea for export, but also tea kept for home consumption. There are practically no tea plantations outside of the association, which was formed with the consent of the Government.

According to Commissioner Aizawa, the salient features of the administration of the association are committees which are constantly traveling over the country inspecting plantations. Tea has to be up to standard or it is refused. In factories as well there are inspectors, who examine every shipment of tea before it is put upon the market, and if it does not come up to standard it is rejected. The association has established agencies in New York and Chicago and in Montreal, Canada, and through these it is intended to push the sale of tea, which is considered in Japan a more healthful drink than coffee.

FIRE TERRIFIES RESIDENTS.

Planing Mill in Newark Destroyed Amid Panic.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—There was great excitement among the residents in the vicinity of Mercer and Howards Streets to-night, when the planing mill of Louis Filliger was seen to be on fire.

The mill is situated in the heart of a tenement district, and when the alarm was raised people left their homes, taking with them what they could carry. As soon as the firemen arrived the danger became apparent, and a second alarm was turned in, and they turned their attention to saving the tenements when they found they could not extinguish the flames in the mill.

The mill was gutted, entailing a loss of about $10,000. None of the houses was badly damaged, although they caught fire several times.

WARRANT FOR PINKERTON MAN.

Lawyer Steinhardt Charges Race Track Sleuth with Oppression.

Benjamin Steinhardt, the attorney, who is waging war on the race track attachés, secured a warrant from Justice Holbrook in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon for the arrest of a Pinkerton detective, now employed at the Brighton Beach race track. The man is charged with oppression. The warrant, Steinhardt said, will probably be served to-day.

Mr. Steinhardt said that during the Morris Park meet, some weeks ago, a man, one of the hangers-on about the track, was arrested by the Pinkerton detectives and locked up in the temporary jail that the detectives have at the track. Mr. Steinhardt said that the Pinkerton men arrest and lock up people whenever they feel so inclined. The warrant, he said, would give the Pinkerton man a dose of his own medicine.

MR. LAMAR'S COACHMAN WINS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 17.—In the suit for wages brought by James McMahon, a coachman, against David Lamar of New York Justice Schoenline to-day found a verdict for McMahon against Lamar for $154.

Mr. Lamar, who is under arrest charged with assault upon the coachman, was not in court to-day. After the verdict had been rendered, however, Mr. Lamar's counsel, Henry S. Terhune, filed an appeal bond.

McMahon claims that his employer assaulted him in the streets of Long Branch because he refused to run after a dog when told to do so by Mrs. Lamar. That is denied, and Mr. Lamar alleges that he was assaulted by McMahon.

HAMPTON CONFERENCE ENDS.

Majority of Speakers Favor Industrial Rather Than Classical Education for Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 17.—The Hampton negro conference, which has been in session here for three days, adjourned soon after noon to-day, after appointing its committees for the ensuing year and adopting a set of recommendations for the guidance of the people in the various lines of activity covered by the conference.

The programme for to-day began with a paper on Summer schools by W. D. Evans, who is conducting the Summer Normal Institute at Hampton. A discussion followed in regard to the comparative desirability of industrial as opposed to classical education, with the consensus of opinion in favor of industrial training for the negro. Joseph W. Southall, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia, was on the platform and made a brief extemporaneous address. J. C. Dancey, Recorder of Deeds at Washington, also spoke.

Dr. Phoenix of the Willimantic Normal School, in Connecticut, addressed the convention, explaining that the educational problem just now before the Connecticut towns was how to get manual training into the public schools. The programme ended with the reading of a paper by Miss J. C. Jackson of Athens, Ga., telling of some efforts for alleviating the conditions in a Georgia community. The attendance has been large and the interest unfailing throughout the entire conference.

PRIEST IN BURNING LAUNCH.

The Rev. Thomas Morris of Baltimore Has an Exciting Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—The Rev. Thomas Morris, rector of St. Stanislaus Catholic Church, nearly lost his life last night fighting flames in his little gasoline launch, far from the shore, on the Patapsco River. He started unaccompanied for a trip on the river. He did not even have oars or a bucket in the boat. When nearly a mile from shore one of the gasoline valves burst and a sheet of flame enveloped the boat from amidship to stern.

With a bit of board and his hat, the priest worked desperately, throwing water on the fire, but it had no effect. Slowly the flames crept toward the bow of the boat, almost touching him. He cannot swim, and death faced him in both ways, by fire or drowning.

When he was nearly exhausted by the unequal fight, the flames attracted the police boat Lannon, which hurried to his rescue. As the rescue crew came near the blazing launch in the row boat, Father Morris fell across the bow exhausted. His face and hands were blistered from the heat. He was dragged into the police boat just in time to save his life. The launch was nearly destroyed.

RUSSELL MYSTERY CLEARING.

Missing Brooklyn Manager Sends Telegram from Georgia.

Telegrams received in Brooklyn yesterday point to a clearing up of the mystery of the disappearance of John L. Russell, Secretary and Treasurer of the Journeay & Burnham dry goods concern. The telegrams purport to come from Mr. Russell himself, and are sent from Milledge, Ga., and are believed to be authentic.

One of the telegrams was received by H. B. Boyd, son of Hugh Boyd, President of the company, and who is acting as Secretary and Treasurer during Mr. Russell's absence. It said:

"Will be back Monday. Particulars later. J. L. Russell."

"We believe that this dispatch is genuine," said Mr. Boyd, "and we look for his return on Monday."

POLITICS IN TEXAS.

Ex-Gov. Hogg Appeals to Farmers to Organize—May Fight the Gorman Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 17.—Ex-Gov. Hogg is rousing Texas farmers to new political action. He made a direct appeal to them to-day in a letter to W. A. Shaw, editor of The Texas Farmer. It is believed he intends to try to head off the efforts of Senators Culberson and Bailey to send a Gorman delegation from Texas next year. Ex-Gov. Hogg is a personal friend of W. J. Bryan and a believer in Bryanism, and many politicians believe he is going to lead the movement against the reorganizers. In his letter to Mr. Shaw he says:

"I intend to advocate the reorganization of the farmers. I want them to be honest and open in declaring that they organize for social, moral, intellectual, charitable, and political purposes. Bankers, lawyers, merchants, doctors, preachers, printers, officials, fishermen, corporations, lobbyists, legislators, and all other sorts of people organize and go into politics. The farmer is left out. He is the real political reformer, clear of selfishness, and he is the one to save Texas."

CHARLES F. MURPHY'S VACATION.

Tammany Chief Begins Daily Pilgrimages to Long Beach.

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, yesterday started his daily pilgrimage to Long Beach, L. I., where he has rented a cottage for the Summer. Mr. Murphy will come to town four days each week, being at his accustomed desk at Tammany Hall on those occasions. On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, however, he will remain at the seaside with the family.

It had been Mr. Murphy's intention to go to Saratoga early in August and to remain there for two or three weeks during the season, but those plans now have been rearranged, and it is not certain that the Tammany chieftain will be in Saratoga at all, but in any event a week or ten days will be the extent of his vacation there.

NON-UNION MAN'S SUICIDE.

Chicago Woman Says Her Husband Was Persecuted by Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Running from imaginary enemies who he believed sought to injure him because of labor troubles, John Vodicka, thirty-nine years old, of 587 West Seventeenth Street, plunged into the Chicago River at Quarry Street Wednesday evening and committed suicide. Back of the story of suicide there is said to be one of persecution because Vodicka refused to join a recent strike at a furniture plant at Lincoln and Kinzie Streets.

Two years ago, according to Mrs. Vodicka, her husband belonged to a local branch of the Furniture Workers' Union, which broke up. He lost interest in unionism, failed to pay his dues regularly, and finally severed all connection with the labor organization. Recently the furniture workers went out on a strike. Vodicka refused to join them, and in consequence, the woman says, her husband was made the victim of frequent attacks by the strikers.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS ARE SUED.

Disfigurement of a Child Attributed to Official Carelessness.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 17.—A suit for $20,000 damages has been instituted against the Board of Education. Coroner E. S. Moore and Perry B. Wicks, President and Secretary of the board, were to-day served with the papers in the action.

Charles Smith, a well-known resident, asserts that his fourteen-year-old daughter was disfigured for life six years ago by burns received at the school through the alleged carelessness of the faculty and Board of Education. The members of the board say they know of no reason for the action. Mr. Smith could not be seen this evening.

Mr. Schwab Going to Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Charles M. Schwab, who is stopping at a local hotel, will leave for Pittsburg at 10:30 to-morrow morning. An order was issued to-day for the transfer of Mr. Schwab's private car from Jersey City to Philadelphia and another order was received to have the coach attached to the mail train which leaves for the West at the above-mentioned hour.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF VIEWS

Growing Opposition to Chamberlain's Preferential Plan.

Supporters Found, However, Among State Officials—Effect of Attitude of Labor Party.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, June 5.—Australian opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's preferential trade policy is rapidly gaining increased strength despite the support accorded it by the various State Governments, especially that of New South Wales, whose Attorney General, the Hon. B. R. Wise, regards Mr. Chamberlain's proposition as "eminently statesmanlike." Mr. Wise admits, however, that the position is one which can be decided only by its practical effect on commerce.

"The simple question," he remarks, "is whether the political and commercial advantages from the change outweigh the immediate commercial disadvantages. But there should be no doubt about the broad political issue. What is Canada's turn to-day may be Australia's to-morrow."

Mr. Waddell, the New South Wales State Treasurer, approves of Mr. Chamberlain's idea, because, if carried into effect, it meant that Australian farmers would get a higher price for their wheat, Australian wool growers a higher price for their wool, and Australian fruit growers a higher price for their fruit.

The Canadian Commissioner in Australia, J. S. Larke, naturally regards Mr. Chamberlain's project as one eminently calculated to benefit Australia. Mr. Larke's idea is that one result of a preferential tariff, say, on food products would be to attract English capital and English people to the lands where profits are obtainable; "while the Englishman would be taxed a little on his breadstuffs, he would, on the other hand, obtain help in finding employment. Things were manufactured in England which could not be made in Australia or Canada, consequently the latter would be the best consumers of English goods. The surplus population of Great Britain has hitherto been going to lands which have done everything possible to shut out British goods, but if the emigrants went to British colonies they would be better consumers than when in England, because they would be in a better position and enabled to buy more goods."

But Mr. Larke overlooks one fact, namely, that the Australian Labor Party, which is a predominating factor in Federal and State politics, is opposed to any increase of population, either British or alien, while any unemployed are to be found within the limits of the Commonwealth. The effect of recent industrial legislation in Australia has been to drive away both capital and labor from Australian shores, hence the steady exodus of Australian producers to South Africa and Argentina.

G. H. Reed, leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament, has expressed himself very strongly on several occasions against a preferential trade policy. He asserts that where there is a protective tariff there should be a preference, but where there is a sound revenue tariff there should be none. "The question whether there should be preferential treatment," he said, "will only arise should the existing Australian tariff be maintained as a protective tariff. It is not so much the effect of such proposals upon the self-governing States that makes one pause, but the tremendous issue to the mother country.

"Young peoples, like Canada, Australia, and the South African colonies, can make mistakes in their fiscal policies without disaster. They have unlimited scope for their development, whereas the mother country presents one of the most remarkable examples of unnatural development the world has ever seen, and any proposal to disturb a policy under which this enormous development has taken place ought to be regarded with intense skepticism. But I have the profound conviction, paradoxical as it may seem to some, that the suggested policy is not only inadvisable in the interests of the British people, but absolutely threatening to the security of the whole empire."

The leading Australian papers are no less emphatic than Mr. Reed in their expressions of disapproval. They consider that Mr. Chamberlain is attempting too much. They give him credit for honesty of purpose and his anxiety to knit the empire in the closest possible bonds, but cannot overlook the difficulties in the way of accomplishing his cherished desire. "To succeed in his object," remarks one influential journal, "Mr. Chamberlain must first of all convince the people of Great Britain of its feasibility and of its justice. And he must in the next place convert all the self-governing dependencies of the empire. The question will be settled, if settled at all, on a basis of self-interest and not of imperialism."

STRANGER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Police Investigating Case of "John Rogers," a Guest of James Slip Hotel.

Capt. Lantry and his detectives of the Oak Street Station are investigating the death of a man, supposed to be John Rogers, thirty-six years old, of Hazleton, Penn., who died some time during yesterday in Kelly's Hotel, 11 James Slip.

According to the proprietor of the hotel, James Kelly, the man registered at the hotel yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, and went to his room. About 9 o'clock last night Kelly says he was passing his guest's door, tried it and found it unlocked. Turning the latch, he entered and found the man, fully dressed, stretched on the floor, dead. Dr. Warner of the Hudson Street Hospital, after a superficial examination, refused to say positively what had caused death, but thought it might have been apoplexy.

A search of the man's clothing revealed the fact that he had not a cent in his possession, and no papers which would identify him. The only things found were a commutation ticket of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company numbered B.4,035, and a ticket from New York to the Wyoming Street Station, Hazleton, Pa., stamped July 16, 1903.

Although the police said they believed there was nothing suspicious in the case, they continued to work on it up to a late hour, and were somewhat reticent in giving out information.

The hotel proprietor said the man had been in the habit of coming to his place about every two months for the past fifteen months. He was very quiet on these occasions, minded his own business, and was not a drinking man. When he registered yesterday morning he was perfectly sober. He had no baggage with him.

CARS COLLIDE AT CROSSING.

Passengers Hurt and Five Lines Blocked by Crash at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

A north-bound Ninth Avenue trolley car, with about a dozen passengers aboard, came into collision with a "dark" south-bound car of the Sixth Avenue line at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue last night. Several of the passengers were injured, both cars were badly damaged, and five lines of cars which pass that point were blocked for about three-quarters of an hour.

The "dark" Sixth Avenue car was trailing behind another "dark" car, which, in turn, was behind a car with passengers on it. According to the starter, at the corner it had the right of way over the Ninth Avenue car. Just as it turned into Fifty-ninth Street, the Ninth Avenue car ran into the rear of it, knocking it off the tracks. The other car was thrown across the avenue.

The passengers on the Ninth Avenue car were thrown into a panic, and several of them injured. All except one, however, went away without waiting for medical assistance. Mrs. Margaret Kerns of 169 West Ninety-eighth Street, was so badly shocked and contused that she had to be supported to a drug store, where she received treatment.

The motorman of the Ninth Avenue car, Louis Ringliese of 756 Fifth Street, said that as he approached Fifty-ninth Street he put on the brakes to stop, but they would not work. He reversed the current, but the car slid along the tracks and smashed into the other car.

The motorman of the Sixth Avenue car, when he saw a collision was inevitable, put on all the power he could, but the car ran into a "breaker," or place where the current is disconnected, and came to a stop.

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave. Cor. 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault
Complete Touring Supply & Repair Dept.

THERE IS NO BETTER BEVERAGE THAN
WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE
This is nature's beverage. This fruit nutrition in fluid form is a truly delicious drink which young and old appreciate, and in drinking it you know that it is doing you good. There is a fruity tartness about Welch's that makes it different from others, it does go right to the thirsty spot.
At druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

DEEP LAKE IN BROADWAY.

Broken Water Mains Flood Excavation for New Times Building to Depth of Thirty Feet.

Through the breaking of a water main early yesterday morning in the deep excavation between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, the site for THE NEW YORK TIMES building, the deep hole was flooded to a depth of thirty feet. The foreman of the workmen there slipped into the water and was rescued by his fellows.

Twenty feet of heavy planking over the excavation at the northeast corner of the lot collapsed a little after midnight and fell on the exposed water main, which withstood the weight for two hours. Then it burst, flooding the excavation. Jeremiah Fitzgibbons, foreman of the Fuller Construction Company, which is erecting the building, and fifteen men were at work on the Broadway side when the water began to rush in. They escaped by means of ladders. The Water Works Department was notified, but it took three hours for the men to find the proper way of cutting off the broken main.

Fitzgibbons, in trying to recover tools that were floating about on planks, crawled out on some iron girders near the side of the excavation. The girders slipped into the water, taking Fitzgibbons with them. The other workingmen threw ropes to him, which he caught and was pulled to safety. Pumps were started at once, and work will be resumed to-day. The damage from the accident will not be heavy.

It is probable that such work as had been done on a two-foot wall in the foundation of the new building will have to be replaced, as the mortar was not dry at the time of the bursting of the water main.

PLAN TO DEFEAT FUSION.

Independent Democrats Form Independent Organization to Name a Mayor.

At the Astor House last night a meeting of Independent Democrats of New York was held, and an organization was formed to be called the Municipal Democracy. The following committee on permanent organization was formed: Daniel Browne, Chairman; Thomas J. Hayden, Thomas F. Martin, Charles F. Diamond, and W. H. McKinney.

It was arranged to have temporary headquarters in the Astor House. At the conclusion of last night's meeting it was explained that the object of the organization was to work for the nomination of an Independent Democrat for Mayor, it being the belief of the members that no Republican on a fusion ticket can carry the city.

Resolutions were passed in which the members promised not to support a Republican candidate under any circumstances. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the President for his "unwarranted interference with the affairs of this city." Gov. Odell was also denounced for the same reason.

Several conferences were held in the afternoon previous to the meeting, at which plans and preparations were outlined. The Municipal Democracy is organized in Manhattan only, the plans of the organization being to immediately organize the other boroughs. At last night's meeting representatives of all the Manhattan Assembly Districts but two were present.

The trend of the speeches last night was to point out that there is hope for the next Presidential campaign if the independent members of the Democratic Party, who have been practically without a party for some time, shall get together and show their power. It was urged that the coming municipal campaign should not be regarded simply as a city fight, but as one with a National bearing.

The President and Governor had practically dictated the renomination of Mayor Low, and it was the duty of Democrats to show their opposing strength, as well as to repudiate the Fusion administration in so far as it has been hampered by Tammany discontents who want to get back into the Wigwam over the corpse of good government.

TOOK CLAM AND LOST AN EYE.

Adolph H. Bankburg Charged with Seriously Injuring a Hoboken Business Man.

John J. Kenny, a prominent business man of Hoboken, was assaulted at West and Dey Streets on Tuesday night by a man who used a walking stick. He was in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday. His right eye had been removed by a delicate surgical operation, and the physicians in charge of his case are not decided whether they can save the left eye or not.

Adolph H. Bankburg, forty-five years old, of 101 West Street, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday before Magistrate Breen and held without bail to await the result of the assault. Detectives arrested him as he was entering a store on West Street Thursday night.

Kenny, who was about to take the Hoboken Ferry about 8 o'clock Tuesday night, stopped at an oyster stand and bought two lobsters and a few clams. A man standing close by engaged in an altercation with him. Kenny asserts that the man struck him with a heavy silver-handled walking stick. The blow fell on the right side of the face, dislodging the right eye. Blow after blow was rained on the defenseless man until his assailant became alarmed at the crowd that gathered, and fled.

Kenny was put on board a ferryboat and taken to Hoboken. He was suffering intense pain and was sent to Christ Hospital.

When Bankburg was arraigned a certificate was presented to the Magistrate by Drs. Chambers and Kirk, who said that there was a possibility that Kenny would lose the other eye. The altercation between the men is said to have arisen over the taking of a clam by Kenny which lay on the half shell on the oyster stand.

Gov. Odell's Party in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 17.—Gov. Odell, Gen. F. V. Greene, and ex-Senator T. E. Ellsworth of New York arrived in this city last night. They will go up the Columbia River to The Dalles to-day and return to Portland to-morrow, leaving to-morrow night for San Francisco by rail.

Horse Trainer Drops Dead.

James Ryan, a horse trainer, having a string of horses at the old Guttenberg track, dropped dead in Herman Avenue, Guttenberg, last night. He was about twenty-eight years old.

THE PROMISE TO OPEN PORTS IN MANCHURIA

Mr. Choate Confers with the British Foreign Secretary.

Japanese View Russia's Assurances to America with Apprehension—Minister Conger Recalled to Peking from Niu-Chwang.

LONDON, July 18.—United States Ambassador Choate has been advised by Secretary of State Hay of the character of the assurances given by China and Russia respecting the opening of ports in Manchuria.

It is believed that the Ambassador communicated the information to the Foreign Office at a conference lasting half an hour which he held yesterday afternoon with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, and that Mr. Choate cabled the result to Washington. But the Ambassador declined to make public any information respecting the representations made, or the views of Lord Lansdowne.

The Foreign Office officials also declined to comment on the matter.

PEKING, July 17.—United States Minister Conger has been recalled from Niu-Chwang, whither he went to investigate the situation, on account of urgent business connected with the American commercial treaty with China.

The announcement that Russia has assured the United States that Mukden and Ta-Tung-Kao will be made open ports is accepted here as meaningless, unless the United States has secured Russia's positive command to Prince Ching to sign the American commercial treaty. While the opening of the two ports would eliminate the United States from any active quarrel, though America is clearly a guardian of China's integrity, it would contribute nothing to the solution of Japan's difficulties, and would promise no solution regarding Russia's encroachment in Korea or her evacuation of Manchuria. On the contrary, the Japanese regard Russia's promise to America with apprehension.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, to-day received a cablegram from Tokio announcing that the Russian Minister to Japan had called at the Foreign Office and officially assured the authorities that the Russian Government would see to it that two ports were opened in Manchuria to the world's commerce.

The Minister went at once to the State Department and informed Secretary Hay of this fact. He learned at the department that similar assurances had reached this Government.

CHINA CAN IMPORT ARMS.

Powers Will Not Renew the Prohibition in the Peking Protocol, Which Expires Aug. 25.

PEKING, July 17.—The prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition into China, provided for in the Protocol, will expire in August without protest.

The foreign Ministers have decided that the prohibition is useless and ineffective, and that the Chinese are capable of regulating the importation of war munitions. It is also admitted that they need arms in order to restore order in the disturbed provinces.

Japanese recently imported field guns and rifles into China, on the plea that they were needed for the railroad guards, though it is thought they were intended to strengthen the Pai-Yang army, which Yuan-Shi-Kai has drilled with Japanese officers.

It was recently stated that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, was endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the Powers in order to continue to prevent the importation of arms and ammunition into China. The insertion of a clause in the Peking protocol forbidding the importation of arms and ammunition and material used exclusively in the manufacture of arms was strenuously supported by Russia, which power desired to increase the term of prohibition to five years. The prohibition ends on Aug. 25, but could be re-imposed if the Powers considered it necessary.

It is declared that the effect of the prohibition has been to give a great impulse to home manufacture. Every arsenal in the Empire, in the possession of the Chinese, is working at full activity. The Powers do not protest, because it is generally considered unreasonable to hold China responsible for the maintenance of order and yet to deprive her of the possession of weapons wherewith to maintain it.

Since the prohibition, there has been much activity in the clandestine importation of arms. German agents are accused of having been the most energetic in aiding the Chinese to evade the treaty provision. A well known firm of German importers of arms at Shanghai completely equipped the new arsenal at Foo-Chow, and it is stated that the trade in arms is now almost entirely in German hands.

The removal of the prohibition will greatly benefit one German firm at Hong-Kong, which has on hand 40,000 Mauser rifles, imported before the Boxer outbreak, and which will be offered for sale after Aug. 25.

KOREAN ANTI-RUSSIAN MOVE.

China's Permission for the Opening of Wiju to Foreign Trade Requested.

PEKING, July 17.—The Korean Minister here has urged Prince Ching, head of the Foreign Office, to instruct the Chinese Minister at Seoul to authorize Korea to open Wiju to foreign trade as a means of mutual defense against Russian encroachment, but his action is regarded as futile.

Korea believes that her independence would be strengthened and prolonged if she were able to open Northern Korea to international trade.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The roundabout method adopted by the Korean Government to secure the opening of Wiju to foreign trade is probably necessary because of the existence of some treaty stipulations between China and Korea, signed since the Chinese-Japanese war, which requires the consent of China before such a step is taken. For many years most of the traffic between Korea and China has been by way of Wiju. It is a big Korean mart on the Yalu River, nearly opposite Ta-Tung-Kao, the place to be opened to international trade in Manchuria as a result of the representations which have been made to Russia and China by the United States.

Recent dispatches have shown that Russia has made claims to extensive timber concessions in Korea on the banks of the Yalu, and that both Korea and Japan are apprehensive that through the medium of these claims Russia will obtain a strong foothold in Korea.

Japan is believed to be at the bottom of this latest Korean move, with the Hermit Kingdom an anxious and willing ally.

RUSSIANS ACCUSE BRITAIN.

Blame Her for the Present Strained Relations Between Russia and Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The relations between Russia and Japan are the subject of much comment in the newspapers here. They attribute the strained situation to the "attitude of the newspapers published in Japan with the aid of English money."

The Novoe Vremya asserts that Russia stands as the guardian of peace in Asia, and points out the lack of wisdom on the part of Japan in allowing herself to be influenced by Great Britain, "who, in the event of war, would not assist her."

The Novoe Vremya contends that a pacific policy would enable Japan to restrict her expenditure and render possible a friendly arrangement between Russia and Japan.

A telegram received here from Port Arthur says that upon the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the cathedral there Gen. Kouropatkin, the Russian War Minister, made a speech in which he expressed the conviction that "Port Arthur is now becoming a fortress inaccessible to all enemies, no matter how great their number or whence they come."

MORE PRIVILEGES FOR RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—China, it is announced, has concluded a loan of 2,000,000 taels with the Russo-Chinese Bank, which, in lieu of interest, obtains certain privileges in Chinese Turkestan.

PLOT AGAINST KING CARLOS.

A Number of Portuguese Officers Arrested—Conspiracy Believed to be Widespread.

BERLIN, July 17.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Lisbon says that a number of officers of the Fifth Infantry have been arrested on the charge of conspiring against King Carlos. They will be tried by court-martial.

Suspicions of a widespread conspiracy against the dynasty have been entertained recently, the instigators being officers who were cashiered some time ago.

Other regiments are said to be affected.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Report Stage Completed in the Commons — Measure Goes to the Lords Next Week.

LONDON, July 18.—The report stage of the Irish Land bill was completed in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, after a number of technical amendments in fulfillment of Irish Secretary Wyndham's promises while the bill was in committee had been adopted.

The measure will pass its third reading next Tuesday, and will then be sent to the House of Lords, where no serious difficulties are anticipated.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS' VISIT TO BRITISH WATERS ENDS.

Admiral Cotton's Squadron Sails from Portsmouth — The Kearsarge Begins Her Long Run.

PORTSMOUTH, July 17.—The United States squadron under command of Rear Admiral Cotton, which has been visiting British waters, left here this morning, the Kearsarge en route for Frenchman's Bay, Me., and the other vessels bound for Lisbon.

Considerable enthusiasm marked the departure of the American ships. Salutes were fired and hearty parting cheers were exchanged by the American and British sailors.

On the arrival of the squadron at Spithead Admiral Cotton transferred his flag from the Kearsarge to the Chicago and the ships separated, the Kearsarge starting on her long full-speed run to Frenchman's Bay.

Before leaving Admiral Cotton sent a message to the Mayor of Portsmouth thanking him and the townspeople for their hospitality to the American sailors.

NO ATTACK ON BOLIVAR.

Foreign Women and Children Leave Besieged Venezuelan City on American Steamers.

SOLEDAD, Venezuela, July 17.—Notwithstanding that the armistice terminated at midnight, no engagement between the Government forces and the rebels has taken place up to the present hour. Gen. Gomez has completed the investment of Ciudad Bolivar, and none can now leave the city.

Lieut. Commander Culver, commanding the United States gunboat Bancroft, after a long conference with the commanding officer of the Venezuelan squadron, decided to take under his protection all the river steamers belonging to the American-Orinoco Steamship Company, which were recently seized by the revolutionists at Ciudad Bolivar. He also requested the women and children of the American and other foreign colonies at Ciudad Bolivar to take refuge on the steamers in order to escape the dangers of the siege, the shelling of the town, and a possible battle. In accordance with this invitation, many women and children, a number of whom were of German nationality, embarked early to-day on the American steamers, which, flying the American flag and escorted by the Bancroft, left in the direction of San Felix, probably on the way to the Island of Trinidad.

Meat, milk, and other provisions are already scarce in the besieged town. The British Consul yesterday paid $150 for a cow. The swift current running in the Orinoco River as the result of heavy rains prevents direct communication between Soledad and Ciudad Bolivar. The revolutionists have also destroyed the means of transportation between the two towns.

SAYS BRITAIN IS PROSPEROUS.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie Speaks at a Dinner at the London Mansion House.

LONDON, July 18.—The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Mansion House last night by the Lord Mayor, Sir Marcus Samuel, to the bankers and merchants of London. He addressed the gathering briefly and in general terms on the proposed fiscal reform. He said it rested with those desiring a change in the system under which Great Britain was so prosperous to show that the change was necessary and desirable.

The Chancellor pointed out the increasing prosperity, trade, and commerce of the country, as shown by the statistics for the last six months, and he insisted that consols were still the best and greatest of the world's securities, compared with the premier securities of other countries. He congratulated the country on the condition of the sinking fund, which, he said, in four years would reach the unprecedented sum of £45,000,000. Under its operation the remaining debt of £800,000,000 would be extinguished in the year 1915.

Czar Ready to Nominate Arbitrators.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Czar having signified his willingness to nominate the arbitrators who are to meet at the Hague to settle the Venezuela indemnity issue, provided all parties concur in the request, the State Department has communicated with the London, Berlin, and Rome Foreign Offices on the subject, suggesting that they join in the application.

Artillery Company's Visit to Boston.

LONDON, July 17.—The Honourable Artillery Company will sail from Liverpool for Boston, Mass., on Sept. 23 on the Dominion Line steamer Mayflower.

CALKERS DELAY SUBWAY.

Strike Said to be in Violation of Agreement with Contractors.

W. C. Douglas, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association, said yesterday that work was being seriously delayed on several sections of the subway, owing to the strike of the pipe calkers.

The section most crippled is that between Great Jones and Thirty-third Streets, for which Holbrook, Cabot & Daly have the contract. Contractor Bradley's section, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourth Street, also is badly delayed, as are also the contracts of the Degnon-McLean Company.

"It is up to the Central Federated Union to act in the matter," said Mr. Douglas. "The strike is a violation of the agreement entered into between the Central Federated Union and the subway contractors."

Woman Dies in Mount Morris Park.

Mrs. Rive O'Jechk, sixty years old, who lived with her son-in-law, Charles Adams, a builder, at 2,187 Madison Avenue, was sitting on a bench in Mount Morris Park last evening, when she suddenly became ill and fell from the bench. When an ambulance surgeon arrived from the Harlem Hospital the woman was dead. The surgeon said he thought her death was due to heart disease.

SUMNER AND WOOD TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Thirty-three Officers to be Promoted and Retired.

Carr to be a Brigadier—Wood, Who Retires in 1924, Now in Line for Command of Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Announcement was made at the War Department to-day of promotions that are to be made in the army following the retirement of Major Gen. Davis on July 26, and Lieut. Gen. Miles on Aug. 8. On the retirement of Gen. Davis Brig. Gen. Sumner will be advanced to the vacancy, and on the retirement of Miles Young will be made Lieut. General, and Leonard Wood Major General. These announcements have been anticipated and follow in regular order according to seniority.

To fill the vacancy in the list of Brigadiers caused by the promotion of Sumner, Col. C. C. C. Carr of the Fourth Cavalry has been selected, but before the commission is given him it is arranged that thirty-two Colonels and one Lieutenant Colonel shall be promoted and immediately retired. All of the officers who are to be thus advanced and retired have been in the service thirty-five years, and all served during the civil war.

At the last session of Congress the President and Secretary of War recommended the passage of an act authorizing the retirement of all officers on the active list who served in the civil war with the grade next above that held by them at the time of retirement. That bill was passed by the Senate, but failed mainly through a disagreement in a conference committee. The Senate having affirmed the principle that veteran officers should be advanced and retired, the President has felt at liberty to exercise his prerogative under existing law, and with the co-operation of officers concerned, to promote and place them on the retired list. Of those named for promotion quite a number would go out for age within the next twelve months.

The following are the officers selected for promotion and retirement arranged according to corps, and their respective rank in their respective corps:

John B. Babcock, Adjutant General's Department; Edwin B. Atwood, John Simpson, and Daniel D. Wheeler, Quartermaster's Department; Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary Department; Peter J. A. Cleary, Henry Lippincott, and Calvin Dewitt, Medical Department; James W. Reilly and John A. Kress, Ordnance Department.

These ten officers may be credited to the Staff Corps. From the line the following are taken:

Cavalry—Almond B. Wells and Charles L. Cooper.

Artillery—William L. Haskin, Frank G. Smith, George B. Rodney, Carle A. Woodruff, David H. Kinzie, and John L. Tiernon.

Infantry—John H. Page, Charles W. Miner, James M. J. Sanno, Charles F. Robe, Charles A. Coolidge, Cyrus S. Roberts, J. Milton Thompson, James Miller, David J. Craigie, Alpheus H. Bowman, Edmund Rice, Charles G. Penney, Jesse C. Chance, Theodore F. Forbes, and Leon A. Matile.

It will require nearly a month to promote and retire these thirty-three officers. Col. Carr, who will get the place and retain it, is the senior officer of his corps. He entered the service as an enlisted man of the First Cavalry in August, 1862, and has served continuously with the cavalry since that date. He will reach the retiring age March 3, 1906.

Upon the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Miles and the promotion of Young and Wood, it is intended to run out another batch of veteran officers before filling the vacant Brigadier Generalship by an officer who will retain it. There will remain on the active list following these promotions seventy-seven officers who have had service during the civil war, and it is probable one-half of that number will be promoted and retired after Aug. 8.

When the promotions now provided for have been made the list of general officers will stand as follows:

Lieutenant General—S. B. M. Young.

Major Generals—Adna R. Chaffee, Arthur MacArthur, John C. Bates, James F. Wade, Samuel S. Sumner, and Leonard Wood.

Brigadiers—George M. Randall, William A. Kobbe, Frederick D. Grant, J. Franklin Bell, Frederick Funston, Frank D. Baldwin, Theodore J. Wint, Jesse M. Lee, William H. Carter, Tasker H. Bliss, Joseph P. Sanger, Francis Moore, P. C. Hains, C. C. C. Carr, and a vacancy.

The advancement of Leonard Wood to the grade from which the Lieutenant General is most likely to be selected makes the status of that officer exceedingly interesting to army officers in view of the well-known preference of President Roosevelt for Gen. Wood. His promotion at this time comes in the regular order and according to the rule of seniority.

When Young retires in January next Chaffee will be made Lieutenant General, and in the regular order Randall would be advanced to fill the vacancy in the grade of Major General. But Kobbe, who stands next below Randall, will reach the retiring age May 10, 1904, and it is probable he will be made Major General upon the retirement of Young and placed on the retired list, thus allowing Randall to get his promotion without detriment. Sanger goes out in May of next year and about a week before Kobbe.

An important period for Major Gen. Wood will arrive when Chaffee reaches the statutory age for retirement on April 14, 1906. Sumner will retire in February, 1906, nearly three months before Chaffee. The list of Major Generals will then stand, assuming that promotion will be made according to seniority, as follows: MacArthur, who retires June 2, 1909; Bates, Aug. 26, 1906; Wade, April 14, 1907; Wood, Oct. 24, 1924; Grant, May 30, 1914, and Bell, Jan. 2, 1920.

If MacArthur should be made Lieutenant General on the retirement of Chaffee, he would continue to serve for three months after the term of the next President expires. Assuming that President Roosevelt will be nominated and elected next year, the question army officers are asking is, would President Roosevelt promote Wood over MacArthur and Wade to the grade of Lieutenant General in order to make certain that Wood shall have the command of the army and become chief of staff? The promotion of Wood to the highest rank would mean that only one officer now on the list of General officers could reach that grade, as he is the junior in years of all of them except Funston.

There is another interesting question being discussed by army officers in connection with the succession to Chaffee to the Lieutenant Generalship. Gen. Corbin stands next to Miles in rank, and although not of the line of the army, is considered likely to be selected for promotion to the highest rank when Chaffee retires. Corbin's advancement, however, would not materially delay the promotion of MacArthur, for the reason that Corbin will retire for age Sept. 15, 1906, about six months after Chaffee goes out. This consideration, therefore, does not enter into the problem of what will be done by President Roosevelt, if elected next year, when required to select a Major General to fill the Lieutenant Generalship when Chaffee retires, in 1906.

ARMY AND NAVY BOARD.

Secretaries Root and Moody Create a Joint Body for the Better Co-operation of the Two Services.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretaries Root and Moody to-day issued the following joint order:

"The Department of War and the Department of the Navy have agreed upon the formation of a joint board, to be composed of four officers of the army and four officers of the navy, to hold stated sessions and such extraordinary sessions as shall appear advisable for the purpose of conferring upon, discussing, and reaching common conclusions regarding all matters calling for the co-operation for the two services. Any matters which seem to either department to call for such consideration may be referred by that department to the board thus formed. All reports of the board shall be made in duplicate, one to each department. All reports and proceedings of the board shall be confidential. The senior member of the board present will preside at its meeting and the junior member of the board present will act as its recorder.

"On the recommendation of the provisional General Staff of the army the following officers are detailed by the Secretary of War to serve upon the board: Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph.

"On the recommendation of the General Board of the navy, the following officers are detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to serve upon the board:

"Admiral of the Navy George Dewey, Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Capt. John E. Pillsbury, Commander William J. Barnette."

ANTI-CANAL MAN GIVES UP.

Ex-President Caro, the Leading Opponent of the Treaty, Says It Will Be Ratified.

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 12, via Panama, July 17.—Senator Caro, ex-President of Colombia, who is President Marroquin's political rival, and who has been the leader of the opposition to the Panama Canal treaty, to-day declared that although personally still opposed to the treaty, in his opinion the opposition would be beaten and the treaty would be ratified.

This expression of the most prominent foe of the ratification of the treaty has been received with great satisfaction by the friends of the canal on the isthmus.

VALUE OF GEMS ADVANCED.

Board of Appraisers Adds 10 Per Cent. to Valuation of Diamonds Importers Said Were Worth $175,000.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Word has reached the Treasury Department that the Board of General Appraisers has advanced 10 per cent. the value of a lot of diamonds valued at something more than $175,000 and imported by a firm of Cincinnati jewelers. The contention of the importers was that they had bought the diamonds at a bargain, and that the invoice correctly stated the price paid. The Government, however, holds that duties are assessed on the actual market value of goods imported, and that duty must be paid on that basis.

There is no appeal in a case of this kind, as under the law the decision of the Board of General Appraisers is final as to value. Similar advances have been made on imported diamonds entered at Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Norfolk. An important legal question involved in these cases is whether the Government had a right to remove the diamonds from the place at which they were imported in order to secure expert testimony as to their value. The Government has no appropriation from which to pay the expenses of outside experts to the port of entry, and therefore in a number of cases the diamonds have been sent to experts in other cities under proper safeguards.

CAUSE OF MOSQUITO PLAGUE.

Government Entomologist Says Heavy Precipitation of Rain is Responsible—Extermination of the Pest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Dr. L. O. Howard, the Government entomologist, said to-day that the ravages of the mosquitos this year along the Atlantic Coast, particularly in the neighborhood of Orange, N. J.; Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, and Boston, were attributable to the enormous quantity of rain that has fallen this Spring and Summer. "On account of this heavy precipitation," he said, "there are one hundred breeding places to-day for every one that existed last year. There are surface pools everywhere, and as it takes only ten or twelve days to breed a generation of mosquitos, the unusual number of that insect now in evidence is natural."

Dr. Howard talked freely about the outlook for the extermination of the pest. He says that Dr. Stiles, who was reported to have discovered an insect whose enmity to the mosquito would solve that troublesome question, made no claim to the practical value of his discovery. That discovery, Dr. Howard explained, was a parasitic worm which was found in the body of a salt water marsh mosquito. Only one species was found, and that was in immature form.

"We know," continued the entomologist, "that the mosquito has several natural enemies, but not one has yet been discovered that can be practically used for the extermination of the mosquito. For instance, the dragon fly kills the mosquito. Many other aquatic insects that destroy mosquito larvae are known. Every little pool of stagnant water furnishes a splendid illustration of the ferocity of the struggle for existence between the mosquitos and other insects.

"The larvae of one water beetle will eat up 300 mosquito larvae in a day. Sometimes one species of mosquito will kill other kinds, and there are cannibalistic species among them. The mosquitos have a number of parasites, internal and external. There are two or three species of fungi that kill adult mosquitos.

"We must rely primarily on the abolition of the breeding places and secondly on the kerosene treatment of the breeding places that cannot be abolished."

THE NATION'S INSULAR TRADE.

Commerce of This Country with Its Non-Contiguous Territory Amounts to $100,000,000 the Past Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The commerce of the United States with its non-contiguous territory will amount to nearly one hundred million dollars in the fiscal year just ended. Of this grand total more than one-third is merchandise shipped to that territory. Of the grand total of $86,381,626 in the eleven months ending with May, $33,080,779 was merchandise shipped to Porto Rico, Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, Guam, Tutuila and Alaska.

In the same period $53,000,000 was received from the non-contiguous territory. The principal articles received from that territory during the eleven months, for which the detailed figures are given, are as follows: From the Hawaiian Islands, sugar amounted to $21,000,000 in value, coffee, $225,929; hides and skins, $69,171, and fruits and nuts, $67,510. From Porto Rico, sugar, $6,007,644; tobacco and manufactures thereof, $1,812,042 (of which $1,681,606 is cigars;) coffee, $712,-000, and fruits and nuts, $281,842. From the Philippine Islands, manila hemp, $10,-665,657; sugar, $270,729; tobacco and cigars, $56,732. From Alaska the principal shipments were canned salmon, $6,401,124, other fish, $753,412; furs and fur skins, $305,796; whalebone, $115,904, and copper, $100,053.

The shipments to the territory in question include a much wider range of articles. To the Hawaiian Islands the total for the eleven months amounted to over ten million dollars, of which $1,361,806 was breadstuffs, a little over one million manufactures of iron and steel, another million manufactures of cotton, three-quarters of a million manufactures of wood, a half million provisions, nearly another half million mineral oils and a like value in fertilizers. To Porto Rico the principal shipments were cotton manufactures, about two million dollars, manufactures of iron and steel over a million and a quarter, provisions over a million and a quarter, breadstuffs over a million, manufactures of wood a half million. To the Philippines the principal items of exports were iron and steel manufactures over half a million, spirits, wines and malt liquors over $400,000, cotton manufactures over $300,000, mineral oils nearly $300,000, and breadstuffs about a quarter of a million. To Alaska the largest item was iron and steel manufactures nearly two million dollars, provisions nearly a million, breadstuffs nearly half a million, manufactures of tin nearly half a million, manufactures of wool over a quarter of a million, vegetables over a quarter of a million, and tobacco and manufactures thereof nearly a quarter of a million. To Guam and Tutuila the total shipments for the eleven months were $96,212, of which $20,579 was manufactures of wood, $13,067 manufactures of iron and steel, $2,526 fish, $9,308 manufactures of cotton, and breadstuffs, $9,337.

TUNNEL CONTRACT FILED.

Weehawken Shaft for Pennsylvania Railroad to be Completed by Dec. 8.

The contract for sinking the Weehawken shaft of the Hudson River tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad was filed in the Hudson County Clerk's office at Jersey City yesterday.

The contracting parties are the Pennsylvania and New Jersey and New York Railroad Companies and the United Engineering and Construction Company of New York. The work is to be completed by Dec. 8, 1903, the contractors to forfeit $250 for each day's delay. They filed a bond of $15,000.

BRICKLAYERS AND CARPENTERS YIELD

Accept Arbitration Plan and Will Resume Building Work.

20,000 MEN ARE AFFECTED

Parks's Move to Prevent Possible Appointment of Housesmiths' Conciliation Committee.

As a result of an agreement reached last evening at the Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway, between representatives of the bricklayers' unions and the employers, 6,000 bricklayers will return to work on Monday. The Brotherhood of Carpenters also agreed to the employers' plan of arbitration, and signed the agreement. That affects 14,000 men.

The representatives of the bricklayers' unions first had a conference with the Arbitration Committee of the Mason Builders' Association, and signed an agreement for a year by which last year's rate of 65 cents an hour will continue. They then met the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and signed the arbitration agreement.

The action of the bricklayers goes a long ways toward bringing the shut-down in the building trades to an end, as some of the other trades which have signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association cannot work until after the bricklayers are through or during the time the bricklayers are working.

The representatives of the bricklayers' unions and the Mason Builders' Association which met last evening constituted the joint Board of Arbitration of bricklayers and employers, which failed to come to terms a week or two ago and was dissolved. The bricklayers originally demanded an increase from 65 to 70 cents an hour and union foremen. Several conferences took place, resulting in the employers refusing to grant more than the 65 cents an hour and declining to force the foremen to join the union. Then the joint board was dissolved by mutual agreement and all negotiations were declared off.

Later the joint board was reconvened and agreed on the old terms, the representatives of the men also agreeing to the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association. Their action was ratified by the unions on Wednesday and Thursday, and last night they appeared vested with power to sign the two agreements.

The meeting of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, held last night in Maennerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, broke up soon after it was opened amid scenes of violent disorder. The meeting was about to consider the second order of business, when Central Office detectives appeared on the scene, and served two of the members of the union, one of the members being a walking delegate, with subpoenas to appear before the District Attorney in John Doe proceedings.

Immediately Samuel J. Parks made a motion to adjourn, and the meeting ended in a storm. The large hall of the second floor of the building was being used for the meeting, and the members nearest the door jumped up and ran toward the large double doors to get into the crowd, in the centre of which were the Central Office detectives. The Parks faction, following their leader, quickly left the hall, shouting and cheering.

The action of Parks and his followers was said by members of the opposing faction to have been carefully planned in advance. It was even asserted by some that Parks was aware that subpoenas were issued and that he caused their service while the meeting was in session to prevent action bearing on a settlement of the building trades trouble.

It had been rumored earlier in the evening that the faction, led by Robert Neidig, President of the union, had intended suggesting the appointment of a committee to confer with the members of the Iron League with a view to arranging a settlement. This movement on the part of the Neidig faction had come to the ears of Parks, and he had his followers in readiness to bolt the meeting.

One of the men who was served with a subpoena is said to have been John Dolan, one of the walking delegates among the Parks faction. The name of the other man was not made public.

Prior to the calling of the meeting a man named Lawson was standing in the lower corridor of the hall talking with President Neidig, when Parks appeared, and before any one could prevent him, Neidig says, struck Lawson on the head. Before Parks could strike a second blow, which he tried to do, Neidig intervened and threw Parks's arm upward.

Parks turned on Neidig, but made no effort to strike him. In another instant members of both factions had gathered and dragged the two leaders apart, while Lawson left the hall.

Mr. Neidig was asked if there was any truth in the report that he intended organizing another housesmiths' union, and he said: "I deny most emphatically that any such move is on foot. Indeed, I never thought of such a matter. There is but one union, and that will be all."

Decisive action is to be taken on Monday by the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association regarding the unions that have not signed the arbitration agreement. Some of the unions which have failed to accept the plan have been notified to that effect, and the others will be notified between now and Monday.

This decision has been taken on account of letters received from individual members of these unions asking when work is to be resumed. The letters indicate that, independent of the question of which side claims a victory, the bulk of the union members are anxious to return to work.

L. K. Prince of the Employers' Association, in making this announcement yesterday, would not say what action the employers had determined on. He would neither admit nor deny that arrangements will be made on Monday to begin work in all trades with either union or non-union men. By a resolution passed several days ago, the Board of Governors is empowered, when it sees fit to do so, to direct that at a time to be fixed by the board, the employers must make individual agreements with their employes whose unions have not signed the arbitration agreement, so as to break the deadlock.

It was admitted by the employers that the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union blocks the way to any effective resumption of work. The bricklayers cannot work in the large buildings unless the housesmiths carry the iron skeleton along.

The Board of Building Trades met yesterday, but expelled no more unions. Parks made a speech from the steps of Brevoort Hall to the following effect:

"As to the housesmiths and bridgemen you can just say that there are four delegates in the union, and they will continue to do the business of the union. As to a committee of the union going to the employers to confer about their arbitration agreement, you can take the word of Sam Parks for it, that no committee will be sent. We don't want to place the union at the mercy of employers. My offer to debate the question of 'Labor Versus Capital' with any member of the Building Trades Employers' Association still holds good. If Mr. Pierce is not willing to take up the debate, I am willing to take on Mr. Eidlitz."

UNION MEN OBJECT TO TEST.

Central Federated Delegates Decline to be Searched for Union Labels on Clothing.

An attempt made by the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Federated Union to enforce a rule that the clothing of every member must be inspected to see if it bears the union label proved a failure, it was learned yesterday. Last Tuesday evening was the time set for making the examination, and Delegate Helm of the Barbers' Union was deputed to make the examination.

Delegates, according to the rule, were required to show that the union label was on their hats, coats, collars, ties, vests, trousers, and shoes. Their word was to be taken regarding the other garments. There were about forty delegates present. The first delegate submitted very well to the test. The second thought Helm was going too far when he wanted to examine his boots. The third audibly expressed his opinion that Helm was "too fresh." The fifth and sixth demanded to know what the delegate wanted to know, and objected to the examination, so strongly that it was deferred as far as the other delegates were concerned.

It was said last night that when the examination is resumed a committee of clothing cutters and tailors will be chosen to conduct it.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LOW-RATE TOUR
TO THE PACIFIC COAST
AND
YELLOWSTONE PARK
ACCOUNT
G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
AUGUST 6 TO 31
RATE $215 COVERING ALL EXPENSES FOR 26 DAYS, EXCEPT 3 DAYS IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND INCLUDING THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA AND COMPLETE TOUR OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.
TWO IN ONE BERTH, $200 EACH.
Rate, covering all expenses on going trip to Los Angeles, including the Grand Canyon, and transportation only through California, and returning by direct routes, $115; two in one berth, $105 each.
PERSONAL ESCORT — SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN
Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

NASSAU POOLROOM RAIDED

Elaborate Look-out System Fails Through a Single Flaw.

District Attorney and Aides Arrive at Lawrence (L. I.) Resort a Few Minutes Before the Closing Time.

LAWRENCE, L. I., July 17.—An elaborately guarded poolroom was raided here this afternoon by District Attorney James P. Niemann and a squad of aides. The poolroom, said to be the only one in Nassau County, had been run for some time. It was not only guarded at the doors, but an outer line of watches was employed, so that approach from all directions was sure to be covered, but this afternoon the building was surrounded, and the officers were in the act of entering before their presence was discovered. The raid was so timed that the usual precautions had been allowed to become lax. In fact, in ten minutes the last race at Chicago would have been run, and the place would have been closed.

The poolroom was run in a dance hall connected with the Sturtevant House, kept by William E. Whittemore. It is close to the trolley line, and was a favorite resort for bettors from New York and Queens County, as well as local players.

To obtain admission it was needful that a new-comer be vouched for by at least two persons known to the lookouts. There was an outer and an inner guard at the entrance, and both had to be satisfied. At points where officers might advance watchers were stationed, so they could notify the men inside five minutes before the officers would reach the building.

This afternoon District Attorney Niemann assembled his forces at Mineola, several miles away. Justice Clowes of Hempstead Village was called in and warrants drawn up. The party consisted of Assistant District Attorney J. J. Graham, County Detective Abram E. Furman, Capt. James Hance, John Deering, Charles Bamberger, Constable John F. Buhler, and a number of other officers. Mr. Niemann took command. Justice Clowes was invited to go along, and despite his seventy years, did so.

It was a drive of several miles across country, and Lawrence was reached at 4 o'clock. Before that most of those who had been in the pool room had departed, but the workers were there and about seventy-five players who were waiting for the last race at Washington Park.

When the larger crowd left, the sentries had been allowed to quit work for the day, and there was no watch kept. As a result the place was surrounded before the alarm was given. There was a rush to get out, but the windows and doors were guarded, and the men who would escape were driven back. Ernest Travers and John J. Betts, alleged doorkeepers, were arrested, and the raiders entered the room. There was no time to destroy anything, and the charts and the cards bearing the odds were still hanging up.

A man dressed in a handsome light-colored suit was singled out as the principal wanted. He had a roll of bills which made one of his trousers pockets bulge. John Patterson, the bartender in the hotel, and George Jones, a colored man employed there, were arrested.

The crowd was lined up at one end of the room, tables and chairs were obtained and a courtroom made out of the other. Justice Clowes took his place. The prisoners gave their names with the exception of the well-dressed one who announced he was "John Doe." Complaints were filed against the men by the District Attorney, and then the officers picked out witnesses from those who had been bettors. Some proved refractory, but under urging others talked freely. They told of making bets and pointed out "John Doe" as the principal of the room and identified him as the man with the roll who paid out the money when they won.

A little later a man came in and announced himself as a friend of "Jake" Leiberman's and said he heard he was in trouble and wanted to help him out.

"No such man in trouble here," said District Attorney Niemann.

"That's him," asserted the new-comer, pointing to "John Doe."

The man in the light suit was angry at his friend, but admitted that was his correct name, so the depositions were changed to suit the alteration in name.

Leiberman was held under $4,000 bail, which he had not obtained this evening. Travers and Betts were asked to furnish $500 each, and failed to do so. Patterson and Jones were asked for $1,000 each.

YOUTHS, AFIRE, FLED TO POND.

Alcohol Exploded While They Were Trying to Put Out Flames—Workmen Saved Them from Drowning.

Justin Leeder, nineteen years old, of Southern Boulevard and Webster Avenue, and John Frech, sixteen years old, of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, almost lost their lives yesterday through fire and water.

They were sent to a storehouse about 1,000 feet from the museum in Bronx Park for some alcohol. They had filled the can which they were carrying, and were about to close the door to the storehouse, when they saw a flame creeping along the floor.

They returned and tried to put out the blaze. The alcohol barrel exploded, covering them with the burning liquid. With presence of mind the youths jumped into a small pond near the storehouse. The shock of the water, after the pain of the burning alcohol, rendered them powerless.

Workingmen who were near at hand, attracted by the explosion, saw them jump into the water and went to their rescue when they were in danger of drowning.

They were hurried to the Fordham Hospital and their burns were dressed. The physicians said that they would probably recover.

One of the workingmen turned in an alarm, but the fire engines did not arrive in time to save the building. It contained $2,000 worth of tools used in the museum and was valued at $1,000. The police say that the fire was caused by the youths dropping lighted cigarettes while they were pouring out the alcohol.

NEW ARMORY ENTRANCES.

Changes Are Designed to Facilitate Exit in Case of Fire.

The Armory Board has filed plans with Building Superintendent Thompson, through Werner & Windolph, as architects, for alterations to the armories of the Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Sixty-ninth Regiments, and to the temporary armory of the Seventy-first Regiment. The changes are designed to facilitate exit from the respective buildings in case of fire or other exigencies, and will consist of the construction of new doorways and the providing of large swinging doors both for the new and the present entrances, made to open outward instead of inward, as formerly.

In the case of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, opposite Cooper Square, which was at one time the home of the Seventh Regiment, the Armory Board has provided plans for the erection of fire escapes in addition to the improved doors. The projected improvements are to cost in the aggregate $8,000.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE
AS GOOD AS SOME $7.00 SHOES.
A. H. Cole, Secretary of Eureka Mower Co., Utica, N. Y., says:
"Douglas $3.50 shoes have given me the best satisfaction of any make; they hold their shape the best. They are as good as some shoes I have had that cost me $7.00."
This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is the highest grade patent leather made.
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.
Boys wear W. L. Douglas Shoes. Price, $2.00 and $1.75.
Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
NEW YORK STORES: 433 Broadway, 755-756 Broadway, 1349 Broadway, 974 Third Avenue, 2202 Third Avenue, 356 Sixth Avenue, 345 Eighth Avenue, 261 West 125th St., 95 Nassau Street, 153 East 14th Street, 530 Willis Ave., Bronx.
BROOKLYN: 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 419-421 Fulton Street, 494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Ave.

SUMMER THINGS
READY TO WEAR.
Blue, Black or White Serge Suits, single or double breasted, $12 to $25.
Special Lot Homespun two-piece Suits, ½ silk lined, $12.50; were $18.
Bicycle Suit Sale at $5; were $8, $10, and $12.
Caps to match, $1.
Golf Shoes, $5.
Bicycle Shoes, $2.50.
Golf or Bicycle Hose, 25c. up.
Two-piece Crash, Flannel, or Homespun Suits, $8 to $15.
Linen Crash Suits, $3.95 to $6.
Duck Trousers, $1 to $2.50.
Straw Hats, 50c. upward.
Summer-Weight Underwear, 50c. up.
Negligee Shirts, Madras and Cheviot, $1 to $3.
BATHING SUITS.
Largest line of Men's and Women's Bathing Suits in the city from 50c. to $10.
New Pneumatic Golf Balls, 50c. Haskell and Kempshall Golf Balls $5.50 doz.
Trunks, Bags, Belts, Valises, &c.
Open until 6 P. M. To-day.
A. RAYMOND & CO
Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N. Y. Est. 1827

Water Filters and Coolers.
THE BEST KINDS.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:45 A. M.—26 West Eighty-third Street; H. Steilberger; damage, $1,000.

1:15 A. M.—324 Bleecker Street; James Kirwin; damage, $100.

2:30 A. M.—306 East Thirty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

4:30 A. M.—157 Centre Street; Berner & Winterbauer; damage, $260.

8:40 A. M.—9 East Third Street; Samuel Kanowitz; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—202 St. Nicholas Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

10:10 A. M.—Bronx Park Botanical Gardens; damage, $3,000.

11:35 A. M.—218 East Ninety-ninth Street; no name; no damage.

11:45 A. M.—415 West Forty-seventh Street; Mrs. Duffy; damage slight.

1:00 P. M.—125 Forsyth Street; Holman Wasman; damage trifling.

1:10 P. M.—60 Hester Street; Abraham Jacobowitz; damage trifling.

1:40 P. M.—543 East Fifteenth Street; James Tropapino; damage, $5.

3:00 P. M.—100 Chrystie Street; Abraham Levinson; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—2,369 Eighth Avenue; Morris Kiron; damage, $60.

6:55 P. M.—323 East Eighth Street; Harris Kaufman; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—327 West Twelfth Street; Mrs. Abbot; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—73 Orchard Street; Harry Kaplan; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—77 Pike Street; Katler & Hampil; damage, $25.

8:45 P. M.—102 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Fred Healing; damage, $50.

9:30 P. M.—90 Sullivan Street; H. B. Claflin, (stable;) damage, $5.

9:50 P. M.—32 Attorney Street; Samuel Pensak; damage trifling.

9:55 P. M.—29 Greene Street; Star Wrapper Company; damage, $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BEAUMONT, Texas, July 17.—Fire this morning destroyed the Sabine Hotel and Natatorium at Port Arthur. The buildings are the property of the Port Arthur Townsite Company. Loss, $100,000; partly insured.

DENVER, July 17.—McPhee & McGinnity's paint, oil, and glass warehouse was burned to-day. Loss estimated at $200,000.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A.M. Closes Today at 12, Noon

A Hundred Men's Suits at $8.50

Handsomely made, stylish Summer Sack Suits, that have been $12 to $15 in our own stock, are culled out, and priced today at a substantial and attractive reduction

$8.50 a Suit

Materials are black thibets and cheviots, also fancy mixtures—suits that will give a man's summer wardrobe a decided boost at a nominal price. Second floor, Fourth street.

These Are the Summer Shirts You Want

We make it practically impossible for a man to get away from this Men's Furnishing Store without the particular sort of negligee shirt he wants. Leaving out the excellent shirts that we are continually offering in special sales for less than a dollar, the regular line begins at $1, and runs up to $6.

These are some of the stopping places:

At $1—Shirts of white madras—some of the prettiest, coolest summer shirts you ever saw. In a number of attractive patterns of white corded stripes.

At $1.50—A fine line of colored madras shirts, made in our own custom shirt factory from handsome imported madras. Shirts that leave nothing to be desired for fit, comfort and style.

At $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.50—Negligee shirts made in Vienna or Paris, in the best style that the noted shirt-makers of those cities are capable of. A wide range of materials, color combinations, and patterns. Most of the latter are confined to our stores.

At $4.50—Shirts of natural colored pongee silk.

At $6—Cool, airy, comfortable shirts of white China silk—the lightest summer shirt made.

More of the Shirts at 35c. 3 for $1

Eighty-five dozens more of the splendid Negligee Shirts that went like wild-fire yesterday. All neat, refined patterns, mostly on white grounds. All sizes. Fine shirts for summer outing or workaday wear.

Men's Suspenders, 25c a Pair

Made in every respect equal to 50c Suspenders, in webbing, buckles, ends. The half price is due to the fact that the manufacturer used up his short ends of webbing in making them. But you buy suspenders by ones and twos, so you needn't worry about there not being full dozens of a pattern. 25c a pair. Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth st.

Men's Two-Piece Bathing Suits at $1

Our Dollar Bathing Suits for men possess a number of advantages, that make them excellent investments.

First, the price. If you use the suit but four times, you are even with what it would have cost you to rent a suit each time—and you still have the suit.

Then the fact that it is made of cotton—as it necessarily must be at the price, makes it light and comfortable to swim in. It doesn't retain the water like a woolen bathing suit, either.

These suits are well made and shaped, absolutely fast color, and come in a pleasing variety of styles—plain blue and black, and blue or black with colored bands on jersey and trunks. All sizes.

One Dollar a Suit Broadway and Ninth st.

Saturday News of Boys' Clothing

It's brief and terse, as befits a half-day's selling; but it is bound to keep things busy in the Boys' Clothing Store. The opportunity to save one-half to two-thirds on stylish Summer Sailor Suits for boys is sufficient to make a good many mothers look carefully through the group for the size and style they want.

$5 to $7.50 SUITS at $2.75

All sailor styles, in serges and cheviots; sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6 years only.

Also a collection of Boys' Knickabout Trousers, of all-wool materials or corduroy; sizes 3 to 16 years; and worth 85c, at 50c pair. Second floor, Ninth street.

White Shirts-Waists

If you're going away this afternoon, it's an easy matter to stop in this morning, choose the extra white waist you may happen to need, from this splendid collection, and take it away in your hand-bag:

At $1.75—Of white lawn; plaits from shoulder to bust; inlaid vest.

At $2.75—Of white lawn; plaited and embroidered front, cluster-plaited back; buttoned on side.

At $3.75—Of linen; plaits forming yoke effect; plaited back and sleeves.

At $4.25—Of linen; inlaid vest with pearl buttons; plaited front, back and sleeves.

At $5—Of lawn; yoke effect of dollies; inlaid vest, pearl buttons; plaited back; lace collar and cuffs.

At $6—Of lawn; yoke of plaits, trimmed with lace insertion; cluster-plaited back and sleeves; buttoned in the back.

Probably a silk Waist is needed, too—and here's splendid news of

Silk Waists at $3.50, that have been $5 to $6.75

Of Louisine, peau de cygne, pongee or taffeta, in plain colors or neat stripes. Full fronts, with stitched plaits, trimmed with lace insertion, fagoting, or piped with contrasting colors; plaited or French back. Second floor, Tenth street.

Waterproof Black Habutai Silks

At first glance, you couldn't distinguish these black silks from the ordinary habutai silks of equally good quality. The difference becomes obvious, when the silks are wet.

Water won't spot them, perspiration can't affect them. For they are fast black—chemically treated. The silks are made in Japan, and dyed and finished in Lyons, which assures good service. Besides, they are light in weight, wear well, and are excellent for summer use.

All 27 in. wide, at these prices:

55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1 and $1.25 a yard. Rotunda.

Wedding Invitations, $5 a Hundred

That's from $5 to $7 a hundred less than we should have to charge ordinarily; and this very attractive offer is simply made to keep our force of skilled engravers together and busy during the Summer months.

The style is the finest English round-hand, on the best wedding bristol, and engraved in the best possible manner.

$5 for the first hundred, including two sets of envelopes; additional hundreds, $2 each. Stationery Store, Tenth street.

Wrist and Automobile Bags

These stylish, pretty handy-bags for women came to us at much below their value. That's how the saving to you happens to occur.

At 50c, worth 75c—Wrist-bags of grain walrus; assorted sizes, in tan, gray and black; nickel and gilt frames; jeweled and plain knob clasps; inside frames, new shapes.

At 50c, worth 85c—Automobile Bags, small size, in tan, gray, brown and black grain walrus; gilt frames; neat jeweled clasps; fitted with small coin purse. Broadway.

Three hours and a half today to serve you with the things you need.

If you are going away, or are away, remember that our Mail Order service will care for your every need quite as well as if you could step in here at Broadway and Tenth in person.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses are liable to be lost or broken on vacation trips. Better leave your prescription with us, so that you can write or telegraph as soon as the accident happens, and get your glasses the next morning.

Do you want a dozen Golf Balls—Tennis Balls—Fishing Tackle? We'll get them to you in a jiffy.

Going visiting? Take a box of Bon-bons along, and you'll please somebody. No better Candies made, than WANAMAKER'S.

Want a few extra nice Shirts to slip in your bag or suit case? The finest stock in the city is here.

Don't stake too much on St. Swithin's Day prophecy. Wisdom suggests having an umbrella along. We can supply the sort that folds into your suit case, or the other kinds.

Have you got shoes that suit your other apparel, and that your feet will have a vacation in?

You'll probably be as easy and cool as your feet are.

Women's Neckwear and Veilings

A few essentially summery, airy frills for woman's adornment:

Neckwear at 25c and 50c—mostly washable. Stock covers, round collars, top collars, long ties, in lawn, organdy, mull, linen; trimmed with laces and embroideries.

Veilings. Made-up chiffon veils, plain or with chenille or velvet dots, in black, white and colors. 50c and 75c each.

Veiling by the yard, plain, or with chenille or velvet dots, in black, white and colors. 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c yard.

Pelerines—the fashionable deep lace collars, with or without stole ends, in black, white, ecru; charming new styles at $3.50 to $50. Made of Venetian lace, imitation crochet, silk embroidery, etc. Broadway.

Women's Wash Petticoats

Light and cool to wear under a walking skirt, good for rough country usage, easy to launder, and inexpensive. Many pretty styles; these chiefly of striped gingham:

At 50c—Plain ruffle, or ruffle trimmed with two rows of white stitching.

At 75c—Two small ruffles trimmed with white stitching.

At 85c—Umbrella ruffle trimmed with stitched bands.

At $1.25—Of black percaline, with white polka dots; three graduated ruffles trimmed with stitching.

At $1.75—Umbrella ruffle trimmed with stitched bands and plaits. Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Separate Skirts---$1

A round-up of stylish Separate Skirts of pique, duck and crash, in lengths from 36 to 40 inches. They were $1.25 to $2.75 each, now take your pick at **One Dollar Each.**

At that price, it's an easy matter to lay in an extra supply of clean, cool skirts for outings. Second floor, Ninth street.

"Fly Escape" Window Screens

Flies usually like to wander around on the window glass, or on the screen, if the window's up—anxious to get out into the daylight. If the screens are of the "Fly Escape" kind, Mr. Fly finds a convenient aperture waiting for him in the corner, through which he may go out, but not return. Maybe you'd like to get rid of your fly surplusage in this automatic way. We've reduced prices on the screens, too:

At 25c, from 45c—24 inches high, 22 inches closed, 32 inches open.
At 30c, from 50c—24 inches high, 24 inches closed, 37 inches open.
At 35c, from 60c—28 inches high, 24 inches closed, 37 inches open.
At 50c, from 80c—30 inches high, 18 inches closed, 24 inches open. Basement.

Store Opens at 8:30 A.M. Closes Today at 12, Noon

Candies You Can Buy In a Hurry

People never have much time to spare on Saturday mornings, if they're hustling for a train or boat. And for that reason, they frequently go away without the candy they meant to get, and really want that afternoon or next day.

We've arranged things finely for these folks in a hurry. Convenient tables, spread with a tempting array of candy already done up in packages, and a cash register to "ring up" your purchase as quickly as a conductor takes your fare. Open boxes of each kind, too, so that you can taste what you're getting. These sorts:

10c a Box

Super Caramels, Chocolate Wafers, Molasses Candy.

15c a Box

Ye Olde Tyme Mints, Chocolate Peppermints.

Candies in Glass Jars

Sticks, 15c; Fruit Drops, 15c; Butterscups, 15c; Chocolate Straws, 20c.

20c a Box

Chocolate Peppermints, Sticks, Liquid Mints.

Pound Boxes, 20c

Mixed Chocolates, Chocolate-covered Nougat, Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Caramel Jumbles, Molasses Jumbles, Peanut Brittle.

25c a Box

Chocolate Chips, Peppermint Mints.

Pound Boxes, 30c

Chocolate Chips, Honey Nougat.

Main floor and Basement.

Novels at Fifty Cents

Fifty cents represents one-third of the published price of these novels, and one-half of the price at which we have sold them. They are excellent books to read, and worth giving shelfroom, for they are in the original handsome cloth-bound editions:

The Infidel. M. E. Braddon.
Doris Kingsley. Emma Rayner.
A White Guard to Satan. Alice Maud Ewell.
Mark Everard. Knox Magee.
Jack Raymond. E. R. Voynich.
The Helmet of Navarre. Bertha Runkle.
Martin Brook. Morgan Bates.
Maud. Richard Pigott.
The Backwoodsman. H. A. Stanley.
Sons of the Sword. Margaret L. Woods.
Clementina. A. E. W. Mason.
In Our County. Marion Harland.

Paper-covered Books:
250 Standard Titles at 10c.
Others at 18c and 25c.

125 Copyright Titles at 33c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Croquet and Lawn Swings

The good old game that supplies interesting diversion without the exertion and over-heating that accompany tennis and other more strenuous games:

Croquet Sets

At 50c—Sets of 4 balls and mallets, copper wire wickets.

At 75c—Sets of 8 balls and mallets, copper wire wickets.

At $1—Sets of 8 balls and mallets, copper wire wickets.

At $1.50—Sets of 8 balls and mallets, copper wire wickets, extra finish.

At $7.50—Professional sets of 8 balls and mallets, twisted steel wickets, made of fine domestic dog-wood.

Extra Croquet Balls

The International Rubber Croquet Balls at $2 a set.

The Championship Croquet Balls at $2.50 a set.

Lawn Swings

6 feet high, red frame, for 2 children, at $4.

8 feet high, red frame, for 2 adults, $5.50.

10 feet high, red frame, for 4 adults, $8.50.

Basement.

Hammocks

No outing is thoroughly enjoyable, no piazza or lawn is complete, without a hammock.

We have the sorts you'll delight to lounge and linger in.

At 75c—Size 36x72 in., with pillow, spreader and valance.

At $1—Size 40x80 in., with pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars; open weave.

At $1.50—Size 40x80 in., with pillow, spreader, and valance; canvas weave.

At $1.75—Size 40x80 in., with pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars; canvas weave.

At $2.25—Size 36x72 in., made of heavy white canvas; extra strong.

At $3—Size 42x84 in., with pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars.

At $3.50—Size 42x84 in., with tufted pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars.

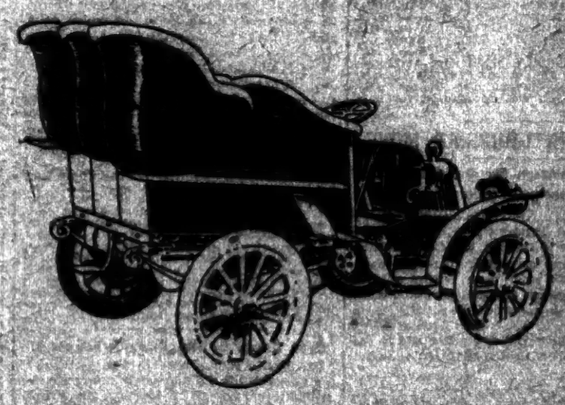
At $4.50—Size 44x88 in., with tufted pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars.

At $5—Size 44x88 in., with tufted pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars; assorted colors.

At $6—Size 44x88 in., with tufted pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars; extra heavy canvas weave.

Also the genuine Mexican Grass Hammocks; natural color; hand-woven; from $10 to $35, according to size and finish. Basement.

Buy a Machine That You Can Be Sure Of



You want a large, roomy luxurious car—The *Searchmont* is all that.

You want speed and hill-climbing ability—The *Searchmont* will satisfy you in both.

You want a machine of reliability and endurance—No car will serve you better than the *Searchmont*.

You want a car of handsome appearance—None is more admired than the graceful, beautifully finished *Searchmont*.

If you are ready to buy, you want your car at once—The *Searchmont* can be delivered to you today.

You get in the *Searchmont* characteristics and devices to be found only in other cars costing five to ten thousand dollars.

The price of the *Searchmont* is $2500.

Will you come to us, or shall we come to you?

Garage and Salesroom, 138-140 East Fifty-seventh street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LONG ISLAND MAN HUNT

Alleged Patchogue Embezzler Caught in Long Island City.

Headed Off at the Last Moment by Means of Telephone—Was Moving Family and Furniture.

Albert H. Fish, who for some years had been assistant manager of the Patchogue Co-operative Store in Patchogue, was arrested in Long Island City yesterday as he alighted from a train in the company of his wife and two small children. He had been headed off by Patchogue officials, who had telephoned to arrest him. Later in the day he was taken back to Patchogue. Although protesting his innocence, he made a break for liberty while under arrest, but was run down.

Although telling a plausible story, appearances were seemingly against the young man. He had been in charge of the grocery department of the store for six years. For some days he had been quietly making preparations to leave Patchogue. These were observed by Herbert Smith, who lived next door to him on Maple Avenue in Patchogue. Had Fish acted a little more openly he might have gotten away and his leaving not been commented upon until a day or so had gone by. Despite the apparent packing up of his household goods, nothing was said about moving or going away, and when there was more or less stir in the house last night and during the early morning Mr. Smith was surprised. When shortly after daylight a wagon drove up and trunks and things were put in it Mr. Smith was suspicious.

Fish drove to the railroad station, which was not far away, and boarded an early train. Mr. Smith, after thinking the matter over for a time, decided to find out what the move meant and called on George Holmes, the manager of the store. Mr. Holmes went at once to the store and found that Fish's drawer in the safe was empty and that there was also a considerable absence of cash which should have been in the safe. He hurried to the house of Justice Carman and got that gentleman out of bed. The train on which Fish and his family left had then been gone half an hour or more, and only about an hour remained in which to head Fish off. Various places were telephoned to, but always before the authorities could act the train had gotten through. At Long Island City, however, Detectives Pendergast and Kennedy were waiting for Fish and placed him under arrest.

Fish was taken to the Seventy-fifth Precinct Station House. Before he could be arraigned the Sergeant's attention was called by a call on the telephone, and Fish, seeing there was no one in the way, bolted. Several policemen were right behind him, but he ran to Vernon Avenue and then to Fifth Street, where he was caught.

When searched he had in his possession $170 in cash and $280 in checks. Fish said he was not guilty of any crime and was on his way to Manhattan to see the wholesale firms with which the store dealt. He said the credit of the store had become low and he was going to try and placate the wholesalers with the cash and checks. He said his wife and children accompanied him for the sake of the visit to the city, and that they were to go to Flushing last evening for a visit, while he returned to Patchogue. He was held, pending the arrival of Suffolk County officers.

Constable Bumstead and Mr. Holmes arrived and took charge of the prisoner. Mr. Holmes said he had not had a chance to ascertain in just what condition Fish left things. Fish had charge of the grocery department, while he looked after the meat end of the business in particular and kept a general supervision over the whole store. In his hurry to head off Fish he had not stopped to more than ascertain that the cash which should be on hand was gone. Holmes said he had not authorized Fish to come to the city to placate the wholesalers, and said none of those interested in the store would have authorized Fish to do anything of the kind without informing him. He denied that things were in the state Fish claimed them to be.

While Fish's arrest was based on a charge of embezzlement, it is possible he will have to face several charges of having forged checks. While Fish was still in Long Island City and most persons in Patchogue did not know what had taken place, a new search for him had begun. It is alleged that on Thursday evening Fish called on Roscoe Mills and also on Hammon, Mills & Co. of Patchogue, and induced them to cash checks for him. Both these checks were on the Patchogue Bank, but were turned back by the bank yesterday morning. The check given to Mr. Moore is said to be simply worthless, the names on it being fictitious, but the one cashed by Hammon, Mills & Co. is said to be a forgery. It is alleged to bear the name of D. F. A. De Otto, Assistant Superintendent of the Long Island district of the Life Saving Service. Lieut. De Otto denies the signature and shows his stubs to show that the last check given by him to the Co-Operative Store was cashed long ago, and was for a small amount. It is alleged that two other forged or at least worthless checks reached the bank during the day. The bank officials refuse to talk or to tell how the third and fourth checks reached them.

When Fish reached Patchogue he was at once arraigned before Justice Carman. A search was made of his and his wife's baggage and about $700 in cash found. This corresponds in amount with the estimate of the amount stolen which is made by Mr. Holmes. Justice Carman allowed Fish to summon counsel and T. J. Losee responded and entered a plea of not guilty. Fish was kept handcuffed to Officer Bumstead, as he would not promise not to run away, and on the contrary, said he would escape if he got a chance. Examination was waived and bail was fixed at $2,000. Fish was locked up here to-night and if he does not furnish a bondsman by to-morrow morning he will be removed to the county jail at Riverhead. The charge of grand larceny in the second degree was entered against him.

Mrs. Fish was completely broken down by the arrest of her husband. She declares she did not know there was anything wrong. Her story is believed and no action will be taken against her, although some of the alleged stolen money was in her possession.

WARNS CHICAGO RIOTERS.

Mayor Harrison Threatens Striking Freight Handlers with Arrest—Higher Court Affirms Injunction Against Strikers.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The riotous conduct of the strikers of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company and their sympathizers during the last four days impelled Mayor Harrison to issue a proclamation to-night urging all people to remain away from the scene of the trouble and calling upon the rioters to cease from their work. The proclamation insists that all people must keep off the streets near to and refrain from gathering in crowds around the Kellogg works, and declares that all persons who do this or in any other way interfere with the work of the police by the forming of blockades will be promptly arrested and punished.

Heavy rain this afternoon and evening prevented possible trouble by dispersing the mobs, and the work of handling freight of the Kellogg Company was not interfered with as much as on former days. The only mix-up of the afternoon occurred at the intersection of Taylor Street and Hermitage Avenue. A large crowd of men and boys were pursuing a wagonload of freight sent out by the Kellogg Company. Finding themselves being distanced by the wagon they boarded a Taylor Street car, and ordered the motorman to take them in pursuit of the wagon. None of them would pay fares, and the street car men refused to move the car until fares were paid. This angered the crowd, and, abandoning their pursuit of the wagon, which was by this time out of reach, they turned their attention to the street car. They bombarded it with stones until there was not a pane of glass left in it, and the motorman and conductor narrowly escaped injury. They would, in all probability, have been badly hurt had not a squad of the police arrived in time to offer them protection.

The Appellate Court to-day affirmed an injunction issued at the beginning of the strike at the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company's works against picketing by the strikers.

The ruling of the lower court provoked much adverse criticism in labor circles, and an appeal was promptly taken by attorneys for the labor unions affected. Its consideration by the Appellate Court was made a special order in view of the recent disturbances growing out of the strike.

OVERPRODUCTION OF LUMBER.

Pacific Northwest Lumbermen Are Seeking New Markets for Their Output.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 17.—Pacific Northwest lumbermen are confronted with a prospective overproduction of 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber next year. New markets must be found if the industry is not to be crippled. Leading lumbermen have reached the determination that the trans-continental railroads must open a wider market in the Mississippi Valley, where the chief supply now consists of white pine from Lake Superior and yellow pine from the Gulf States. To this end they are preparing to request the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Burlington, and Union Pacific Railroads to make such rate reductions and equalizations as will completely open the markets of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois to Northwestern lumber. This lumber can now be shipped in competition with Southern pine only to points where a forty-cent rate per hundred pounds is available.

Such a rate to Mississippi Valley States will give Northwest lumbermen the opportunity to sell 25,000 carloads of lumber annually, where they are now shipping 5,000.

During the last year 254 sawmills were built on the Pacific Coast, of which 120 were built in this State. Four hundred mills in this State have a capacity of over 2,500,000,000 feet annually, while the present demand, including local consumption and foreign, coastwise, and Eastern shipments, amounts to 1,500,000,000 feet.

PAPER COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 17.—The International Paper Company is having considerable trouble at its big plant in Corinth, Saratoga County, valued at over three hundred thousand dollars. Some two hundred "outside" laborers who made a demand for an increase in pay and decrease in hours threatened a strike. It was to have gone into effect at the close of to-day's work, but shortly after the noon hour the union's ultimatum was extended, and in the meantime the laborers will send a committee to confer with the company's officers in New York City.

Late this afternoon a fire broke out in the company's conveyor, a structure 1,200 feet long, containing 37,000 cords of pulp wood, 500 of which were consumed before the flames were brought under subjection.

BREAK IN NORTH CHICAGO.

Six Shares of Traction Stock Sell at Par—Rumors That Dividends Will Be Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Six shares of North Chicago Traction stock sold at par in the Chicago stock market to-day. The last preceding price was 120. The trade was ex dividend 3 per cent., the payment ordered by Judge Grosscup last Tuesday. While the six-share lot was the only one sold, fifty shares were offered down from 120 to 115, and the best bid was par. That amount was bid for 100 shares.

The break in the stock was accompanied by rumors to the effect that the 3 per cent. just ordered paid would be the last dividend the stock would get while the company remained in a receivership. As to that, there can be no official information at the present time unless the United States Court gives it. The dividend question will not come up again until August, when the next quarterly rent is due on West Chicago.

FORGIVES HER BOGUS PRINCE.

Countess Mabel Russell Reconciled to Her Husband, the Masquerading Coachman.

LONDON, July 18.—It is announced that Countess Mabel Russell has forgiven and become reconciled to her husband, a coachman named William Brown, who married her at Portsmouth last December under the title of Prince Aphrobald Stuart de Modena, a Bavarian nobleman.

Brown, who disappeared shortly after the marriage, was arrested last April on the charge of making a false entry in the marriage register, and was tried at Winchester Assizes June 30. He pleaded guilty of misdemeanor and was sentenced to two days' imprisonment. As he had been in custody some time, he was immediately released.

PUNISHED FOR FOREST FIRES.

Man Sentenced to Prison for Four Years—Youth Sent to Elmira Reformatory.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 17.—Sam Pasco of Thurman, was sentenced to-day to Dannemora Prison for a term not exceeding four years, and Harry Wood, aged nineteen, who was indicted with him, was sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

Both were convicted of setting fires to the Adirondack forests in May.

DOG ATE $100 LUNCHEON.

Partook of Two Fifty-Dollar Bills, but Later Coughed Up Elastic Band.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 17.—Miss Bessie Hardenburgh, stamp clerk in the local Post Office, is mourning the loss of $100, which she says was eaten by her skye terrier at her home in Harlem.

On Wednesday Miss Hardenburgh drew $100 from the bank here. Two fifty-dollar bills were given her. She placed an elastic about them and thrust them inside her shirtwaist. She forgot about them that night and did not think of them until yesterday. She then telephoned home, but the bills could not be found.

When she reached home last night she found a few scraps of yellow-backed paper in her room, and a little later her terrier was taken sick, and finally coughed up an elastic band which Miss Hardenburgh says is the one she had around the bills. They had evidently dropped on the floor when she removed her waist and the dog ate them yesterday.

Baseball Manager Franklin Drops Dead.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 17.—Benjamin Franklin, aged forty-six, business manager of the Ilion State League baseball team, dropped dead of apoplexy this afternoon just as the game was about to begin. He was formerly Postmaster, and was prominent as a politician.

Tried to Save Girl; Both Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 17.—Charles Long, Florence Miller, and Jennie Conroy, waiters at the Hotel Ampersand on lower Saranac Lake, were out rowing in an Adirondack guide boat this afternoon. In attempting to land at an island Long stepped from the boat, which shot into the water. Miss Conroy jumped out in a shallow place. Miss Miller, who was in the end seat, went down in twenty feet of water. Long assisted Miss Conroy to shore and then went to the aid of Miss Miller. He was unable to swim, and both were drowned. Long is from New York City and is about twenty-two years old. Miss Miller is from Cadyville, N. Y., and Miss Conroy is from Plattsburg.

Perot Appointed Guardian of Children.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—William Yates Perot has been appointed guardian for his two children, Arthur Gordon Yates Perot and Gladys Margaret Perot. The decree was made on the petition of Mr. Perot, who stated that his wife secured a divorce from him on the ground of abandonment in 1898, and that the court assumed jurisdiction over his children and appointed their grandfather, William H. Perot, as guardian. The latter died on June 8. The petitioner stated that his wife, Letitia, after securing the divorce, had married Neptune Blood of England. Gladys was the child who was abducted in 1899 by her mother.

FLEAS ROUT OFFICIALS

Camden City Hall Invaded and Mayor Vacates.

City Business Nearly at a Standstill—Insects Thrive Despite the Clouds and Fumes of Burning Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17.—Camden officialdom believes it now knows what it is to scratch for a living. From the Mayor down to the janitor of the City Hall the officials declare that scratching is about all they have done in the past two days, or since fleas invaded the building. To-day they were still at it, notwithstanding the fact that seventeen sticks of sulphur were burning briskly in the cellar, and the entire interior of the structure was so densely filled with bluish colored smoke as to make breathing next to impossible. Between sneezing and scratching nobody has done any work, and the city's business is practically at a standstill.

Nor are the officials bothered by many callers. One glance within the wide doorway of the City Hall, and a query, with a whispered reply of a monosyllable, has been sufficient to keep the stoutest-hearted Camdenite from venturing inside the building. The single word "fleas" has proven a bar of greater efficacy than could doubly-ironed Harveyized doors.

The invasion of the flea army occurred some time during Wednesday afternoon. One of the clerks in the City Controller's office was the first to suffer from the attack. He was seen to begin scratching the lower part of one leg. Then he made a grab at something on his desk. A muttered imprecation followed. His fellow clerks and the City Controller himself wondered at his action. "Fleas," the victim ejaculated. A few minutes later the entire office force was scratching various portions of their anatomies with vigor. Five minutes afterward the office was deserted. Similar scenes were meanwhile occurring in the other departments of the city's public building.

Yesterday morning when the clerks and officials showed up at the building they found the invaders still holding possession. A hurried council of war was called, and after due deliberation a plan of action was decided on. Amid much scratching Janitor "Jimmy" Brown was solemnly adjured to procure several dozen sticks of the best sulphur, funds for its cost being readily provided by the officials, and to set them blazing in the cellar. "Jimmy" did so, and vigorous sneezing soon resounded through the corridors.

Nor was there any abatement of the scratching. It was kept up all of yesterday, and to-day the officials and clerks declared they had obtained but little relief from their double ills of scratching and sneezing.

Meanwhile, "Jimmy" Brown, the janitor, is keeping up a line of smoking sulphur candles in the cellar.

"I don't know how long this is going to last," said Mayor Joseph E. Nowrey this morning, "but if it keeps up much longer Camden will be without an official family or I'm no Democrat. I don't blame the Egyptians for hating fleas, and hereafter I'll believe anything mean I hear about the pests."

DEATH NOTE FOR MOSQUITOS.

Bandmaster Says It Should Be Sounded on an Alto Horn by an Amateur.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—J. H. Thomas, the leader of the National Cornet Band of this city, announces that he has discovered the musical note that is fatal to the mosquito. At rehearsal last evening the band was rehearsing a rather difficult composition in A minor, in which there was a solo of eight bars for the first alto horn, played by Fred Nixon. The band is composed of amateurs, and the highest note in Mr. Nixon's part in the composition was A above the staff.

"After several attempts Nixon succeeded in reaching the note A, which on an alto horn produces about 960 vibrations per second," said Mr. Thomas to-day. "He made it with great force. I had noticed five mosquitos sitting on the ceiling, but the instant he reached the A every mosquito dropped into the horn. Being curious to know the cause of their sudden fall from the ceiling, I secured a powerful microscope and found that both the auditory and optic nerves were completely paralyzed, showing that if they had lived they would have been blind as well as deaf.

"Judging from this, I think that there is no doubt that the musical note that is fatal to the mosquito is the note A above the staff produced on an alto horn in the hands of an amateur. I intend to experiment further with a bass horn. From rough calculations I think that an ordinary amateur band ought to be able to kill off all of the mosquitos in the Newark meadows in three days."

FIREMEN FALL WITH LADDERS.

Several Are Injured by Collapsing Wall While Fighting a Destructive Blaze in Jersey City.

Several firemen were injured at a fire in Jersey City last night, when a wall against which their ladders were placed collapsed. The most seriously injured was William Dingler, stoker of Engine Company No. 1, whose left leg was broken and who also suffered a severe scalp wound. George Gardner of Truck Company No. 1 had his left foot crushed. James Flannagan of the same company was thrown under the truck unconscious, but when he was revived was found to have escaped with a few bruises.

Edward Coyle, John Griffin, Eugene Frank, William Tisdale, Charles Conway, and Daniel Smith were hit by flying bricks, but were not disabled.

The burned buildings were the planing mill, molding mill, and box factory of Vanderbeek & Sons, extending from 70 to 82 Steuben Street. They were of brick, two stories high, and extended back 200 feet to Morgan Street.

A few minutes after the alarm was given, at 6:45 o'clock, the interiors of the connected buildings were filled with flame. All the firemen could do was to prevent the spread of the fire to adjoining buildings. At 8 o'clock the upper floor of Nos. 76 and 78, which constituted the planing mill, gave way, and the heavy machinery dragged down the front and part of the side walls. The firemen named were on the ladders and all disappeared in the cloud of dust and smoke except Dingler, who was thrown to the middle of the street.

Persons standing on the opposite side of the street cried out that three of the firemen were buried under the ruins, and this was supposed to be true until the Captains of the various companies called the roll and found that all their men were accounted for.

Vanderbeek & Sons put their loss on buildings, machinery, and stock at $100,000. On this they have insurance amounting to $95,000. About 300 men are thrown out of work temporarily.

MOTHER JONES'S TIRED ARMY.

Many Marchers Take to Trolley Cars on the Road to Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—"Mother" Jones to-night, with as much enthusiasm and confidence as she has displayed all along the route taken by her and her army, addressed a large gathering at an open-air meeting in front of the Court House.

Surrounded by her trusty followers and several hundred natives "Mother" Jones laid bare the facts which she said she expects to show President Roosevelt should the Executive grant her an audience.

She was enthusiastically cheered by her listeners. Addresses were also made by Delegates Hilfen, Mead, and Robson of the Essex County Trades Council, who welcomed the "miners' friend" and her followers.

"Mother" Jones and her army straggled into this city early this afternoon, footsore and weary after marching from Elizabeth.

Shortly after the day's march began the fife and drum corps got tired and dropped out of line, boarding a trolley car and riding to the outskirts of the city, where they awaited the army. When the marchers got out about a mile there was a sort of meeting and the party split up, some getting on trolley cars, while others continued the march.

Carrying the banners on which there were inscriptions telling of the grievances of the workers, the army marched through Broad Street, thence to a temporary headquarters arranged for "Mother" Jones and the marchers. They had luncheon and then paraded about the city previous to assembling for the meeting.

The army will remain in this city until Monday morning, when they will start for Paterson.

USED SAND FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Eccentricities of Arioch Wentworth of Boston Told by His Grandson at Contest of His Will.

BOSTON, July 17.—Arioch Wentworth, the deceased Boston millionaire, once told his grandson, Willoughby H. Stuart, Jr., according to testimony given by Mr. Stuart before Probate Judge Harmon to-day, that Willoughby H. Stuart, Mr. Wentworth's son-in-law, had debts amounting to $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. This testimony was given at a continued hearing in the contest of the will of Mr. Wentworth, which cut off relatives and left $7,000,000 to found an industrial school. The family holds that the testator was of unsound mind.

Mr. Stuart also testified to-day that his father, formerly British Vice Consul in Boston, was found to be insane by experts who examined him some years ago. When Mr. Wentworth saw the written statement of the doctors, witness said, he at first expressed sympathy for Stuart, but he then turned around and swore. He objected to witness's mother going to the asylum to visit Stuart.

He repeatedly referred to a certain transfer of stocks, to which he objected, breaking out into wrath and threatening to "fix" them all.

Witness told in detail of his grandfather's table manners, which were disgusting, and of his alleged disregard of his personal appearance. He said that Mr. Wentworth had declared that doctors knew nothing about medicine. "I know more about it than all of them together," he said.

"Why, look at me," he would say. "I have dyspepsia, and what do I use for it? I use sand, and the only reason is the chickens take it. It does them good, and why should it not do me good?"

Witness said Mr. Wentworth had a habit of waving a draft of his will about and informing his family that he had fixed them.

Mr. Stuart told of many medicines which Mr. Wentworth brought home and of many concoctions which he would try to mix, some of which, such as whisky and oil, would not mix. Mr. Wentworth used to take sandpaper and sandpaper his hands and often the top of his head. He said that it was a good thing for rough or chapped hands, to make them smooth.

Witness was asked: "Did Mr. Wentworth ever express to you his intention of founding a mechanics' institute?"

"He always declared that he did not believe in them—in colleges or museums. It would be better to spend the money in good streets," said Mr. Wentworth. "And then he would tell how the Presidents of various colleges had come to him for advice as to how to run their institutions."

HISTORIC TAVERN IS BURNED.

Lodi Hotel, in Which Washington and Lafayette Slept, Is Destroyed by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—The Lodi Hotel, which for more than a century stood as a landmark in Kearney, near the Hackensack Meadows, was destroyed by fire early this morning. This historic tavern had sheltered Gens. Washington and Lafayette and other famous men.

The sagacity of a large St. Bernard dog is responsible for the miraculous escape of John Molyneaux, the proprietor, and his wife, and three children, as well as two boarders. All were asleep when the flames were started by a poorly insulated electric light wire. John Molyneaux, Jr., son of the proprietor, was awakened by the barking of the dog, and he smelled smoke and heard the crashing of glass down stairs.

The boy spread the alarm. Mrs. Molyneaux and her children had to be taken from the burning building through second-story windows by the proprietor.

The hotel building was owned by Mrs. Bridget Duffy of New York. It was erected in 1751 by John Ogden, one of the earliest settlers in this vicinity. Washington and Lafayette slept in it over night before the battle of Monmouth. Again when he was on his way to visit the grave of one of his Lieutenants in the Hackensack Cemetery Lafayette put up at the Lodi Tavern.

The damage to the property is fixed at about $10,000.

JOBS FOR TAMMANY MEN.

Leader Donohue's Civil Service School "Lands" Many Braves.

Matthew F. Donohue, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, yesterday, proved himself to be the most successful district leader of the organization in the matter of securing positions for his followers, and from an antagonistic municipal administration at that. Twenty-three of his organization followers secured appointments as Inspectors of Sewers and of Construction at salaries averaging about $5 a day, and the peculiar part of the entire affair was that all were civil service appointments.

Some time ago Mr. Donohue conceived the idea of establishing a civil service school in his district for the purpose of educating his followers along the needed lines to pass the civil service examinations for desired positions in the municipal service. From the very start it has been successful, and a few days ago an announcement from the Civil Service Commission showed that out of thirty-five applicants who successfully had passed the examination of the commission for the positions of Inspectors, no less than twenty-three were graduates of the Donohue special civil service school. There were 175 applicants who took the examination. All of the thirty-five who passed the examination since have been appointed, the announcement being made yesterday.

"Professor" Donohue, as he now is known as a result of his school, celebrated the event in proper style last evening.

SLOOP YACHT STOLEN.

H. B. Hollins's Good Hope Disappears from Blue Point, L. I.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 17.—The sloop yacht Good Hope, owned by H. B. Hollins, a New York millionaire, is missing, and is believed to have been stolen. Mr. Hollins is now in Europe, and his country residence at Islip is in charge of his son, Harry. The son, with a friend, on Tuesday last, went sailing on the Great South Bay in his father's thirty-foot Herreshoff sloop yacht, Good Hope.

There was a high wind blowing, and young Mr. Hollins, in some way ran the yacht aground on the beach near the Blue Point Life Saving Station. The life-savers, seeing his predicament, put out to the yacht and took off Hollins and his friend and brought them to the mainland.

Two Islip sailors were sent after the yacht to-day, to bring it home, but they could not find the vessel. Search was made all over the bay, but not a trace of the yacht was found. As she had her anchor out when abandoned, it is not thought that she could have drifted away, and the belief is that she has been stolen.

E. H. Harriman to Build an Italian Villa.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 17.—E. H. Harriman is having plans prepared for the erection in the wilderness at Arden, this county, of an Italian villa, to be one of the finest residences in the State. The work of construction is to begin as soon as Mr. Harriman returns from Europe.

Woman Lived Almost 106 Years.

EPPING, N. H., July 17.—Mrs. Georgianna Witham of this place is dead at the age of one hundred and five years and ten months. She had been married four times. Within the last year she had traveled on the railroads and had been able to walk unassisted from the waiting rooms to the cars.

Hunt Wins New York State Tennis.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17.—The finals of the New York State tennis tournament held here this afternoon at the Sedgwick Farm tennis courts, brought out the best playing of the week, R. G. Hunt of California finally winning over E. W. Leonard of Boston in four of the hottest sets of tennis ever seen in Syracuse. By virtue of his victory this afternoon Hunt will meet F. B. Alexander to-morrow for the championship of the State. Alexander won it last year and will defend the title against the Californian. Hunt beat Leonard 6—1, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

WHEELER PRAISES SPANIARDS.

Pays Glowing Tribute to Defenders of Santiago When Shafter Speaks Slightingly of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 17.—About 100 officers of the troops engaged in the Spanish-American war gathered at the Masonic Temple at the opening convention of the Santiago de Cuba Society. The gathering was without enthusiasm or display of feeling of any nature until Gen. Shafter spoke. He reviewed the position of 21,000 Spanish troops outside the city, within easy marching distance of the scene of fighting.

"Had those 21,000 available troops, within striking distance, come down on our right and rear," he said, "I would have a different tale to tell. But they didn't.

"Had we been opposing the same forces we had during our civil war—and I rather think Gen. Wheeler will bear me out in this—we would probably not have been successful without a much greater loss than we met with."

Gen. Wheeler was quick to take exception to Gen. Shafter's sentiment.

"I differ with Gen. Shafter," he said, "only on one point. He spoke of the character of the men we found as antagonists in Cuba. I think that on reflection he will give them full credit for doing their duty as soldiers should. Particularly may that be said of the soldiers of the Spanish Army, and I know that Gen. Shafter was touched when the Spaniards came forward after the surrender and showed themselves to be chivalrous and generous to a degree."

He declared that the Spanish officers stood by their men, urging them forward with the greatest bravery, and mentioned Gen. Vara del Rey of the Spanish Army in particular.

"That officer with his little force fought from daylight until after 3 o'clock on July 1. One-half of his force was killed. He was shot in both legs early in the day, but stood by his post until he dropped dead.

"Spain ought to erect a monument that would meet the clouds in honor of that brave man."

FOUGHT SHOWMEN AT CONEY.

Italians Battled Against Odds and One Fired a Pistol, but Three Men Subdued Them.

Guglielmo Bove and Michael Sorello got mad at Coney Island last night because a showman on Surf Avenue asked them to pay for tickets. They fought all the employes of the show, and then, rushing out into the street, Bove began a fusillade with a pistol.

The Italians were intoxicated when they arrived off the "Coal Mine," which, according to the sign on the outside is an exact reproduction of a mine that is about 3,000 feet deep. They liked the looks of the place and proceeded to enter without ceremony.

"Where is your ticket?" shouted the ticket seller.

"Gotta no ticket; donta want none," retorted Bove.

They pushed their way in, and the fight began. Ticket seller and ticket takers and the coal miner band joined against the invaders. Soon a great crowd congregated on the outside, listening to the scuffle within and wondering what it was all about.

At length the big fellow who blows the bass horn got behind Bove and the bass drum beater took up a similar position in the rear of Sorello. With the assistance of the rest of the band and others connected with the show the obstreperous pair was ejected.

Once in the street, Bove gave a great yell, and jerking out of his pocket a big pistol, lifted his hand high in the air and commenced to fire. Everybody ran except one or two strenuous individuals and Policeman Snyder. That trio formed a revolving wedge and proceeded to subdue the Italians. After a scuffle lasting probably five minutes the task was accomplished and Snyder took the men to the police station. They were both locked up.

PLAGIARISM HINTED AT.

Oration Which Won Gaston Medal for Oratory at Brown Said to Resemble Another.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—The originality of the Brown University Commencement Day oration this year, which was delivered by Maurice B. Rich, and which won him the Gaston Medal for oratory, has been attacked. Prof. Harry Mintz of the Binghamton (N. Y.) High School has made the charge that the oration, "The Folly of Anti-Semitism," is very similar in many parts to an oration delivered by him at Hamilton College in 1901.

When Rich's oration was printed, a Binghamton man noted the similarity. Mr. Rich says that he is innocent of any attempt to appropriate another's work.

STRIKE RIOT THREATENED.

Perth Amboy Brickmakers Demand Immediate Payment in Cash.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—Sheriff Carman has had a number of deputies on guard at the works of the Ostrander Fire Brick Company's plant, near Perth Amboy, all day to preserve order and to protect the plant from the threats of a gang of strikers. The firm discharged one of the employes yesterday and all of the hundred other employes left in a body. In the afternoon the management notified them that they were all discharged. The men then demanded their wages.

The company did not have enough money in the office to pay the men off, but offered to give them checks. The workmen refused to accept checks and threatened to wreck the works unless the money was paid. An appeal to the Sheriff brought deputies upon the scene and the men were kept in order until the company secured money from a Perth Amboy bank and paid the men off. New men will be brought to the place to operate the plant, and more trouble is feared.

HANGED HERSELF BY APRON.

Mrs. Abbie Ellsworth Ended Her Life at the House of a Friend.

Only recently discharged from a sanitarium at Flushing, L. I., and despondent because she could not regain her health, Mrs. Abbie Ellsworth, fifty years old, committed suicide yesterday in the apartment of Mrs. Idea Johnson, at 301 West Ninety-sixth Street, by hanging herself to a bedpost with an apron. The woman's body was found yesterday evening by Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson and her husband, who is connected with the Standard Oil Company, formerly lived in Brooklyn, and there became acquainted with Mrs. Ellsworth. When the woman was sent to the sanitarium Mrs. Johnson frequently visited her there. Three days ago Mrs. Johnson invited Mrs. Ellsworth to spend several days with her, and the invitation was accepted.

Mrs. Ellsworth did not appear for breakfast yesterday morning, and Mrs. Johnson thought she was tired and would let her sleep. In the afternoon, when the woman had not appeared, she knocked on the door, but received no response.

A ladder was procured from the janitor. Mrs. Johnson looked over the transom and saw Mrs. Ellsworth was hanging from a bedpost by her apron. The door was burst open and the woman cut down.

An ambulance was summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and the body was examined by Dr. Fahnestock. He said she had been dead for several hours.

Mrs. Johnson said last night that she knew little of Mrs. Ellsworth's family, but understood that at one time she had considerable property and was in very comfortable circumstances.

After Leader Strasbourger's Scalp.

Ex-State Senator Samuel S. Slater, who is making the fight in the Thirty-first Assembly District to wrest the Republican leadership of the district from Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, the present leader, has opened the home for his newly organized Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, at 320 Lenox Avenue. From there he has started on what promises to be one of the strongest fights of the year in a Republican primary contest. He is on hand nightly to overlook the work that is being done among the enrolled voters of the district.

Custom Tailoring Only—No Fit, No Pay.

$18, $20, $25 Suits Made to Order at

Our "Keep Busy" Sale

$28, $30, $35 Suits Made to Order at

$15—Loftus—$20

These are the lowest known prices for high-class custom tailoring. We offer our entire stock—not a yard reserved, at these two prices. You need not be afraid to order, because we guarantee all our work. If the suit fails to satisfy you, we'll make another. "No fit, no pay" is our way, and we mean every word of it *all the time.*

$9, $10.50 and $12 Trousers at $7.50; all other fabrics, including $6, $7 and $8 patterns, reduced to $5

We can't afford to be idle, we can't afford to "lay off" the corps of good cutters and tailors we have organized. We want to keep them busy and also reduce our stock of summer goods.

Prices are lower than ever, but making and fitting are just the same as at regular rates. Nothing changed but the prices.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

1191 BROADWAY, Near 28th St., NEW YORK.

A sure defence against the rays of the hottest sun, cooling the blood and bracing you up. On a hot day try foaming, bubbling

Hires Rootbeer

and be cool and comfortable. A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail on receipt of 25c. Patent Stopper Bottles for making Hires Rootbeer, $2, four dozen pints.

CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Malvern, Pa.
New York Office, 73 Park Place.

ART NOTES.

The paintings by Americans shown this year at Berlin have been more representative of the home works than ever before, although the American colonies in London and Paris have not been overlooked. In former years a comparatively small band of "hustlers" who live the greater part of their time in Paris was the only set of artists who showed their work in Berlin. To do this they sent a committee to the German capital and made arrangements with the authorities in the same manner as they did when exhibiting at Munich or Vienna. This time the home artists had a fair share of wall space. But there were special advantages accorded our painters. A separate gallery was allowed them, and this gallery is not crowded. Some one has had the good sense to pick out the best pictures from the American contingent and place them to advantage, quietly edging the less interesting canvases into a side room. The gallery was decorated, moreover, in good taste. The result is that the American paintings stand out among the foreign contributions in a way that does not fail to impress the impartial. According to recent cable advices, the board of artists who designate prize winners—first submitting their lists, it should be remembered, to the Emperor's blue pencil—has granted the grand gold medal to John Singer Sargent and the small gold medal to Edwin A. Abbey. It is more than likely that one or more American pictures will be bought for the Museum of Modern Art, which already contains paintings by Gari Melchers, Julian Story, Alexander Harrison, MacEwen, and other Americans.

The statue erected to Ralph Waldo Emerson in Tavistock Square, London, recalls the impression made by Emerson's writings in England during the forties and fifties. He found many appreciators in England, but there were rarely writers for the press. The Saturday Review distinguished itself by a long and labored depreciation of him as a thinker and writer, descending at times to studied insults. The cheerful indulgence of some of Emerson's remarks in his English Notes did not mend matters. When they appeared a statue to Emerson would have been howled down. But a period has arrived when Englishmen can agitate for a statue of George Washington unrebuked, and even the suggestion of Westminster Abbey as a fitting place for it hardly stirs a protest.

Three years' work on a plate after "The Combat of the Amazons," by Rubens. Mr. Louis Greuse, the Belgian engraver, professor at the Academy in Mons, has just completed this order for the Belgian Government.

Speaking of the chances of German arts and crafts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Herr von Polenz tells the readers of Berliner Neueste Nachrichten that the utmost caution is necessary lest the English-speaking exhibitors surpass them. If in painting and sculpture the Germans have only to come and conquer, it is different with objects of applied art. "In many branches, such as glass, silver, leather, and to some extent in ceramics and textiles, the Americans produce works of acknowledged beauty. They are unsurpassed in modern furniture for practical life." We know how to work woods over here very excellently, it seems, and take advantage of their colors and fibre. "Many clever inventions of our most modern designers would never find favor over there, because the practical eye of the American would pierce at once through its absurdity and ineffectiveness." He warns them not to send only objects designed according to the new ideas. The Americans have never gone through a revolution against the conventional, they have not been through "naturalism" and impressionism in literature or in art. "Don't send over objects in the 'Jugendstil' or we shall be discredited," he cries. "But send what has the stamp of age, whatever is most Teutonic and characteristic of Germany. For example, in painting I would rather see Thoma than Liebermann represented, rather Gebhardt than Stuck. Nothing impresses a parvenu more than objects which have been refined by selection during the course of generations. Therefore the porcelain factory of Meissen and that of Berlin must send their best old patterns; silk products of the Rhine and damasks from Lusatia must not be forgotten; Bavarian forged iron artists and wood carvers must send their noblest works." Herr von Polenz closes with a warning that a worthy showing of German art work will not be possible unless personal prejudices and rancors of cliques be set aside and all artists and all the federated States of Germany make common cause in an effort to accomplish something important in the way of "art politics."

In the Hall of Clifford's Inn, London, a practical lithographer, Mr. T. R. Way, has opened an exhibition of "Lithographs of Reliques of Old London and Its Suburbs, Its Palaces, and the Ancient Halls of the Guilds." These prints will be of special interest to Americans, who are the most determined of hunters of all that is historical and ancient in London.

A new Gainsborough has been discovered at Bath in the old Assembly Rooms, which were once the resort of persons of fashion. A portrait of Marshal Wade, the second most famous master of ceremonies at Bath has long hung skied in this room. Recently Sir Walter Armstrong went to Bath to unveil a tablet to Gainsborough, who passed his second period as portraitist in the old Romano-British town. He spied the skied, and having succeeded in getting it down, pronounced it a portrait by the master. Alas, the discovery was its undoing. Learning that they had a canvas which might go to great sums if properly advertised, the owners of the old rooms have forwarded the picture to Christie's for sale. The portrait is not a great one, but great prices are paid nowadays for very mediocre performances by the old British portraitists.

The memorial to Bismarck in the new cathedral near the Castle in Berlin has been completed in the clay by Reinhold Begas and is accepted. It will stand against a wall between two square engaged pillars with florid Ionic capitals. The centre of the panel shows a seated and draped Bismarck on a pedestal. Immediately in front is an ornate sarcophagus with low relief on its long front. It rests on big lions' feet. To the right of the sarcophagus is a half-draped youth, a male Fame, who holds a long trumpet with his left hand to his lips and with the right raises a drapery from the tomb. To the left is another half-draped figure, a female Muse of History, who leans her left elbow on the foot of the tomb and with her right hand props a panel and scroll against her thigh, bending her head down to read. Under the flowing drapery of Bismarck one sees that he is clad in a suit of mediaeval armor. His right fist is against his right knee, his left hand lies on his left knee. The head is turned slightly to his right and the observer's left as he looks out with an imperious air. The pose of the figure suggests the Moses of Michael Angelo. The three figures make an agreeable pyramidal mass, in which the action is in the lower figures. Possibly the abrupt upward slanting line of the arm and trumpet of Fame interferes a trifle with the design, but the monument is another proof that Begas still holds powerfully the post of Dean of German sculpture. On the tomb front an enthroned Germania is carved, who is receiving the crown from the federated German princes. There is nothing here to recall Wilhelm of Prussia—just Bismarck and Germany.

The Hungarians seem to be verging more and more toward independence; the most active, if not the most powerful, political faction in Hungary aims at separate flag, army, Consuls, and budget. Yet the combination of German and Hungarian holds. The Hungarians intend to erect a monument to the memory of the ill-fated Elizabeth of Austria. An international committee is meeting at Budapest to consider designs for this memorial.

Burlington Route

Where to Stay in Colorado.

If you have planned to spend your vacation in Colorado, let me send you our neat little "Handbook of Colorado" which tells where more than 300 hotels, boarding houses and ranches are situated; what board will cost by the week and month; what you can do and see; how to get there; and the names and addresses of the proprietors.

This handbook will tell you of places where excellent fare and capital quarters can be secured for as little as $8 to $10 a week, or for as much more as you want to pay. Send for free copy.

You can easily figure out beforehand just what your vacation will cost. Round-trip tickets from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo cost $30 until September 30.

Every day until September 30, a Pullman tourist sleeping car will leave Chicago for Denver on our train No. 3 at 10.30 p. m. For summer travel the tourist sleepers are just about as comfortable as the heavily upholstered palace cars. The cost of a double berth, comfortably holding two, in a tourist sleeper from Chicago to Denver is only $3.50. Of course we also run palace sleepers, in which a berth costs $6.00.

Call or write for further information.

W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent C. B. & Q. R. R., 379 Broadway, New York.

ALLEGE FORGERY AND LARCENY

Two Rochester Banks Charge Park Densmore with a $13,400 Swindle.

ROCHESTER, July 17.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Park Densmore on the charge of forgery and grand larceny. The German-American and Alliance Banks are the complainants, and according to their officials the alleged fraudulent papers handled by them for Densmore amounted to $13,400. According to the police the amount will reach $21,000.

Densmore was the President and Secretary of the Foster Automobile Company here, which went into bankruptcy last week. His whereabouts are unknown.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

OFFICES:

New York:
Publication Office....41 Park Row
Harlem Office....West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau....20 Broad Street
Washington....Washington Post Building
Philadelphia....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
London: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.
DAILY, per Week....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week....0.17
DAILY, per Month....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month....0.75
DAILY, per Year....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year....8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year....1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

NOT IN VAIN.

It is not easy to believe that the Kishineff petition will be wholly without influence upon the course of the Russian Government, even though that Government has declined to receive it. In effect the Government at St. Petersburg has received the petition, has pondered it, and without doubt has given much thought to its meaning and intent. The signing and sending of the petition was merely a means of calling the attention of the Russian Government to the feeling of horror and indignation with which the American people have heard of the barbarous assaults upon the Jewish subjects of the Czar in Kishineff. There has been noise enough over the matter in the diplomatic world, there has been enough seen about it in print and heard about it in the speech of people a thousand times over to put the Russian Government on notice that the civilized world views with amazement and pain its failure to prevent within the dominions of the Czar the murder of men and women for reasons of faith and religion. The delivery and reception of the petition would have been after all but an empty ceremony. The real mission of the document was long ago performed.

It is impossible that, through resentment at the proposed sending of the petition, the Russian Government should encourage or permit fresh outrages upon the Jews. There are limits beyond which not even a great and powerful empire would deem it prudent to go in defying the humane sentiment of civilized nations. Already steps have been taken for the punishment of the guilty rioters in Kishineff, and of late reports have come of new and more determined efforts to hunt down the criminals. It is open to us to assume that the incident of the petition has not been without weight in leading the officials at St. Petersburg to the conclusion that the unpunished wholesale murdering of Jews cannot be permitted.

COMMISSIONER WARE'S OFFENSE.

Despite the excellent service that the Commissioner of Pensions has done in his present office, and the claim he has established to the confidence of the public in many regards, we do not see how the President can avoid removing him.

The law says that "any person in the executive service who shall willfully violate any provision of the Civil Service act or of the rules shall be removed from the service." The Commissioner has clearly violated the rule which declares that "no person in the executive civil service shall dismiss or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations."

His violation of this rule consisted in asking the resignation of Dr. McLoughlin of Jersey City, a Democrat, while "thanking him for his good services as an examining surgeon," and expressly notifying him that the request "must not in any way be construed as reflecting upon your [his] efficiency as a member of the board or as an expression of dissatisfaction with your [his] professional work." This request was made explicitly for the purpose of changing the composition of the board from two Democrats and one Republican to two Republicans and one Democrat. As it was not complied with, it was followed by dismissal. Nothing can be plainer than the nature of this act or its flat contradiction to the definite language of the rules.

Commissioner Ware says that the position is not in the classified service. Mr. Proctor says that it is. The latter authority is conclusive. Mr. Ware admits that the action was taken at the instance of Senator Kean, and solely for political reasons. He says, as an afterthought, that there were charges against Dr. McLoughlin, but that is absurd in the light of his own statement to the doctor in directly an opposite sense. Mr. Proctor says that the Civil Service Commission cannot undertake an investigation unless formal charges are presented. The commission would undoubtedly investigate, if asked by the President to do so. The President should make the request immediately. Of course the plea that there was an "executive [verbal] order" made by a President now dead, and not of record, is too ridiculous as an excuse, and needs no attention. If the "order" were ever issued, which is doubtful, it can have no weight as against the law, which Mr. Ware and the living President are bound to obey.

SODUS IS UP.

Sodus is on its legs against the barge canal. Yet the tall grass must for years and years have been waving upon the grave of old John Livingston. He was the man who used to make Sodus dance to his piping, and with it all the other agricultural centres where the State Grange flourished. Livingston is no more, but E. C. Norris of Sodus—not of Sodus Centre, mind you, nor of that most easterly of the Sodi, well and truly known as Little Sodus before certain Anabaptists changed its name to Fair Haven, but of Sodus itself—Master of the State Grange, is very much alive. He it was that thrilled the Executive Committee of the Grange in session at Utica on Thursday with his philippic against the waterways. To the $101,000,000 barge canal improvement the State Grange, speaking by Norris of Sodus, declares itself to be unalterably opposed. The Grangers and the farmers are going to fight the canal. From all over the State they will converge upon the Chamber of Commerce in Rochester on July 21 and swear undying opposition to canal improvement. The barge canal "is nothing but a big graft for persons who live off of the people," says Master Norris; "they do not care a rap for the people, but they do want that sum of money."

Money makes the farmer's mare go, and money has been known to make the State Grange get up and "resoloot." As old John Livingston worked the thing the evocation from the State Grange and the farmers of emphatic, sizzling sentiment pro or con was not an expensive undertaking. The Hon. Thomas C. Platt used to send an order to John Livingston, accompanied by a check for about $250. Than the disturbance would promptly begin. Often it would start in the turnip fields of Lowville. A long, low rumble would be heard in Herkimer, broadening to a roar as Mount Marcy lent its sloping shoulders to the work. St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton would keep the thunder-ball in the air, while westward to far Chautauqua sped the mighty noise. In Cattaraugus the firm earth shook. Great cracks opened along the southern tier, and in Onondaga, where the rumpus would finally wind up, men betook themselves to cyclone cellars.

In those days the persuasions of Livingston backed by the cash of Platt never failed to bring out a declaration of agricultural opinion. In the end Livingston quarreled with Platt, and used to tell with large, free indiscretion how the pair of them had "worked" the State Grange in politics. The State Grange is now being "worked" in canal politics. We acquit Mr. Platt; we refuse to acquit Gov. Odell until by some effort more serious and earnest than he has yet put forth in favor of canal improvement he shall prove his sincerity and good faith. It would require folios of evidence to remove from our mind the deep impression that there has been no spontaneous uprising either of the Grange or of the unorganized farmers against the barge canal. We make bold to doubt the spontaneity of Norris himself. His arguments have an all too familiar sound. He talks the stuff that we have heard again and again from the interested and tireless enemies of the canal. We do not assert that the voters of the rural counties favor the $101,000,000 expenditure. We do not think they do favor it. But it is a matter of such trifling interest to them that a spontaneous opposition arising among them is unthinkable. The cost of the canal improvement will be defrayed, almost the whole of it, by the commercial counties. The added burden of rural taxation would be quite inappreciable. That the compensating advantages to the farmers would be large there can be do doubt—but that they will never find out so long as they continue to listen to Norris.

If the State Grange is a self-respecting organization its members ought to take immediate steps to find out where Master Norris is leading it, and under what persuasion.

CHIEF ARTHUR.

The sudden death of Mr. P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States, is for many reasons a National calamity. He was an organizer and labor leader who made a conspicuous success of the work undertaken by him without recourse to any of the expedients which smaller and less capable men deem essential in securing for skilled labor the consideration at the hands of the employer to which it considers itself entitled. He was unfaltering in his loyalty to the interests of those who chose him their representative, and at the same time he was just and considerate in his dealings with employers. He was opposed to strikes and his influence was invariably used to discourage such as were not necessary to the safeguarding of the best interests of the engineers; but when convinced that a strike was justified and that proper consideration for the engineers could not be secured without it, he proved himself an able organizer and a formidable fighter. No unsuccessful strikes are attributed to him, and we believe it was true without exception that what he deemed it proper to demand he got for his following. In his refusal to allow his organization to become involved in the disputes of other unions, or to engage in sympathetic strikes, he was inflexible. This made him unpopular with other leaders who demanded his assistance in quarrels which did not concern the engineers and were refused with all proper emphasis. As the result of his wise policy the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers became the most powerful union in the United States in its moral influence.

The secret of Mr. Arthur's usefulness lay in the fact that he rarely made and never pressed unreasonable demands. He was open minded on all subjects, and if shown that what his men wanted was more than they were entitled to he would not permit them to insist upon their views of what was proper. In conference with railroad managers he was a clear-headed man of business, with a perfect comprehension of every fact bearing on the matter under consideration. As a consequence he was always welcome, was treated with respect and consideration, and, in the event of trouble, his coming was hailed as giving assurance that the right would prevail against all influences to establish the wrong. His influence with the engineers was such that he could induce them to withdraw any demand he did not approve, and it was sufficient with the management of the railroads to secure any concession he deemed it proper to insist upon.

The unions have produced so few leaders of this class that to lose even one of them leaves a vacancy which cannot readily be filled, if at all. The career of Chief Arthur shows that the highest usefulness and the most honorable prominence in labor leadership are not attained by strife and contention, but by sound judgment, a recognition of the rights of others, and a character meriting the respect and confidence of the public.

THE NEW SLAVERY.

Our neighbor The Evening Post has been doing an excellent public service in explaining the rise and progress of the system of "peonage" in Alabama. That system is evidently enough a revival of the old slavery, without any of the mitigations which domestic intimacy made in the old slavery. The "convict camp system" in vogue in Georgia is likewise the reproduction of all the horrors and barbarities of the old system, without any of the features which went far to redeem and humanize that system. Peonage in Alabama, convict labor in Georgia, both these systems are slavery at its very worst. It is a shame for any white American man to be concerned with either. It is a shame for any self-respecting human being to be concerned with either. To recall "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in this new slavery there is no Shelby, there is no St. Clair, there is only Legree.

The convict camp system in Georgia is much older than the peonage system in Alabama. Statistics on these matters are very hard to come at, and are almost non-existent, but we should suppose the convict camp system to affect a far greater number of unfortunate blacks than the system of peonage. But from either system we should expect the same horrible results. Nobody who has followed, however cursorily, the accounts that have transpired of the Georgia system can have been surprised by the revelations yesterday made about the convict camps. The negro who testified that he had been detained, at the caprice and for the profit of the contractor to whom his services were let out, for a period of "involuntary servitude" months longer than his legal sentence, simply stated what everybody who had considered the system knew must be true. The convicts had in fact no protection against any outrage to which their contracting captors chose to subject them. Suppose that in Northern prisons the convicts were let out of the prisons to be worked. Horrible abuses would necessarily ensue, simply because the statement of a convict is not received as evidence against the unconvicted persons whose interest it may be to work him unmercifully and to treat him cruelly. The old saying, in slavery times, that it was not worth an owner's while to murder a valuable beast of burden was largely deceptive. But this case is worse, because the loss by the working to death of the slave does not fall upon the contractor who causes it, but upon the State, whose "property," until he has worked out his sentence, the convict is. And then conceive the effect of subjecting to the arbitrary disposition of contractors interested solely in making their services "pay" a class of human beings suspected not only by the fact of their being under the lash of the law, but also by reason of their belonging to an inferior and despised race. That is the situation in the convict camps of Georgia. From such a condition any horrors that the imagination can conceive may be expected to be realized, as the regular products of the system.

It is an intolerable system. It is a disgrace to the State of Georgia. It would be a disgrace to any community that it tolerated a system that invited or enabled or permitted such abuses. The "race question" presents, no doubt, its peculiar difficulties, and these may have been aggravated by well-meant attempts to relieve them. But it is like all other questions in this, that it must be settled by doing justice, and that it cannot be permanently settled by any other means. And the convict camp system of Georgia, like the peonage of Alabama, is necessarily a system of injustice. No man is good enough to have arbitrary and unchecked power over another. No man is good enough to be above the law. Nobody is bad enough to be below it. According to that eloquent personification of Hooker's, one of the attributes of "Law" is that "all creatures do her homage," "the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power." Evidently that is not the case, in the respect of the relation of the races, with Alabama, nor yet with Georgia. Until those States bring their institutions into harmony with the idea of justice and the reign of law, they will suffer increasing and merited trouble.

AGED FLIRTS.

It must be something in the weather that explains the remarkable recrudescence of amorosity among the aged to which our news columns have of late borne witness. We never hear of such doings in Winter. No sooner had that ogling satyr of sixty-seven traversed the purview of the police courts, charged with saying sweet things in the Central Park to all and sundry young women whom he there encountered, than he is succeeded by a frisky patriarch of full seventy, whose wife complains to the Magistrate, and, in effect, demands an injunction in restraint of his lovemaking proceedings.

It does not appear that there was any real harm in either of these senile juveniles. They casually roared their amatory serenades "such as the starved lover sings" to all the girls in hearing, not particularly expectant of a response, but content to express themselves.

Spring still makes Spring in the mind
When sixty years are told;
Love wakes anew this throbbing heart;
And we are never old.

So sang the austere Emerson, who was never arrested, that we know of, for making eyes at the girls in the public parks, but who thus indicated a poetical and philosophical sympathy with those who of it were still capable. It really must be the weather which thus warms over the blood of these seniors and makes them forget their years and aspire to a kind of Platonic Mormonism. Those extravagant expressions of promiscuous admiration of the opposite sex must be merely "heated terms." As a later and greater poet than Emerson notoriously did not sing—

In the "nineties" an old man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

It is most satisfactory to observe that the Magistrates have dealt leniently with these frisky seniors, making every allowance for the effects of the weather, and dismissing even that "father of eighteen," according to his unsympathetic wife, or of nineteen, according to his own count, on his own recognizance. Peradventure the Magistrates felt envy of the old men, and vaguely wondered whether they themselves, when they "got there," would be capable of so much interest in life as is implied in love's old dream. The behavior of the playful seniors certainly leaves to be desired on the score of the gravity and dignity befitting their years, but there is no great harm in the old boys, and the Magistrates were probably right in letting them off easy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That there is some difficulty in explaining the inexplicable, excusing the inexcusable, and preserving an even balance between comedy and tragedy, all in the space of a few lines, is a truth which nobody, we suppose, ever doubted. To have it firmly impressed upon one, however, with all the discouraging effect, say, of an unusually large and irregular cobblestone propelled by a dynamite explosion—in Forty-second Street—cruel circumstances should assign to one the task of smoothing over the fact that yesterday a headline of ours that ought to have read "Narragansett Pier Musicale" was allowed to appear as "Narragansett Pier Nuisance." There are people, perhaps, to whom this transmutation will seem to be merely funny, but it is not even to be hoped that they will include the givers of the entertainment in question. They, and experience teaches us, are much more likely to see in the blunder convincing evidence of a malignant plot, carried into abominable execution by a social rival, presumably through the use of a huge corruption fund. At the very least their resentful sorrow will suggest the existence somewhere of an evil intention. Yet there was no plot, no intention, good, bad, or indifferent. It just happened through an almost miraculous concatenation of minute carelessnesses on the part of some half-dozen persons whose special business it is to be careful about exactly such things. Nobody was very much to blame, but unfortunately the errors were cumulative, and—well, "musicale" turned into "nuisance" and wasn't turned back. There's nothing to do about it now. We will not assert that "musicale" can be so written as to look, at a hasty glance, like "nuisance," though that is true; we will not dwell on the fact that in a modern composing room one man "sets" heads and another the text over which they go, though fact it is, and to the initiate serves as a sort of explanation if not as a sort of excuse; we will just throw ourselves on the mercy of the social court at Narragansett Pier and trust to its appreciation of the mitigating circumstances that we are very fond of music and haven't the slightest hostility to musicales.

—A New Yorker who was recently subjected by a friend, who may or may not be in the suburban real estate business to the influences of a carriage ride through judiciously selected districts of Brooklyn, was so pleasantly impressed by what he had been allowed to see that on his return to—well, on his return, he sat down and wrote a letter to one of his own newspapers. In it he spoke kindly, almost enthusiastically, about the Brooklyn parks, and expressed a slightly ingenuous wonder why other New Yorkers didn't know as much as he had learned in regard to this land of calm delights beyond the river. The letter was printed, and, naturally enough, it has set the Brooklyn papers to expatiating at great length on the past, present, and future relations of what were the two cities and are now the two boroughs. We have read what they have to say—read it with interest, but we cannot admit with edification. Their assumption that New Yorkers regard Brooklyn and its inhabitants with an amused condescension based on ignorance is merely the result of a slightly inferior development in Brooklynites of the sense of humor. As a matter of fact, most of us know all about them and are perfectly well aware that Brooklyn is exactly the sort of place that a person who would like to live in Brooklyn would find to his liking. That is all that can be said of New York—or of heaven. As for the jests that have been made about Brooklyn by succeeding generations of New Yorkers, at moments when they happened to have nothing else to say, they would have ceased long ago if the Brooklynites hadn't taken them all in deadly earnest and resented them with an eloquence equally deadly. Philadelphia, Hoboken, Chicago, and Peapack have invited the same kind of persecution by making the same mistake of "answering back." Nobody really imagines that these places are essentially different from other American communities, and everybody says so merely to hear the excited rejoinders. Brooklyn is all right, even if its residents, when on their travels, never did and never will register themselves as such on the hotel books. New York rejoices sincerely in the existence of Brooklyn—thinks of it even gratefully as an ever-present and conveniently near refuge in time of financial stringency or nervous prostration. We may laugh at it, but most of us go there when we die, and a good many of us are only too glad to have so easily endurable a place to go to while we are alive.

—When the ordinary layman with no particular knowledge about anything makes the unusual abundance of mosquitos this season an excuse for jeering at the efforts in progress here and there to exterminate the pestiferous little beasts, one can grieve gently, but one is overcome by no special wonder. When, however, it is a doctor who does the jeering, as was the case with him whose letter we published yesterday, then the special wonder is quite in order, and for the grief some other sentiment can safely be substituted. Heavy and continuous rains late in the Spring prepared innumerable breeding places for mosquitos this year—breeding places that ordinarily do not exist. Every one of them has been utilized, and if the draining of a few marshes and the oiling of a few more have not cleared the country of the insects, is it really a reason for denying that there is hope from further work of the same kind? And our correspondent asked why, with so many mosquitos, there had been no unusual suffering from malaria. We don't pretend to know why, but we would gently suggest for his consideration the fact that mosquitos do not produce malaria; they are only charged with carrying it, and if there happened to be little to carry the theory hardly falls to the ground if they carry little. As for the Cuban doctor who doesn't believe that mosquitos are the only distributors of yellow fever, he has a perfect right to his opinion—if he has given the question the proper amount of study of the proper kind—but his nationality is a circumstance of no weight; perhaps it is of something less than no weight, since Havana had many experienced Cuban doctors during the years that preceded the arrival of some inexperienced American doctors who went there and freed the city of the disease for the first time in its history.

—Perhaps the Presbytery of New Castle, Del., is content with its "action" in the case of the Rev. Robert A. Elwood, but if so it is easily contented. The reverend gentleman was not charged with holding, personally and for open promulgation, the opinion that lynching is right. The accusation against him was that he preached a sermon that was an indirect, but none the less effective, incitement to and justification of lynching in a particular case—a sermon that was immediately followed by the lynching of the man to whom he referred. To say that he caused the killing of the negro White would be to say far too much, and nobody has said it, so far as we are aware; but certainly he did nothing to prevent it, as was his professional duty, and the Presbytery might well have given just a little attention to that phase of the subject. It didn't. It simply accepted his assurance that he didn't believe in mob law, and then turned to another matter—its own orthodoxy on the lynching question.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

ANNOYANCES OF THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your views on the pushcart question are reasonable, and, as usual, in the interest of the great majority. It seems that the natural traffic in the crowded streets of this great city is quite enough without the addition of these venders' carts. In some sections it is almost impossible to get about on account of their numbers and propensity for blocking the way.

There is another phase of this question which ought to be considered—it is that the articles sold from these carts are, in most cases, the same as those disposed of by merchants, large and small, who hire stores for that purpose.

These pushcart men pay only a small fee in the shape of a license, in great contrast to the storekeeper's expenses.

It would be very much better, in my opinion, to free the crowded streets from all peripatetic vendors, hawkers, organ grinders, and street bands; also to make the house-to-house distribution of samples, circulars, and peddling of every description, an offense punishable by law.

People who live in large cities are driven almost to desperation by the howling of peddlers—the noise and confusion occasioned by the hawking of fruits, fish, &c.—the din and discord of street bands, and those villainous abominations called hand organs—every one of which should be banished, together with its maker and the man who turns the crank.

The maid's life is made miserable, and the work of the household stopped forty times or more a day to answer the bell, which rings to announce that some itinerant dealer in something nobody ever, by any possibility, wants, is there to see the lady of the house, or to leave a sample which will be called for later, or to sell, beg, or steal, as the case may be.

Some of these nuisances we can and ought to do without, and the elimination of all would render living in the city almost pleasant as compared with what it is now.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, July 10, 1903.

FOURTH OF JULY SAVAGERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a nation is to be judged by its customs as an individual by his manners, how poor intellectually, how low spiritually, must one be that uses such savage methods of celebrating its national holidays as those practiced in this country on the Fourth of July! But I have too good an opinion of the American people to admit the truthfulness of the above theory, consequently these celebrations are surprising and painful to me—the more so when contrasted with the customs of other nations on similar occasions, for instance, those of the French as related in to-day's Times by Dr. Robinson.

No other day in the year can boast of such long lists of innocent victims as the Fourth of July, and such a day you consider a holiday! What a mockery! I hope that the time is not far when all these dangerous amusements will be considered as crimes and dealt with accordingly.

L. C. GOLDSTEIN.

New York, July 8, 1903.

WANTS GAS AT COST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read of foreign cities supplying their own gas; why not the United States or the larger cities of the United States? There is no good reason why God's elements in which man has perfect individual rights should not be enjoyed by all without measure or stint. These elements are the natural property of man. God measured and never intended to be measured out by corporations. Gas, water, and electricity were provided by an all-wise Father for His children, and corporations have no right to usurp God's gifts and men are fools to permit monopolies to grow corpulent in wealth at the expense of the many. Let us wake up to the situation and call the City Fathers to the immediate consideration of measures for this end. We pay these intolerable gas bills because we are fools not to put up municipal plants and furnish the people at cost value. Aldermen McInnes, Wirth, and Wentz, let your accumulated experiences of the necessities of the hour arouse you to new thoughts in this direction, that you may further earn another and more lasting gratitude of your constituencies.

Three-fourths of all the globe is water, and why should man be compelled to pay for it any more than its natural cost? It is entirely contrary to the laws of creation and was never intended, and this is also true of gas and electricity.

The very life of all the animal and vegetable kingdoms is electricity, and all life would become extinct in a moment without it, and why should man in his infinitesimal smallness and by his bigoted methods for profits on the very essentials of life provided by a universal God be allowed to usurp the natural utilities of the human race? It was just as much God's good pleasure to give us these as it was to give us the kingdom. Suppose the farmers who are in a position to corner the products of the earth were to exact intolerable prices and starvation should follow? Have they not an equal right?

The City Fathers ought to look into this burning shame inaugurated by a blind Legislature, grinding out privileges to corporations that work immense suffering to those unfortunate of God's people.

Let us have gas, water, and electricity at cost, and that at the earliest possible moment.

BENJAMIN J. STURGIS.

New York, July 13, 1903.

COLLEGE MEN AND REFINEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see our worthy editor has stirred up a hornet's nest by suggesting that our college students may establish "new standards of refinement" among the farm laborers in Kansas. Knowing a little something about the people of Kansas, I smiled when I read that editorial.

Our dear editor may or he may not have known how sensitive the Kansans are to the mere suggestion that they might learn anything from the effete East. It is painfully a case of

Methinks he doth protest too much.

Our worthy Kansas friends do not seem to realize that, if they were secure in the possession of a quality, they would not find it necessary to resent any suggestion in regard to it. The fact would speak for itself, or, if it did not, the knowledge of its possession would be its own reward. It would not be necessary to blazon it from the housetops.

However, since our Kansas friends are not philosophers to this extent, it is possible that their position may be well taken as regards our college students. We would any of us, Kansans or New Yorkers, have to look sharp to find any "standards of refinement" among a crowd of them. The individual college student may be all right, but he loses his identity among a crowd of his fellow-students.

A. EASTMAN ELWIN.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1903.

TAMMANY AND THE TICKET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your liberality in respect to the matter of correspondence was evinced by the opportunity afforded Mr. Cuvillier, as a Tammany Hall man, to give publicity to his view as to the proper choice for that organization to make as its nominee for Mayor. No one must infer that because you permit him to state his preference you are at all interested in whom it may select.

The gentleman he recommends is undoubtedly a most excellent citizen and in all respects fully competent, but even should we again feel disposed to submit ourselves to the rule, or misrule, of Tammany Hall, would the fact of Mr. Bartlett being Chief Magistrate give assurance of a more exemplary administration of affairs than what was experienced under the respectable Mr. Van Wyck?

We may feel certain that had the well-known and reputable Mr. Shepard—as an excellent figurehead—been successful, his subserviency to the behest of the leaders would have been non the less ardent, and no independence of spirit would have been manifested, unless perhaps in matters of no material consequence.

It is therefore quite immaterial who may be placed at the head of the ticket. If success should come we shall be afflicted with a thorough Tammany government and all that it implies.

INDEPENDENT.

New York, July 15, 1903.

WANTS A CLEAN TAMMANY TICKET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the mention of a very good name as the probable Tammany candidate for Mayor, an idea occurs to me, which induces me for the first time in my life to write about politics.

The head of the ticket alone is not sufficient to make decent Democrats vote the Tammany ticket. Edward M. Shepard was a first class candidate because free silver and Bryan have nothing to do in a municipal question. I would gladly have voted for Mr. Shepard, as I disliked to vote for a Republican, and as we are in the majority, in this city, we were entitled to have a Democratic Mayor. However, I could not go the gang which they tried to put into office under the wing of a good man. Such fellows as "Beefsteak Ike," and "Jumping Jack Bobby" are enough to spoil any ticket. Let Tammany nominate a good ticket, not only a good candidate for Mayor, but clean men for all the offices, and we shall get what we ought to have, a good Democratic administration, and an incentive for the greater campaign of 1904, because our victory will inspire the Democrats throughout the Union. Above all, though, drop the dead issues of silver, etc.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

New York, July 17, 1903.

A REAL AMERICAN AIR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the very interesting discussion in recent issues of The Times of the relative merits of the English anthem "God Save the King" ("America") and "The Star-Spangled Banner," why should not serious attention be given to the new tune just brought out by the Society of the Cincinnati?

I noticed recently in the news columns of The Times that the music of A. E. Johnstone of New York was selected by a committee of distinguished musicians and well-known citizens from over 500 compositions submitted, after a competition extending over a period of nearly two years. Surely this new tune should be given a trial before the people at large.

"The Marseillaise" won its way in a day. Possibly this new anthem, written for the words of Smith's immortal "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," is just what your correspondents are looking for. It would be of interest if the musical critic of The Times would let your readers know what he thinks of Mr. Johnstone's prize anthem.

New York, July 16, 1903. F. J. M.

Russia and the Manchurian Ports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our news columns give us cheering news from the Far East! China agrees to open two ports for the world's commerce—"these ports are not yet specified, but it is understood they are to be Moukden and Ta Tung Kao"—"Russia agrees to China's action"—"these ports will not be opened until Russia evacuates, which will presumably be in October."

To those familiar with the ways of Russia the two loopholes leave great possibilities. The fact that the ports to be opened are not yet specified, and the further fact that the whole scheme depends upon Russia's evacuation, leaves the question still to a certain extent in the air. Russia is wily. The tension had tightened between this Government and herself. This action permits her breathing time. Let us not be too enthusiastic, but keep a firm hold on the tiller and watch closely Russia's moves.

Russia recognizes that our steersman, our Chief Magistrate, is one not likely to be easily shaken off when once he has decided upon a course of action. The news of to-day is a great indorsement of his policy and the action of his Secretary of State. All credit will be given by the American people. If there be more jugglery the Administration is fully capable of coping with it, and in its action has the backing of the people.

LEWIS CASS JOHNSON.

New York, July 17, 1903.

The Negro and the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's paper, "The Negro and the Law," is well taken, but the fact remains nevertheless if the police were to use a little more decency in speaking to the negroes there is no doubt that they would obey instantly. Even if we are sub-human, as a certain professor has put it, you will not dispute the fact that the Almighty has made us sensitive enough to resent being damned from Dan to Bersheba. It is a notorious fact that the police do not discriminate and get after the real culprit, but it is a case of club any "nigger" he gets near enough to. To kick the gamblers and loafers out of New York City is indeed commendable advice, and all law-abiding colored or negro citizens would heartily approve.

Let the police begin to round them up from the different places that they allow to flourish. We appreciate the fact that when the rioting starts the respectable element receives the worst of it. Such brutes like Spencer are a curse to our race.

R. F. B.

New York, July 14, 1903.

TAXES ON WORKS OF ART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Times of June 28 you gave editorially an interesting account of the law recently passed by the Italian Parliament regulating the sale of antique works of art, paintings, etc. It appears that hereafter these objects when exported from that country are to pay a tax to the Government amounting in some cases to 20 per cent. of their value.

This law was passed for the express purpose of keeping these articles in the country. Our tariff law aims to keep them out by levying a duty of from 20 to 50 per cent. on their importation. The financial needs of the Italian Government may perhaps excuse the imposition of such a tax, but no such necessity exists in this country, where it appears that the revenue last year exceeded our wants by more than eighty millions of dollars. Which policy is the more enlightened?

C. B. G.

Rye, N. Y., July 15, 1903.

The Cathedral Columns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those "monoliths" for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at one time said to be the largest single cut stones in the world, appear to be suffering from a species of erosive dwindlement in their transit from the quarry to the heights of Morningside. The first reports made them out to be 90 feet long. Then the figure was reduced to 60 feet, and now in to-day's Times it is said that each pillar is to be in three sections. By the time they are set up it is to be hoped that something more than a plinth or two will be in evidence.

A monolith is a grand thing in architecture, but it begins to look as if the builders lacked enthusiasm in their procurement. The cathedral enterprise is a glorious one, and largely due to the efforts of wealthy men. Would one of these men offer his wife a necklace of paste diamonds? The answer being obvious, it is pertinent to ask why they should offer to God Almighty a lot of fraudulent monoliths? Perhaps they think that God is too far away in heaven to see clearly that the things are composed of several sections cunningly joined together.

V. S.

New York, July 11, 1903.

"Free" Baths That Are Not Free.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the system of petty blackmail in vogue at our so-called "free" baths, by which a nickel is extorted for a pair of "tights," whether you have your own or not.

During last week's hot spell it was a case of stand in line for hours or "pony up a nick," as one of the bodyguard of young toughs in the service of the head "grafter" expressed it.

This practice was even more glaring on "ladies' day," when 10 cents was demanded for suits to rent. In one case a rather portly woman was turned away because they had not a suit to fit her, although she had a wrapper of her own. This I know to be the tariff at the "free" baths at the foot of Thirty-[?] Street and North River every day last week.

The two policemen on duty are quite cognizant of the fact, as one of them admitted it was an outrage, but winked at it all the same. I hope The Times will expose this contemptible system.

W. H. BLATCHFORD.

New York, July 15, 1903.

The Times's New Building.

From the New London Telegraph.

When The New York Times gets its projected building up at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue completed, and moves into it, it will be housed in the tallest skeleton structure in the city, a twenty-two-story building that will make Pulitzer's down-town tower look like a thing of the past. Though the building has so far hardly passed the architect's stage, it is intended to put it up with lightninglike rapidity, so as to have it completed and ready for occupancy, according to the present intention, by April, 1904. This move of The Times will represent the beginning of the exodus up town of the former occupants of Newspaper Row, a change made possible by the prospective completion of the subway. The Times's new building will be as excellent in every way as it is in height, representing the best in newspaper equipment to be found anywhere.

There is not a decent newspaper in the country that will not honestly rejoice in this evidence of The Times's prosperity. The Times, it must regretfully be admitted, has not always been a gilt-edged property, though that was not because it wasn't a good newspaper. But now, without any descent to clap-trap or sensational methods, the publisher has succeeded in making it pay. It is a triumph of the sort of journalism which prints the "news that's fit to print," and that only, and all publishers of that sort of newspapers will rejoice in it. It is earnestly to be hoped that in time this will be the only sort of journalism that will pay at all.

NUGGETS.

Growing Corn.

Even if the temperature has dropped a few points, the corn is requested to remember that that is no reason why it should not keep on growing.—Ohio State Journal.

A Storm Sufferer.

Sad Stranger—Leddy, cud ye help a feller as lost ev'ry'ting in de storm o' las' Sunday? I was dreamin' I was wealthy an' de wind waked me.—Baltimore American.

Not a Hopeless Case.

Fond Mother—Are you not somewhat astonished at my daughter's singing?

Professor—I certainly am. But then she is young yet.—Chicago News.

Loquacity.

"Money talks," said the cold-natured politician.

"That's right," answered Senator Sorghum, "but this demand for campaign speeches from me is becoming oppressive."—Washington Star.

He Startled Her.

"Some women," he said, "have very little sense of rhythmic time in their heads. Are you good at keeping step, Miss Gushleigh?"

"Oh, Mr. Grubbins," she cried, "this is so sudden!"

For of course all she knew about keeping step was confined to the wedding march.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A FOOLISH LITTLE SONG.

Edwin Meed Robinson in Chicago Post.

I have read the wondrous poems of the masters of the pen,
The sonnets of the Shakespeares and the odes of other men,
And the epics of the Miltons and the Homers and the rest,
And the mild didactic measures that the critics call the best;
But sometimes the heart grows weary of the big things of the earth,
And the great eternal questions, and the laws of death and birth;
It turns from all the woes of life that make the years so long
And responds in joyous fullness to a foolish little song!

Just a foolish little song—
How it helps the heart along!
All the sweeter for a meter that is lame, a rhyme that's wrong!
All the better for the fetter of a simple little air;
All the nearer, all the dearer—what does anybody care!

The words may not be pregnant with a world of hidden truth,
But they call to mind the long-forgotten Summers of your youth;
The tune may not be classic—it may be a hackneyed thing—
But a man can't think of Wagner when he only wants to sing!
And just as men turn backward when the shadows nearer creep
To a foolish, childish prayer like "Now I lay me down to sleep,"
So the tired spirit often woos the memories that throng
With the rhyming and the chiming of a foolish little song!

Just a foolish little song—
How it helps the heart along!
All the sweeter for a meter that is lame, a rhyme that's wrong!
All the better for the fetter of a simple little air;
All the finer for a line or two of nonsense here and there!

KISHINEFF INCIDENT CLOSED, MR. HAY SAYS

He Makes Public the Correspondence in the Matter.

American Charge at St. Petersburg Was Instructed to Sound the Russian Foreign Office—Refusal to Receive Petition Resulted.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The State Department to-day made public the correspondence that has taken place in connection with the Kishineff petition, which Russia has refused to receive. At the same time it was announced by Secretary Hay that the incident created by the presentation of the petition is closed.

The correspondence consists of an instruction to Mr. Riddle, United States Chargé at St. Petersburg, reciting in detail the petition and directing him to present the same to the Foreign Office if it were willing to receive it. It is said by Mr. Riddle that the Foreign Office would not receive it under any circumstances and Secretary Hay so informed the B'nai B'rith committee in a brief telegram.

The official statement of the facts is as follows:

The Russian Government has declined to receive or to consider the petition in relation to the condition of the Jews in Russia signed by several thousand citizens, and cabled to St. Petersburg by direction of the President.

At the conference Tuesday, the 14th of July, at Oyster Bay, the President conferred with Messrs. Leo N. Levi, Simon Wolf, and Oscar S. Straus in regard to the presentation of the petition, and decided to send the following dispatch to Mr. Riddle, the American Chargé d'Affaires in St. Petersburg:

Department of State, Washington, July 15, 1903.

Riddle, St. Petersburg:

You are instructed to ask an audience of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and to make to him the following communication:

"Excellency: The Secretary of State instructs me to inform you that the President has received from a large number of citizens of the United States of all religious affiliations and occupying the highest positions in both public and private life, a respectful petition addressed to his Majesty the Emperor, relating to the condition of the Jews in Russia, and running as follows:

"'To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia:

"'The cruel outrages perpetrated at Kishineff during Easter of 1903 have excited horror and reprobation throughout the world. Until your Majesty gave special and personal directions the local authorities failed to maintain order or suppress the rioting.

"'The victims were Jews, and the assault was the result of race and religious prejudice.

"'The rioters violated the laws of Russia.

"'The local officials were derelict in the performance of their duty.

"'The Jews were the victims of indefensible lawlessness. These facts are made plain by the official reports of and by the official acts following the riot.

"'Under ordinary conditions the awful calamity would be deplored without undue fear of a recurrence. But such is not the case in the present instance. Your petitioners are advised that millions of Jews—Russian subjects—dwelling in Southwestern Russia, are in constant dread of fresh outbreaks. They feel that ignorance, superstition, and bigotry, as exemplified by the rioters, are ever ready to persecute them; that the local officials, unless thereunto specially admonished, cannot be relied on as strenuous protectors of their peace and security; that a public sentiment of hostility has been engendered against them, and hangs over them as a continuing menace.

"'Even if it be conceded that these fears are to some extent exaggerated, it is unquestionably true that they exist, that they are not groundless, and that they produce effects of great importance.

"'The westward migration of Russian Jews, which has proceeded for over twenty years, is being stimulated by these fears, and already that movement has become so great as to overshadow in magnitude the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and to rank with the exodus from Egypt.

"'No estimate is possible of the misery suffered by the hapless Jews who feel driven to forsake their native land, to sever the most sacred ties, and to wander forth to strange countries. Neither is it possible to estimate the misery suffered by those who are unwilling or unable to leave the land of their birth, who must part from friends and relatives who emigrate, who remain in never-ending terror.

"'Religious persecution is more sinful and more fatuous even than war. War is sometimes necessary, honorable, and just; religious persecution is never defensible.

"'The sinfulness and folly which give impulse to unnecessary war received their greatest check when your Majesty's initiative resulted in an international court of peace.

"'With such an example before it the civilized world cherishes the hope that upon the same initiative there shall be fixed in the early days of the twentieth century the enduring principle of religious liberty; that by a gracious and convincing expression your Majesty will proclaim, not only for the government of your own subjects, but also for the guidance of all civilized men, that none shall suffer in person, property, liberty, honor, or life because of his religious belief; that the humblest subject or citizen may worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that government, whatever its form or agencies, must safeguard these rights and immunities by the exercise of all its powers.

"'Far removed from your Majesty's dominions, living under different conditions, and owing allegiance to another Government, your petitioners yet venture, in the name of civilization, to plead for religious liberty and tolerance; to plead that he who led his own people and all others to the shrine of peace will add new lustre to his reign and fame by leading a new movement that shall commit the whole world in opposition to religious persecutions.'

"I am instructed to ask whether the petition will be received by your Excellency to be submitted to the gracious consideration of his Majesty. In that case the petition will be at once forwarded to St. Petersburg.

"I avail myself, &c."

You will report at the earliest possible your execution of this instruction. HAY.

This was sent on the 15th of July, and on the same day Mr. Riddle was informed by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs that in view of publications which had appeared in the newspapers the Russian Government wished to notify him that the proposed petition would not be received under any circumstances, and that this resolution of the Russian Government was taken independent of any consideration of the substance or the terms of the petition. On the receipt of this information the Secretary of State addressed the following letter to Messrs. Straus, Wolf, and Levi:

"Sir: I am directed by the President to acquaint you that this department is informed by the American Embassy in St. Petersburg that the Imperial Government of Russia has declined to receive or consider the petition in relation to the condition of the Jews in Russia which was addressed to his Majesty the Emperor by a large number of citizens of the United States and which this department, by direction of the President and at your request, undertook to transmit to its high destination.

"I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

"JOHN HAY."

DESIRED EFFECT PRODUCED.

Leo N. Levi Says Russia's Refusal Has Not Defeated the Purpose of the Petition.

Leo N. Levi, when informed of the action of Secretary of State Hay regarding the petition to the Czar of Russia, against the massacre of Jews, said he had not yet received Mr. Hay's telegram. However, on the strength of the information brought to him, he made the following statement:

"The answer made by Russia to Secretary Hay's note is no surprise to me. While, of course, it was within the range of possibility that the Czar and his Ministers would be moved by considerations of humanity and expediency to courteously receive a petition from the American people, it was well understood that the probabilities were all the other way. The movement, however, has had all the good effects that were in contemplation, and even more. It has enabled the American people and the Government to make an enduring record of their views on the Kishineff horror. It has brought the emphatic expression of these views home, not only to the people of Russia, but to the Russian Emperor and his Ministers. They have become acquainted with the contents of the petition, not only by seeing it in the press, but, also, because its full text was communicated in the note which asked whether the original would be received.

"The petition, being now an official document, will be preserved in the archives of the United States, and will forever testify to the lofty humanity of the people, which is so splendidly represented by the signers, and of the President and his official advisers.

"There, too, it will remain as a witness that the friendship of Russia for the United States was not strong enough to permit a respectful appeal for religious liberty, made by citizens of this country.

"I am convinced, too, that the influence in Russia of the petition, and of the agitation which preceded it, has been powerful and good.

"The number and character of the signatures to the petition stamp it as a convincing expression of the religious tolerance and sympathy of the American people. It is doubtful whether there has ever been in this country such a representative written expression of opinion. The people, without regard to racial, religious, or political affiliations, have stood behind the President in his manly and humane activity.

"The precise method of conveying the petition was never regarded by us as of controlling importance, and when Russia indicated, semi-officially, that it would be unacceptable, we deemed it best for the interests of this country, and of the Jews in Russia, to avoid a course that would produce unnecessary irritation. It was therefore, that we, upon our own initiative, and without any suggestion whatsoever, besought President Roosevelt to alter his decision to send the signed petition, and to transmit its text instead. I cannot be too emphatic in declaring that at no time has there been any disposition on the President's part to change the original plan. Every step taken was most satisfactory to us, and in accordance with our requests.

"It now remains to get in all the petitions which are in circulation, bind them up, and deposit the bound volumes in the State Department. I have called for the return of all that are not yet in."

THE PRESIDENT NOT SURPRISED.

Was Prepared for Refusal from Russia—Asked Secretary Hay to Make Public Government's Action.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 17.—The action of the Russian Government in declining to receive the B'nai B'rith petition or any other representation regarding the Kishineff massacres was not unexpected by President Roosevelt, as it had been forecasted unofficially. The information of Russia's declination was received here late last night in a long telegram from Secretary Hay. The telegram was sent immediately by special messenger to the President at Sagamore Hill. Toward midnight the President sent Secretary Hay an extended reply. It is known that the President requested Secretary Hay to make public the action of this Government respecting the incident.

It can be said to be absolutely unlikely that further efforts will be made to induce the Russian Government to receive the petition. It is certain that after so frank and unequivocal a refusal Russia would regard the bringing of pressure to bear upon her to induce her acceptance of the representation as an act of distinct unfriendliness.

As the actual presentation of the petition involved no question of principle, and as substantially the result hoped for by the promotion of the movement concerning the Kishineff outrages had been achieved by calling Russia's attention to the petition, the probabilities are that the incident will be considered as closed.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, will be the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-morrow and Sunday. Mayor Low will take luncheon with the President to-morrow.

Plans have been perfected quietly to prevent "Mother" Jones and her so-called army of textile workers from visiting Oyster Bay. The matter is in the hands of the Secret Service and the New York Police Department.

The President, who has accepted an invitation to visit the New York State Fair at Syracuse on Labor Day and to make an address at the fair grounds on the afternoon of that day, will leave here Sunday evening, Sept. 6. He will return the following day.

SENATOR LODGE TAKES SHIP.

Hopes to Complete Alaska Boundary Adjudication by November.

Beyond declaring that he would return in time to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of Congress Nov. 9, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts could not fix the ending of his labors as a member of the Alaska Boundary Commission before he sailed on the Cedric yesterday, to begin his duties.

"I guess we'll get whatever Russia has promised," said the Senator when questioned as to the report that Great Britain doubted the good faith of the Czar's Government in regard to the opening of ports in Manchuria.

"I hope," he continued, "that Congress will be able to take up the consideration of financial legislation along the lines approved by the President as set forth in his messages and speeches."

The Alaska Boundary Commission is to begin its sessions Sept. 3.

On board the Cedric were Congressman John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee and his son, John Wesley Gaines, Jr.; also Honoré Palmer and Potter Palmer.

BANK STOPS PAYMENT.

Stamford Institution Entangled with Inter-State Trust Concern, Is Solvent, However.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 17.—Posted in a conspicuous position in the banking house of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company to-day is a copy of an order, granted by Judge Hall of the Superior Court, enjoining the bank from paying out any of its funds within ninety days, or until such time as the court may further direct. The order was granted at the request of the Directors of the company, whose affairs were examined into yesterday by the State Banking Commission because of the company's connection with the Inter-State Trust Company, now under investigation in New Jersey.

Up to this time the Bank Commissioners have made no statement, but their formal report will be given to the public shortly. Officials of the Fidelity Company to-day said that the bank had been found by the Commissioners to be solvent and that the Directors had requested the order of Judge Hall in order to prevent a run on the bank by small depositors. The Directors hope to have matters straightened out soon and to have the bank resume business within the time named in the order.

This morning quite a number of rural depositors were on hand in order to withdraw their savings, but were confronted with the court order.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The State Line, Incorporated, to Connect Canada with New York Cities.

ALBANY, July 17.—The State Line Telephone Company, incorporated to-day, is to operate a telephone line connecting Albany, New York City, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and other places in this State and in Canada. The capital is $1,000,000, and the Directors are William Engert, George Engert, C. W. Andress, R. P. Lyon, D. A. Nesbitt, and E. A. Reynolds of New York City and H. N. McKay of Brooklyn.

DENTISTS' CONVENTION ENDS.

New Officers Chosen by the New Jersey State Society.

ASBURY PARK, July 17.—The convention of the New Jersey State Dental Society, which has been in session here for the past three days, ended to-day and the following officers were elected:

President—Herbert S. Sutphin of Newark; Vice President—W. G. Chase of Princeton; Secretary—Charles A. Meeker of Newark; Treasurer—Henry A. Hull of New Brunswick.

It was decided to hold the convention next year at Asbury Park.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All interest in matters social is centred in the doings at the different resorts and suburban settlements. The New York Yacht Club's cruise carries it to New London to-day, and there are elaborate preparations for the visitors' entertainment. There were some arrivals and departures for town. Those who arrived from foreign parts went direct to Newport or other Summer cities, and those who sailed for the other side have the intention of spending the Summer abroad. Mrs. Astor left this city for Newport. The Countess of Minto and Lady Eileen Elliott arrived at Ophir Hall, where they will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid over Sunday.

William C. Whitney has gone to Bar Harbor for a few days. He left here on Thursday. He is to return by Monday or Tuesday, and then he will go to Saratoga. Miss Randolph and Miss Dorothy Whitney are at Bar Harbor.

Among the passengers booked on the Cedric, which sailed yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Hoyt, Honoré Palmer and Potter Palmer of Chicago, and G. L. Boissevain.

Advices from Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri and party, who left Bar Harbor two weeks ago for an extended cruise along the coast of Labrador in the yacht Tekla, say that they have experienced considerable rough weather, but that every one was well. The return will be made about Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier have chartered the Conqueror from Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt for a cruise. Mrs. Collier, who has not been in good health, is improving. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are having a larger yacht built. They are going abroad in August, and are to be at Baireuth for the Wagnerian festival.

Robert Booraem of the Calumet Club is at the Belmont, Bar Harbor, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pelton will also pass a part of the season at Bar Harbor.

There was a dance last evening at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and many men who went to that resort for the week-end attended the festivity. Among those who were present were the Misses Barney, the Misses Robb, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Gertrude Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson are going abroad for a few months. They are to travel with their daughter, Miss Corinne Robinson. They will return about Oct. 15, and are to pass a few days with President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay before they sail.

Mrs. Ward McAllister and Miss Louise McAllister are passing July at Greenwich. They will go later to Maine, and Miss McAllister will pay a short visit to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar are at the American Yacht Club at Milton Point, Rye.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are giving a large party on the Narada. They are to be at New London to-day. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are also yachting, and have joined the New York Yacht Club cruise, but they will go direct to Newport.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—Mrs. Astor arrived to-day, two days after her arrival from Europe, having spent the time between her arrival in New York and her coming to Newport in resting in New York from the fatigues of the ocean voyage. She went at once to Beechwood, where she will as usual give her weekly dinners on Thursday evenings, and probably a ball during the latter part of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Cutting also arrived. This year they have the Bibert cottage, occupied for the past two Summers by Mr. and Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch. Last year the Cuttings occupied the Robert M. Cushing cottage, near Spouting Rock Beach, where Miss Alice Roosevelt was the guest of Miss Cutting. Miss Roosevelt, it is reported, will again this Summer be the guest of the Cuttings.

There was quite an arrival of guests at the Summer residences to-day, including Henry W. Bull, the guest of Mrs. J. Stewart Barney at the Eldredge villa; Miss M. M. Smith of Baltimore, and Frank Lathrop of New York, guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton; Dr. Harry Huntington, guest of his father, the Rev. John T. Huntington, at his place on Indian Avenue; Miss Ewing, guest of Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn; Mrs. V. De T. Ogden Jones, the guest of Miss C. Ogden Jones, and Miss Julia H. Johnson, the guest of Mrs. H. A. Johnson.

The entertaining took a little spurt today. Peter F. Collier took a party to Narragansett Pier, crossing the ferries to Saunderstown and proceeding in automobiles to the Pier, where dinner was served at one of the hotels. The party included Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Louis V. Bruguiere, and Sanford Beatty. The party returned in time for Mr. Collier to give a dinner to-night at the Coats villa.

This afternoon Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave another of her luncheons at Oakland Farm.

Mrs. J. E. Widener gave a luncheon at the Pinard cottages in honor of Lady Bache Cunard.

There were numerous dinners to-night. Mrs. Philip M. Lydig entertained sixteen guests at the Cleveland cottage, the decorations being large plaques of lilies of the valley. Mrs. William E. Carter had eighteen guests at her dinner at her cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, her decorations being pink gladiolas. Mrs. Alexander S. Clark had red roses for the table decorations at her dinner at Beech Bound.

Mr. Collier's decorations were white roses, and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan decorated her table with white sweet peas. Dinners were also given by Mrs. J. Stewart Barney and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Charles H. Allen, ex-Governor of Porto Rico, is here to-night as the guest of C. H. W. Foster on the schooner yacht Puritan, with the Eastern Yacht Club.

Mrs. Henry B. Plant, M. F. Loughman, Townsend Horner, C. A. Gove, United States Navy; L. G. Morris, second, and A. C. Kelton, United States Marine Corps, are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish, James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. David King, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Gibson Fahnestock, and J. M. Forbes returned from New York to-day.

Recent arrivals at the Robinson and the Margaret are Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lees, Max Strakosch, and Dr. J. A. Kenefick of New York, and Mrs. W. A. Williams of Baltimore.

S. H. Ragland of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Schafer of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Cunningham of Boston, and Mrs. J. A. Stubbes of Chicago, are registered at the New Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pults, Mrs. Clarence Post, and Mrs. R. A. Parker of New York, Mrs. W. C. Downing, James Bayard, and Charles P. Bayard of Germantown, Penn.; Mrs. A. A. Moore, and the Misses Moore of Troy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Sadtler of Baltimore, Mrs. Rutherford Corbin, Mrs. M. A. Hopkins, and Mrs. Bessie Perkins of Washington, are at the Jamestown hotels.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 17.—William C. Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney arrived from New York to-day. They came to Mount Desert Ferry on their private car. Miss Whitney will spend the Summer at Corfield, in Eden Street, where she will soon be joined by Miss Randolph, who is now with her grandmother, Mrs. Frederick May. Mr. Whitney will remain here but a few days. He will make several visits here during the Summer, but will as usual be in Saratoga most of the season. Several of his best horses are here, and they will be entered in the Bar Harbor Horse Show in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland of New York have come to their cottage on the shore for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eno and Miss Eno of New York have taken the Fabyan cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Leeds of New York, who are at the Dutch cottage, in Kebo Street, are off on a cruise on their yacht Noma.

Cortland Palmer of New York has come to spend some time with Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe at Brookend.

George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, and Miss Wright of New York have come to the Malvern.

Mrs. Crocker has brought six of her finest horses with her for the horse show.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brigham of New York arrived at their cottage, in Mount Desert Street, last night.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 17.—Mrs. Edward A. Mitchell of Washington, gave a dinner at the Rodman cottage to-night.

Peter F. Collier of New York drove over from Newport via Jamestown Ferry this morning with a party of ten, and gave a luncheon on the green of the Grecian Gardens. He returned to Newport this afternoon.

Horace Wylie gave a dinner to-night at the Country Club.

Judge Andrew Hamilton and family of Albany have arrived at the Atlantic.

Jesse Brown will give a dinner at the Gladstone to-morrow night.

At the Imperial late arrivals are Judge J. H. Goodenow, New York; Mrs. G. T. Beechman and Miss Beechman of Lenox, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas DeFord, Baltimore.

Mathewson arrivals include Mrs. Berwind and Miss Julia Berwind of Philadelphia; Alexander Keinney of Paris, and John Russell Pope of New York.

The yacht Taurus, owned by J. H. Hanan of New York, has arrived here.

Willard—Perkins.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 17.—Ernest R. Willard and Mrs. Marie Louise Perkins were united in marriage yesterday. Mr. Willard is editor of The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Mrs. Perkins is the daughter of Hobart F. Atkinson, President of the Alliance Bank, and a granddaughter of the late Hiram Sibley, one of the founders of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Announcement of an Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Meiss R. Wood to M. Beekman Winthrop. Miss Wood is the daughter of the late John D. Wood and granddaughter of the late Robert Colgate. Mr. Winthrop is the son of the late Robert Winthrop and grandson of the late Moses Taylor. Miss Wood is spending the Summer with her mother at Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, and the engagement is announced from there.

IN THE SHOPS.

A new use for the clover leaf is in the decorations of a standard paper receiver, or it may be intended for a music rack in a home furnished with pretty, light Summer furniture. There are two flat sides about half a yard long made of wicker, or some form of the light materials which go into furniture this year. They are set not a quarter of a yard apart and the space between is divided into an upper and lower part. The upper is divided again in the centre to make two compartments for either papers or music, and the lower is in one wider compartment. The piece entire stands about as high as a low table. The upper parts of the two sides are formed each with a big green clover leaf in the grass, wicker, or whatever the material is.

Something a little new in a firescreen is made of burned and colored wood. It is a standard screen, made in the form of a cross with a standard to support it, a stem rising from the centre, and two arms on either side of this. Hanging from these arms and forming a screen of probably more than a yard in width is a curtain of decorated leather. A peculiarity of the screen is that these arms are jointed, each set with two or three hinges, so that they, with the curtain, can be folded back and the screen made wide or narrow at will.

Pretty pillows filled, probably, with silk ravelings, as so many of the less expensive pillows are, have Japanese cotton coverings and cost 75 cents each. The cover design is one of storks upon a light ground with a border or edge of a solid color. They are effective.

Children's kimonos in blue and white Japanese cotton crepe cost $2.50 and $3 each.

A handkerchief scarf in different Persian colors, for the man, ties in a regular four-in-hand and costs $1.50. They are very attractive.

A beautiful little brooch shows a bunch of grapes and two leaves, one on either side. The grapes are pearls and the leaves are set with diamonds.

Very beautiful is a coral necklace with a cross pendant. The coral beads of the necklace are of good size and separated by small links of gold. The cross is made of beads the same size, and each bead set in the centre with a small diamond.

They ask $4.50 at the Woman's Exchange for the little handkerchief corset covers which are so pretty. Two handkerchiefs will make one. They are cut in two in the centre and one-half with the point up forms the back. Joined to this half are two halves of another handkerchief, set with the points down and with an inch-wide band of lace insertion set between. This is sewed in by hand, the hemstitched edges of the handkerchiefs joining the edges of the lace. A fourth handkerchief half is used for the front, and this is cut up the centre to allow of an opening. A row of Hamburg beading is set on around the lower part of the corset cover, the handkerchiefs in both front and back fulled into it a little in the centre. The upper part of the straight piece which has been formed by sewing the four halfs of handkerchiefs together is finished on the top with rows of lace and lace insertion at either side, this being formed into a band to go over the shoulder instead of sewing to the garment and thus forming an armhole. Ribbons are run in both the lace at the top and the beading at the lower edge, drawn up, and there is one of the prettiest of little corset covers made with but little trouble. If the handkerchiefs used have a line of embroidery inside the hem they are so much the prettier.

Another pretty corset cover, which costs $2.50, is made of a straight piece of blue-dotted Swiss muslin. This is made by edging the goods with beading at the lower edge, and lace at the top, a ribbon strap put on to hold up the garment over the shoulder, and ribbons draw it up at both upper and lower edges, and there is another simple and pretty garment.

An effective corset cover in black is made of a net or all-over lace of black with narrow open-work lines running the length of it. This is run with innumerable black ribbons of the baby width, finishing in little black bows, and the garment is a pretty one to wear under a thin black waist. It costs $12.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN POLLUTED.

State Board of Health to Ascertain the Effect of Discharges from Pulp Mills on Fish.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 17.—The water in Lake Champlain is soon to be examined at different places and at different depths by the State Board of Health to ascertain the effect of the discharge into the lake of polluted water from streams on whose banks are located pulp mills.

That the discharge of the waste chemicals into the water causes the death of large numbers of fish has been noted for several years. The rocks along the lake shore are covered with a slime that was never seen there before the day of the pulp mill. The discharge from the mill on the Ausable River alone amounts to more than 15,000 gallons a day, and it is said on reliable authority that the discharge contains at least 1 per cent. of sulphuric acid.

On the Boquet River the discharge consists of a strong caustic liquid of soda and lime, which is said to be as destructive as the acid.

A $150,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The contents of the Merchants' Warehousing Company's two-story corrugated iron building, at Front and Berks Streets, this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. The place was filled with hemp, flour, malt, hay, straw, and other miscellaneous goods. The loss is estimated at $150,000, covered by insurance. Five loaded cars also were destroyed.

THE DEATH OF CHIEF ARTHUR.

His Body Sent to Cleveland for Interment—Won a High Reputation as a Labor Leader.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 17.—The body of P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who died suddenly last night at a banquet, was sent south to-day on a Great Northern train to Cleveland, Ohio, for interment. The body is accompanied by several delegates to the convention of railroad men in session here. A large procession escorted it to the station.

"Heart failure due to overemotion" was the cause assigned for the sudden death of Mr. Arthur. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaks," were the opening words of Mr. Arthur's last speech to members of the order of which he was head. The speaker then paused slightly. It was an apparent effort to control his strong feeling of gratitude. The Chairman had just presented him a beautiful floral engine. As the venerable leader began the sentence, "I want to say a few things, as it may be my parting words to many of you," his emotion seemed to be getting beyond his control.

The attention of the audience seemed to cling with the strength of intense silence on every word. Faces were upturned to see and hear the words of their revered leader. Little did they realize that the pallor growing on his face was indicative of the approaching end. His voice lowered slightly, but without losing its clearness, when he uttered his last words: "We are here to-night; no one can tell when—"

At this point, five minutes after midnight, the speaker fell. Ladies present were the first to utter a sign of alarm. In an instant many hands were ready to give assistance. Several rushed forward to support him, and Mr. Arthur was carried off the platform. Dr. MacArthur examined the patient and pronounced him dead.

The doctor's examination and verdict dissipated the faint ray of hope that life was not yet extinct and might be revived. Then came scenes such as seldom have been witnessed. Strong men who had faced danger every day of their lives at the throttle of their locomotives with cool, emotionless courage, gave way and sobbed like children.

Expressions of regret over the death of Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were universal among railroad men of this city yesterday, both officials of companies and men employed in humbler capacities. Mr. Arthur was said by all who knew him personally or as Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to have been one of the best labor leaders this country has ever seen. He abhorred strikes, and by his policy caused the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to stand high in the public esteem.

Before Mr. Arthur's election as Chief the organization had been simply a benevolent and insurance society. Chosen in 1876 to be its head, he increased the organization's membership to more than 30,000, and made it the strongest labor body in the country. His great value to his organization, his friends declare, consisted in the fact that, because of his well-known love of equity and his reasonableness, he could at any time secure a hearing from the officials of railroad companies, and generally was able to get concessions for his men.

Believing that to have the right to ask for concessions the brotherhood must furnish competent men he caused the organization to pass by-laws requiring good moral character, ability to read and write, at least one year's experience as an engineer, and absolute sobriety as requisites to membership.

One of those who knew him personally describing his character yesterday, said of him that "he had a judicial mind, and knew whether the points in his case were good or not. He was a canny Scot," this admirer went on to say, "and therefore a good bargainer when it came to making a settlement, and he early discovered the obvious necessity that a labor leader must act on the assumption that he is guilty until proved innocent."

As to his policy for his organization, Arthur once said:

"We regard our differences in a practical way, approving of co-operation to promote contentment and obtain good results. We recognize the dependence of one party in a labor controversy upon the other, and concede to the other side the same rights and consideration that we expect for ourselves."

Mr. Arthur was a native of Scotland, but was brought to this country by his mother at an early age. His name at that time was MacArthur, and to an accident was due the change to plain Arthur. While he was in the employ of the New York Central Railroad his name was put on the pay-roll as "P. M. Arthur." Mr. Arthur never sought to correct this error, but assumed the modified name as his own.

In his early youth Mr. Arthur entered the shops of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company as a blacksmith's helper. Subsequently he became a fireman on the Schenectady and Utica Railroad. Within a year he rose to the position of engineer, and became soon by common consent one of the most proficient engineers in the country. Subsequently he became an engineer on the New York Central Road.

Arthur came prominently before the public at the time of the Pittsburg strike in 1877, which was one of the most violent in the history of labor in this country up to that time. It was not successful, nevertheless Arthur as chief of the Brotherhood established a reputation for himself by his course, and was considered up to the time of his death the conservative force on the side of union labor.

The more radical labor men were wont to accuse him of taking the part of the railroad companies rather than of the men, and it is certain that his influence was always exerted in behalf of conciliation.

CONEY ISLAND HIPPODROME.

Syndicate Purchases Land for a Big Amusement Park on the Shore.

Another big amusement enterprise, which, it is said, will be a rival to Luna Park, is being planned for Coney Island. The new resort is to be built by a syndicate, which on Wednesday purchased at public auction, for about $450,000, land of the John Y. McKane estate.

Ex-Senator William H. Reynolds will probably head the company which is to run the enterprise. According to the present plans, it is to be one of the biggest things of the kind in the country. The new amusement garden is to be built after the fashion of the famous London Hippodrome, and will contain many of the features of that enterprise. The concern will be capitalized at $1,000,000.

The site is opposite the old Culver station. It has a frontage of 262 feet on Surf Avenue and extends back 1,000 feet to the ocean front. The promoters of the scheme say that fully $1,000,000 will be spent in carrying out the plans. The frame buildings which now occupy the site are all to be torn down and the work of building the hippodrome begun as soon as possible in order to have the new park open for the public next Summer.

Kun Arpad Not Permitted to Play.

Mayor Low yesterday declined to grant a permit for the appearance at the Madison Square Garden concerts of Kun Arpad, the eleven-year-old Hungarian violinist. R. E. Johnston, manager of John S. Duss, declared that an appeal would be made to the courts. The Mayor said that it was against his rule to give permits for the appearance of children in hot weather, and he sustained the contention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The society objected to the smoking and drinking in the Garden, and insisted on revoking the first permit for the boy's appearance for ten nights at $100 a performance.

CAUGHT GIANT MACKEREL.

Sea Puss Brings Season's Biggest Catch to Patient Fisherman.

A wonderfully large specimen of the mackerel family, known as a "skipjack" mackerel, was on view at the stall of Arthur Turner, at the City Market, yesterday, and attracted the attention of all passers by.

This particular mackerel is enormous, weighing, cleaned, 108 pounds, and was caught Sunday near Ocean View in a "sea puss" left in the sand by the receding tide. J. W. Harmon, a fisherman of Ocean View, saw the tremendous fish thrashing around in the water, and, waiting until it was seemingly exhausted, tied a rope to it and hauled it ashore.

Mr. Harmon was obliged to call in several of his fisher brethren to get the monster ashore, and one and all declared they never saw such a big mackerel before.—Norfolk Landmark.

DEVERY STARTS CAMPAIGN.

Petitions for His Nomination for Mayoralty in Every Assembly District—Ready to Spend $100,000.

William S. Devery yesterday began his Mayoralty campaign in earnest, opening headquarters in every Assembly district in Greater New York for his "Independent People's Party." Petitions for his independent nomination were sent into each of the sixty-one districts of the greater city, with proper watchers and a notary in each district to take the legal depositions. They were posted in each of the district headquarters, and last evening the "Big Chief" declared already he had more than the requisite 2,000 names attached to his petition.

"But we're not goin' to stop yet, you bet!" he declared, from his headquarters at the William S. Devery Association rooms, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. "No, not yet. We're goin' to get 20,000 names to that there petition. Why, more'n 200 signed the petition right here in these rooms to-day, and they're signin' yet."

Devery's emblem on the ballot will be the pump, which will be exploited throughout his campaign. Early in August he will start out with his long-planned speech-making tour, and he says he will deliver fully 300 talks between that time and election, requiring an average of three speeches a day. At first Devery will begin with the roof gardens, and from there will go to Coney Island, and give out his talks at the vaudeville houses between the acts. He will charge nothing for his "turn," but on the other hand will pay the management of the houses, so they look with favor on the proposition. Next he will undertake a cart-tail campaign, and in all it is planned by him to spend fully $100,000 before he finishes his work of "getting even" with Tammany Hall for the fight it has made on him both before and after his turn-down as leader of the Ninth Assembly District.

At the election of the Devery Association the "Big Chief" elected P. J. Garvey as President, Assemblyman Richard J. Butler as First Vice President, Wallace B. Hunter as Second Vice President, and Edward Schneider as Secretary.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Josiah Henry Baker.

Josiah Henry Baker, a retired merchant, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease at his home, 120 West Eleventh Street.

Mr. Baker was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1837, and came to this city while still a boy. He was educated in a private school and in Mount Washington Collegiate Institute. He started in business as an accountant in the store of A. T. Stewart, and later was connected with the firm of Henry Zahn & Co., wholesale meat dealers. When the company managing the Brunswick Hotel assigned, he was appointed receiver for the concern. Before his retirement a short time ago he was a Director of the Iron-Silver Mining Company, with an office at 220 Broadway. Mr. Baker had been in good health until Thursday night, when he complained of not feeling well, but little was thought of it until he was found dead in the morning. He was a member of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. His three brothers, Frederick of this city, the Rev. George D. of Philadelphia, and John T. of Plainfield, N. J., are well known in this city. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

The funeral will be on Monday at the house and the burial will be in the family plot at Greenwood.

John C. Totten.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., July 17.—John C. Totten died here yesterday morning after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Totten was one of the oldest residents of Cold Spring Harbor. He was well known all over Long Island, being a general horseman. He was born in Pine's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., in 1825, and he came to Cold Spring Harbor in August, 1868, and established a livery business. He was the first one to carry mail from Hicksville, then from Syosset. After trains were run from Woodbury he still continued as mail carrier. He was the oldest express agent on Long Island. He married Elizabeth Ellen Weeks of Hempstead, and they had three children, William, Gilbert, and Sarah, all of whom survive him. His two sons, William and Gilbert, have been conducting the livery business for some time.

Obituary Notes.

ORANGE STODDARD SEYMOUR, ex-Sheriff of Steuben County, died yesterday at Bath, N. Y., aged eighty-eight years.

Mrs. CRINA MATTHIESSEN, widow of the sugar manufacturer, C. H. Matthiessen, died in Morristown, N. J., yesterday, after an operation for appendicitis. She was fifty-six years of age and was a great charity worker, having at different times given large sums for the support of charitable institutions in Morristown and vicinity.

CLEMENT M. BRODERICK, a well-known inventor and manufacturer of Government ammunition, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Broderick was the inventor of a feed for the Gatling gun, and was also the inventor of an improved percussion fuse in use in the navy. His brother, Mgr. Bonaventure F. Broderick, is administrator of the diocese of Havana, Cuba.

Reinterment of Clarence Andrews.

The remains of Clarence Andrews, who died in Paris on Dec. 10, have been transferred from the cemetery of Père la Chaise to this country, and yesterday were interred in the family plot at Greenwood in the presence of his immediate relatives and a few intimate friends. Mr. Andrews was well known in musical and art circles both here and abroad.

ABNER McKINLEY RECOVERING.

His Illness Was Not as Serious as at First Reported.

SOMERSET, Penn., July 17.—The illness of Abner McKinley is not as serious as reported. Last Saturday he came here from New York, where he suffered from heat prostration. On Tuesday he was completely prostrated, and yesterday had an attack of vertigo. This gave rise to the alarming reports sent out last night.

To-day, however, he had almost entirely recovered. Before breakfast he took a walk through the town and later spent several hours driving. The attending physician says the trouble has never assumed an alarming phase, and his patient will come around all right in a few days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

BAKER.—July 17, suddenly, of heart failure, at his late residence, 120 West 11th St., Josiah Henry Baker, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral private.

CORBETT.—Wednesday, July 15, 1903, at her residence, 52 Morton St., Celia Ann Corbett, wife of Patrick Corbett and daughter of the late William and Catherine Broderick.

Funeral Saturday, July 18, at 10 A. M., to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

CREIGHTON.—William H. Creighton, aged 33 years, July 15, 1903.

Funeral from the residence of Charles S. Taylor, 1,878 Lexington Av., at 11 o'clock, July 18. Interment at Cypress Hills.

FINLAY.—July 16, 1903, Elizabeth Finlay, wife of George Finlay, in her 87th year.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 941 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Montclair.

GALLAGHER.—On Friday, July 17, 1903, after a lingering illness, Bernard J., beloved husband of Mary A. Gallagher.

Funeral services Sunday afternoon, 19th inst., 5 o'clock, at his late residence, 329 East 120th St. Interment at convenience of family.

HILLS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 11, at Willard, N. Y., of angina pectoris, Dr. J. Ernestine Hills, youngest daughter of the late William and Jannet Swain Hills of Auburn, N. Y.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday, July 14, at Auburn.

MATTHIESSEN.—Suddenly, of appendicitis, at Morristown, N. J., July 17, 1903, Emma, widow of the late F. O. Matthiessen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Philadelphia, Paris, and Rome, Italy, papers please copy.

VAIL.—On Thursday, July 16th, Theodore F. Vail.

Funeral services at his late residence, 48 East 78th St., on Saturday, July 18th, at 3 P. M.

WILCOX.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 15, at Watermill, L. I., Anna Armitage, wife of Franklin A. Wilcox, in her fifty-ninth year.

Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., on Saturday morning, July 18, at 10:30.

"THE NAME IS EVERYTHING."

Esterbrook

on a pen is an absolute guarantee of its excellence

Inflexible No. 322. Accountant's Pen. Fine and Firm Points. Over 150 varieties of other styles to suit every purpose. All stationers have them. Accept no substitute.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John Street, N. Y.

HE CLAIMS WARD'S ISLAND.

Representative of Heirs of Samuel Ward Seek to Prove Title to Realty Worth Millions.

William W. Schenck of Dayton, Ohio, one of the heirs of Samuel Ward, who, he asserts, was the owner of Ward's Island, and large tracts of land at Perth Amboy, N. J., was in Jersey City yesterday looking up evidence to support his claim to the properties, worth millions of dollars. He employed Clarence Demarest, a clerk in the Register's office, to search the records.

Mr. Schenck says that Samuel Ward leased all his property to the New Jersey Land Company in 1796 for a term of ninety-nine years, and that the company has been paying about $30,000 a year to the Eastern heirs, who divided the money without giving the Western heirs, whom Mr. Schenck represents, their share.

The only one of these heirs whom he names is Lebbens B. Ward, who died two years ago. He has no relatives in Jersey City, but his brother, John D. Ward, lives in Manhattan.

Hudson County Tax Budget.

The Hudson County tax budget for the year, beginning Dec. 1, has been fixed at $1,203,645.17. The tax rate cannot be struck until the State authorities fix the school rate, but it probably will be about $1.48 against $5.52 for the current year.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 17.

Manhattan.

Age of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date July
ALBRECHT, Charles, 5 E. 88th St.	43	16
ARMSTRONG, Edward, Mt. Vernon	73	16
ABBOTT, Patrick, 125 E. 95th St.	1	16
BROWN, E., 132d St. and 12th Av.	26	15
BOETCKE, Rudolph, 45 7th St.	40	16
BEHRENS, Elsie, 517 E. 85th St.	16	16
BATTACAVOLI, R., 245 Eldridge St.	2	17
BUCKLEY, L. J., 224 W. 61st St.	1	16
BOUMAL, D. L., 215 W. 39th St.	6	15
BROWN, Frederick, 444 W. 50th St.	69	16
BOGNAN, Andrew, 5 W. 29th St.	52	16
BARTELLO, C., City Home for Aged	41	16
BONAMO, Saule, Immigrant Hosp.	15	16
BLOCH, Meyer, 123 E. 5th St.	2	16
BRUDER, John, 221 5th Av.	18	15
COHEN, J. M., Nantasket, Mass.	35	16
CUMISKY, Marie, 151 Attorney St.	1	16
CHALMERS, Robert, 221 E. 128th St.	52	16
CONDON, Lizzie, 339 W. 39th St.	23	16
CALLAHAN, Peter, 451 W. 52d St.	4	16
CLARKE, Lawrence, 51 Oeorck St.	6	16
CRAHAN, Bridget, 2,031 Madison Av.	61	16
DAY, John, 704 E. 143d St.	17	16
DWYER, Bridget, 60 E. 114th St.	70	16
DALY, Peter, 212 Avenue A	50	16
DE VOE, Lawrence, 510 E. 81st St.	1	15
DU BOIS, Stella, 350 W. 39th St.	26	16
DE ROSA, F. G., 173½ Chrystie St.	1	17
DOWLING, John, 9 Mulberry St.	53	16
EHRING, Harry, 161 3d Av.	3	16
ENGLERT, Paul J., 577 10th Av.	1	16
FITZGIBBONS, M. T., 507 W. 157th	35	15
FREIDBERG, Chas., 146 Suffolk St.	62	16
FRANKLIN, Edward, S. S. Aurania	32	17
FUSCH, Johanna, 344 E. 52d St.	27	16
GEYER, R. F., 1,806 Amsterdam Av.	31	16
GLUCKMAN, Celia, 93 Columbia St.	26	16
GINSBURG, Gita R., 43 Rutgers St.	35	16
GUEDALIA, David, 1,770 Madison Av.	1	16
GREEN, Mary, 1,132 1st Av.	45	16
GOLDBERG, S., 45 Throop Av., B'k'n	1	16
HORNUNG, Robert, 181 2d Av.	35	16
HOLLO, Johanna, 347 E. 55th St.	50	16
HAMPEL, Oscar, 6 E. 118th St.	1	16
JIMISON, James, 228 W. 18th St.	75	15
JUGBER, Jacob, 9 Sheriff St.	1	16
KYRLEY, Susan, Manhattan Hosp.	40	15
KRAFT, George, 112 Amsterdam Av.	23	16
LOVETT, Julia A., 157 Washington	1	17
LEDNITZKY, Jacob, 217 E. 85th St.	1	17
MONAHAN, Agnes, 307 E. 15th St.	5	16
MURPHY, T. P., 127 W. 60th St.	1	16
McCOY, Mary A., 1,571 Park Av.	80	16
McKINNEY, Patrick, 426 Pleasant Av.	1	17
ORESI, Louis, Haverstraw, N. Y.	28	16
PRAGER, Annie, 436 E. 80th St.	61	15
PARISI, Vincenzo, 313 E. 102d St.	5	16
PRINKER, Saul, 36 2d Av.	64	15
PANTATEANO, Antonio, 111 Chrystie	1	16
PAONE, Camillo, 242 Mulberry St.	1	16
POST, Charles, 609 E. 14th St.	1	17
REILLY, James, 167 E. 96th St.	37	16
REALMUTO, Pietro, 17 1st St.	47	16
RENAGA, Charles, 365 2d Av.	1	15
SCHUBBER, Tony, 124 Sullivan St.	2	15
STATINER, Thomas, 460 W. 28th St.	3	16
SUMNER, Alice E., 1,808 2d Av.	1	16
SHEPPARD, Maggie, 239 W. 134th	45	16
SAVAGE, John, 433 8th Av.	47	16
SAVAGE, Albert, 220 Thompson St.	55	15
ST. SIMOND, Maria, 168 Elizabeth	1	16
TIBOLD, Anna, 43 St. Mark's Place	44	14
TUCKER, Mary, Hicksville, L. I.	44	16
VACHENROTH, J., 87 Clinton St.	60	15
VANDERBILT, Edna, 625 Greenwich	1	16
VAIL, T. F., 48 E. 78th St.	69	16
WALTHER, F., 108 Sullivan St.	52	15
WEBBER, A., 64 S. 9th St., B'klyn	24	15
WHALEN, John, 10 South St.	44	16
WHALEN, James, 323 E. 23d St.	34	13
WESTON, David, 330 W. 59th St.	39	16

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date July
BONE, Frank, Lincoln Hospital	1	14
CHRISTENSEN, Alfred R., 823 Westchester Av.	1	16
FIELDS, Gertrude, Lincoln Hospital	20	13
HICKS, Gertrude, 779 E. 148th St.	1	17
HASENBALG, Lisette, 672 E. 145th	55	17
HAGENEY, Madeline, 386 Willis Av.	1	16
LAWRENCE, Edwin, 2,180 Hughes Av.	1	15
LIPHSHYTZ, Cilia, 1,245 Webster Av.	1	17
MURPHY, John, Lincoln Hosp.	71	14
PARKER, Ellen, St. Joseph's Hos.	53	16
RONNER, Louis F., 527 E. 150th St.	1	15
SCHOENBERG, Frederick, 629 Courtlandt Av.	2	15
WHEATON, Alvah, Fordham Hosp.	70	16
ZENKEL, Herman, St. Joseph's Hos.	35	13

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date July
ANDERSON, J. A., 56 Sutton St.	1	16
ARNOLD, Amey A., 128 Amity St.	91	16
BARNES, C., N. Y. City Home	69	14
BOGAN, Eleanor, 228 Reid Av.	1	16
BOHANNAN, W. T., 773 Greene Av.	49	16
CAREY, Philip, Cumberland St. Hosp.	37	15
CARNEY, Annie, 233 Pacific St.	1	16
COOK, Frances, Kings Co. Hosp.	35	14
COUGHLIN, S. G., 363 54th St.	1	16
CULLEN, J., Kings Co. Hosp.	50	14
CURRAN, Katie, 85 Sands St.	28	16
DALLINGER, P., 247 Stockholm St.	40	15
DE CASTRO, Baby, 482 Henry St.	1	16
DOLCE, Giuseppe, 295 3d Av.	1	16
DONAGHY, Eliza B., 60 Lawrence	62	15
DONLON, Joseph, 283 Bridge St.	5	17
DONOHUE, J. J., 495 Lorimer St.	45	15
DORCH, Olaf, Hamilton Av. and Richards St.	45	15
ESPOSITO, D., 194 Johnson Av.	1	16
FLEMING, W. R., 1,250 St. Mark's Av.	7	16
FREES, A. P., 250 Livingston St.	64	15
FRIZEL, Ellen, Williamsburg Hosp.	29	16
GILHOOLY, Mary, 87 5th St.	40	14
GLADING, W. H., 664 Humboldt St.	84	16
GLAMBOWITCH, Maria, 144 Grand	1	16
GORDON, R., N. Y. City Home	71	12
GREY, M. C. M., 249 Bay Ridge Av.	1	16
GUIDER, Antonio, 555 Union St.	1	16
HAMMOND, E., 55th Prect.	43	16
HEFFERNAN, T., St. Peter's Hosp.	20	15
JOHNSON, Rose, St. Mary's Hosp.	24	17
KILEY, Michael M., 151 Hudson Av.	1	16
KLEIN, Ludwig, 287 Hopkins St.	1	17
LANG, Mary E., N. Y. City Home	80	15
LANGEVIN, M. A., 1,150 59th St.	1	16
LICHOCZ, M., 130 Carlton Av.	1	17
LOMBARDI, Alberico, 231 Tillary St.	1	16
LONGWORTH, W., 216 4th Av.	1	17
MILLER, Eva M., 29 Cheever Place	73	16
MOTT, Anne E., 22 Butler St.	28	15
McCLENAHAN, L., 1,911 Bergen St.	45	14
McELROY, Joseph J., 436 Baltic St.	37	16
McGLINCHY, W. F., 32 Ocean Place	1	15
McKENNA, C., Home for Aged	75	15
NORTH, Joseph, St. Cath. Hosp.	35	12
O'CONNOR, Mary E., 158 Dwight St.	1	16
OLSEN, Arthur, Norwegian Hosp.	6	17
ATRENSKI, Frank, 85 N. 7th St.	1	16
PECK, Margaret, 409 Hart St.	60	16
PETERS, K. C., 18 Bergen St.	88	16
QUACKENBUSH, H., 505 Gates Av.	76	15
REED, Alfred H., 669 Gates Av.	37	16
REGUS, William, 1,527 Broadway	1	17
RICE, Mary, 172 Prospect St.	52	16
RIGGS, Edward, Brooklyn Orp. Asyl.	3	16
SASSEN, John, 196 10th St.	54	16
SAVAGE, Thomas, 11 Spencer Place	7	17
SCATCHARD, Anna, 816 Hemlock St.	1	15
SCHAEFER, H. C., 118 Suydam St.	1	16
SCHMIDT, Fred F., 108 Kent Av.	4	16
SINGER, Pienane, 53 Morrell St.	54	17
SLUITER, Winifred L., 814 5th Av.	1	17
SMITH, George W., 243 Schuler St.	23	17
STANFIELD, W. B., 351 17th St.	2	16
STOCKS, M. H., 1,382 Bushwick Av.	67	14
SULLIVAN, Catharine, 171 Beard St.	1	15
TRAVIS, S. M., 685 McDonough St.	68	15
VIGLIANTE, C., 124 Hudson Av.	2	16
VOCATONE, Luigina, 329 Kent Av.	1	17
WILLIAMS, M. P., 374 Sumpter St.	46	15
WITHERINGTON, Elizabeth, 1,081 Decatur St.	76	16
ZEKALL, Rose, 170 Hopkins St.	1	16

HIMSELF WON WITH EASE

W. C. Daly's Horse, Ridden by Odom, Took the Handicap Race.

Rain or Shine and Leipsic, Both Maidens, Were the Winning Choices at Brighton Beach Track.

Triumphant under conditions that tried to the last extreme the faith of Brighton Beach "regulars," the Odom system of race track speculation made its followers win, though everything else that could be based on reason finished the day upside down. As demonstrated by the inventors of the now popular Odom plan, that jockey has to ride but a single winner in a day to put his followers on what they term "velvet," and that Odom managed to do by landing W. C. Daly's Himself winner in the mile and a furlong handicap.

An inconsiderable portion of the patrons of the Brighton Beach track omitted to follow the approved method of "beating the races," and that portion of the crowd yesterday made small progress in the matter of acquiring wealth easily, for public form proved to be a most deceptive guide, and while two favorites were returned winners, both of these were maidens who were made first choices only by the weight of money bet on them and not by any demonstration of merit in races. The nearest thing to a proof of public form that the afternoon produced was the result of the race for the mile and a furlong handicap, fourth on the day's card, in which six of the eleven horses named to start answered the call to the post. Of the lot the eccentric horse from California, Articulate, who runs his best only at long intervals, and then when the price against him is long, was the top weight and favorite, in spite of the fact that Larson rode him. W. R. Condon and Elliott were equal second choices, while Himself, with a good rider up, was fourth in favor. The race was far from a good one, but it showed Himself to advantage, for after W. R. Condon had made the pace for a trifle more than three-quarters of a mile Himself went on from the rear and, easily outrunning the others, won with a lot in hand by a length and a half. Tugal Bay, who was well up all the way, getting second place by two lengths from Cogswell, who closed from last place and was a fair third.

In the mile and a sixteenth, selling, the old-time favorite jockey "Snapper" Garrison reminded racegoers that he still has a place on the turf by winning with The Rhymer, who was heavily backed at odds of 5 and 6 to 1, and who, closing from the rear, got up in time to win cleverly by two lengths from Bellario. In this race Thorneycroft, ridden by Odom, was the favorite, but early in the contest was knocked back, and never again got near enough to the front to be a contender.

In the fifth race, a handicap at six furlongs, Rain or Shine, a maiden two-year-old, who was beaten off in his previous effort, was made favorite over a field of frequent winners, and, ridden by Bullman, justified the knowledge of the ring concerning his merits by winning in a smartly fought finish a head before Race King, who beat Baseful a similar distance.

There was no form to justify the support that Leipsic received for the last race, a mile and a sixteenth for maidens three years old, but for all that Leipsic was a strong favorite, and, closing from the rear at the finish, was first in clever style, a length before Hyland, second. In the opening race, Short Cake, racing in the name and colors of Miss Mazie Oliver, was the favorite, but Short Cake never was dangerous after the straggling start. Tender Crest racing out in front and into the last twenty yards seeming to have the race won. Close to the post Dinah Shad made a valiant effort, and, closing with a splendid rush, got up in the last stride and won by a nose, with Tender Crest second, well off before the third horse, Prince of Elm. In the second race the start beat the favorite, Many Thanks, who trailed in the rear throughout, while Mary Worth, who was off in front, made all the running and won about as she pleased. The weather was warm and pleasant, the track fast and dry, and the attendance quite up to the excellent average of the Brighton Beach meeting. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; six furlongs.

F. L. Graves's Dinah Shad, ch. f., by King Eric—Two Heart, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 1
W. Lakeland's Tendercrest, b. f., 98, (Forhan,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 2
J. H. Carr's Prince of Elm, ch. c., 102, (H. Michaels,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 3

Time—1:14 4-5. Won, ridden out, by a head; three lengths between second and third. [illegible] Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies, three years old; non-winners of $1,000; special weights; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Jacob Worth's Mamie Worth, ch. f., by St. George—Ethel Thomas, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5 1
J. R. Keene's Futurita, b. f., 108, (Gannon,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 2
Miss Julia Krauss's Our Nugget, b. f., 106, (H. Michaels,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1 3

Time—1:13 4-5. Won easily by three lengths; three parts of a length between second and third. Many Thanks, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; Coruscate, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Adios, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Trigtease, 30 to 1 and 4 to 1; Lass o'Linden, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1; Bethel Gray, 150 to 1 and 60 to 1; Iconoclast, 200 to 1 and 80 to 1; Presentation, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Navasota, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, and Stamping Ground, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Winner trained by T. Henry.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth.

The Holly Grove Stable's The Rhymer, b. h., 5 years, by The Bard—Eustacia, 106 pounds, (Hicks,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 1
A. L. Aste's Bellario, ch. h., 5, 106, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 2
J. Burkhard's Lady Potentate, ch. m., 5, 99, (Connell,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 3

Time—1:47. Won cleverly by two lengths; a length between second and third. Circus, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Baikal, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Ethics, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Thorneycroft, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5; Colonsay, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Agnes D., 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; Past, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Leader, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, and St. Sever, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Winner trained by B. H. Garrison. Agnes D. was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. h., 5 years, by Himyar—Felicita, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 1
C. L. Richards's Tugal Bay, br. c., 3, 97, (Wilkerson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 2
P. J. Miles's Cogswell, blk. g., 5, 90, (Creamer,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1 3

Time—1:54 2-5. Won handily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third. W. R. Condon, 18 to 5 and 7 to 5; Elliott, 18 to 5 and 7 to 5, and Articulate, 3 to 1 and even, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,630. Winner trained by D. Carter.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

E. A. White's Rain or Shine, b. c., by Rainbow—Highland Princess, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5 1
D. L. Richards's Race King, ch. c., 124, (O'Neill,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 2
M. Murphy's Baseful, ch. c., 126, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10 3

Time—1:14 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a head; a neck between second and third. Hopeful Miss, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, and Silent Water, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

J. H. Carr's Leipsic, b. c., by Hamburg—Lucasta, 111 pounds, (T. Burns,) 12 to 5 and even 1
F. Clarkson's Hyland, br. g., 111, (Lewis,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 2
F. N. Megargee's King Carter, ch. c., 111, (Shea,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1 3

Time—1:49 1-5. Won, ridden out, by a length; six lengths between second and third. Duncannon, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; After the Ball, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Nuit Blanche, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1; Profitable, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Severus, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Semper Vivax, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1; Lajara, 200 to 1 and 80 to 1; Pass Book, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Cocagne, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Russell Garth, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; King Post, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Williamstead, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5; Earl of Norfolk, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, and Noda, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Winner trained by E. Gaynor.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs: Lux Casta, 126 pounds; Young Henry, 124; Gay Boy, 115; Reed-lint, 111; Demurrer and St. Daniel, 107 each; Irish Jewel, 105; Ingold, Operator, and Minotaur, 103 each; John A. Scott, Alard Scheck, If You Dare, and Flying Buttress, 100 each; Locket, 97, and Salvatella, 90.

SECOND RACE.—The Curragh Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; over the short steeplechase course; about two miles, through the field: Somerset, 160 pounds; Walter Cleary and Ohnet, 153 each; Glisten, 149; Lord Radnor, Memorial, and Gum Honey, 145 each, and May Harrison, 140.

THIRD RACE.—The Venus Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; five furlongs: White Plume, 119 pounds; Poculum and Walterin, 114 each; Marjoram and Semitic, 109 each; Memoriam, 104, and Audience, Glad Smile, Flammula, Lady Lindelo, Mossoon, Torquoise Blue, Inquisitive Girl, Cyprienne, and St. Roma, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds, with weight allowances; one mile and a furlong: Brigand, 119 pounds; Fire Eater and Illyria, 111 each; Cardinal Wolsey, 108, and Monte Carlo, Tantalus Cup, and Stave, 106 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong: Hunter Raine, 126 pounds; Sambo, 118; Lord Badge, 107; Courtenay and Peninsula, 106 each, and Lanceman and Daly, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth: Homestead, 112 pounds; Tribe's Hill, Water Tower, and Satire, 111 each; Black Hussar, 107; Arden and Belle of Troy, 106 each; Dekaber, 104; Sir Florian and Irish Jewel, 103 each; Rostand, Arminius, and Syrith, 101 each; Untercock, 99; Star and Garter, 94; Squid, 91; Court Maid, 89. Apprentice allowance claimed for Syrith, Homestead, Court Maid, Star and Garter, Satire, Irish Jewel, and Belle of Troy.

CLAUDE MAY ENTER RACE.

The probability that Claude, hero of four "Derby" races, may be entered in the "Champion Special" race, arranged especially for the great horses of the East and West—Waterboy and McChesney—was much talked about at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and, though it could not be stated positively that Claude would compete in the race next Wednesday, W. C. Daly was authority for the statement that his brother, Michael Daly, who owns Claude, would not let such an opportunity slip by.

W. C. Daly, who is best known on the New York race tracks as "Father Bill," has been in telegraphic communication with the owner of Claude ever since the special race with $10,000 in added money was announced, and, though there is no provision for second or third money, the chance to win a big purse for what seems to be a modest entrance fee is expected to induce the presence of Claude in New York within the next few days. Claude still is at Buffalo, but it was intended to send him to Saratoga, and the trip to New York will extend his travels but little.

Of the proposition that Claude be entered for the race, A. J. Joyner, trainer of the Eastern champion, Waterboy, said that he was quite willing that as many horses as their owners chose be engaged, on the principle of "the more the merrier." Waterboy, Trainer Joyner stated, was ready for the proposed race, and he did not care how many horses might run. It has been about settled that George Odom will ride Waterboy in the big special, while it is probable that Jockey John Bullman will have the mount on McChesney. Should Claude start, "Johnny" Daly, who has ridden him in his Derby races, will have the mount.

ARD PATRICK WINS.

Reported That Eclipse Stakes Winner Was Purchased for Germany for $100,000—King Edward Present.

LONDON, July 17.—Ard Patrick, last year's Derby winner, won the Eclipse Stakes (of 10,000 sovereigns, for three and four-year-olds, about one mile and a quarter) at the Sandown Park race meeting to-day. Sceptre was second and Rock Sand, the winner of this year's Derby, was third. Five horses started. King Edward was present.

Rock Sand was favorite in the betting at 6 to 4; Sceptre was a strong second choice at 7 to 4, while 5 to 1 was given against Ard Patrick. Oriole led to the straight, where Ard Patrick drew in front, followed by Sceptre, and the pair made one of the finest finishes in the history of the turf, Ard Patrick winning by a bare neck. Rock Sand was three lengths behind. Rock Sand was ridden by J. H. ("Skeets") Martin. Maher would have had the mount had he not been injured in the automobile accident.

It is reported that Ard Patrick was purchased for $100,000 by Count von Lehndorff, in behalf of the German Government.

Big Trotting Races Are Off.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 17.—Secretary W. P. Bentley of the Northern New York Trotting Horse Breeders' Association announced to-night that the special race between Lord Derby and Major Delmar, which was to have taken place at the Midsummer meeting next week, has been declared off. The special race between the two horses at Albany and Poughkeepsie also has been declared off. An effort was made to arrange a special race between The Abbot and Major Delmar, but it failed. Both horses are now in training at the Glens Falls track.

Dan Patch Equals Pacing Record.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17.—The Summer meeting of the Columbus Driving Association closed to-day. Dan Patch was driven a half mile against time and equaled the world's pacing record for that distance, 0:57¼, made by Prince Alert at Memphis. The quarter was made in 0:28 3-5.

Notes from the Race Track.

The book programme for the Summer meeting of the Metropolitan Jockey Club at the Jamaica track has been issued, and yesterday was distributed among the horsemen racing at Brighton Beach.

Nine horses were excluded from the mile and a sixteenth selling race, last on the Brighton Beach card for to-day, because of the fact that the total number of entries exceeded the number permitted to start by the width of the track.

Agnes D., though a consistent race mare when she is willing to race, was left at the post in the third race yesterday simply because of her bad behavior. It was the second time in two races that the mare has been beaten at the lifting of the barrier.

Fourteen head of horses in training from the stable of J. W. Schorr, together with consignments from the stables of R. W. Walden, W. Hueston, John Lamle, and others will be offered for sale at auction to-day in the paddock of the Brighton Beach race track. The most notable individual of the offering will be The Rhymer, who, after a long let up, was returned a winner yesterday at the Brighton Beach track.

The fast California horse, Yellow Tail, who was injured early in the Spring, is rounding to and will soon be racing again. On his late work it is probable that he will figure in the races at Jamaica.

LARNED BEATEN BY WARD.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 17.—William A. Larned, the National champion and one of the team of American tennis players to meet the English challengers, experienced a reversal of form here to-day in the tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, and was defeated in three fast sets by the Harvard expert, Holcombe Ward. All through this meeting the players have been having their good and off days. The Wrenn brothers began the series of upsets by losing in the easiest sort of fashion, and it is believed that Larned completed the peculiar sequence of events which has been due somewhat to the strain that the men were laboring under in competing for places on the American team.

In the opening set of his match with Ward, the National champion began to play with his accustomed accuracy. Ward was sure in his driving, and on his lobbing bothered Larned a great deal. Larned was strong enough to take the first set at 6—4, and then Ward began to outplay his opponent at the net. In trying to make cross drives Larned was handicapped by the low drop of the swiftly driven ball that the Harvard man returned to him. He could not get the ball back over the net without playing it right into Ward's hands for a driving return, and when he tried to make a close shot the ball either hit the net and fell on his side or went beyond the court lines. On these errors Ward scored heavily against the ranking American tennis player.

The entire second and third sets were futile attempts on the part of Larned to play an uphill game, but at these tactics he was clearly outplayed by Ward, who was very resourceful in protecting his game and not allowing Larned to force him away from the position at the net. Few of the games went to deuce. None of the sets approached deuce, although Larned was able to make them close. The final score was 4—6, 6—3, and 6—4.

The last match of the day resulted in what was regarded as the most remarkable upset of the meeting. Ward and Ware, who many thought should have been selected in place of the Wrenn brothers for the internationals, were defeated in straight sets by William A. Larned and Beals C. Wright. In this competition Ward and Ware proved no match for the swiftness with which Larned and Wright played the ball from the position near the net. Their volleying was marvelously strong, and few of the shots went wide of the mark. The final score was 6—2, 9—7.

A new arrangement has been made in the programme for to-morrow. Ward will meet Wright in the final of the singles in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock the Wrenn brothers will meet Ward and Ware in the final of the doubles. The standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.
William A. Larned and Beals C. Wright	3	0
Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr.	2	1
Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware	1	1
Wylie C. Grant and Edwin P. Larned	0	3

SHAMROCK III. WINS AGAIN

Beats Old Boat Nearly Twelve Minutes in Light Wind.

Challenger's Fastest Sailing Done on Windward Work—Thirty-Knot Race Off Sandy Hook.

The Shamrocks had a moderate weather race yesterday, and the challenger showed again, as she has on every opportunity since her trials began in these waters, that in light and moderate weather her superiority to the first Shamrock is much greater than it is when the breeze blows strong. On Thursday in a fresh breeze she was able to beat the old boat only six minutes in a forty-knot race. Yesterday, with a breeze not strong enough to raise whitecaps, she beat her nearly twelve minutes in a thirty-knot race.

Under the conditions it could not be other than a slow race. The winner was more than four and a half hours in going over the course. The course was south from the Sandy Hook Lightship. The yachts went off on the wind and came back before it. The sea was smooth and with less ground swell than usual. The wind was from six to eight knots. The start was made about 11:30, and the challenger was more than two hours and three-quarters in beating to the outer mark. The old boat started in the lead, but the former soon wrested it from her. It was in the windward work that the new Shamrock made her most conspicuous gain. Her gain on the run home, which she made in an hour and fifty minutes, was only about half as much. Here is the story of the race as told in the table:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Shamrock III	11:35:30	4:12:40	4:37:10
Shamrock I	11:35:19	4:24:15	4:48:56

Shamrock III. wins by 11:46.

The yachts left their moorings in the Horseshoe about 10 o'clock. The breeze was coming from the south, so a windward and leeward course of fifteen knots was decided on, and the Cruiser started south to log it. The preparatory signal was given at 11:20 and the starting signal at 11:25. The old boat held the better position, and, being close to the line, went over in less than half a minute.

Both yachts crossed on the port tack, heading for the Jersey beach. Besides the ordinary working sails they carried their largest clubtopsails and baby jibtopsails. They held the port tack until 11:52, when the old boat went to starboard, and was at once followed by the new. They held the starboard tack for more than an hour and a half, pointing their bowsprits all the while to the other side of the ocean. Once in that time Shamrock III. went to port, but the old boat would not follow her, so exactly a minute later she returned to starboard.

Finally the challenger went to port at 1:22, and Shamrock I. followed at 1:22:30. The challenger had now secured a long lead, which it was evident she was increasing. She was still an hour away from the mark, yet in position to fetch it. The old boat was also in position to fetch, so their next change of course was for the run home. The yachts luffed round the mark boat Cruiser as follows:

Shamrock III	2:21:57
Shamrock I	2:29:34

The challenger had occupied 2:46:27 in making the beat, and the old boat 2:54:15, so that she had gained 07:38.

After luffing around the mark, booms were jibed to port and spinnakers set out on the starboard hand. The crews were about equally expeditious in getting out spinnakers, and then small balloon jibtopsails—what the English call bowsprit spinnakers—were also flown to the breeze. The run home was without incident except the steady gain of the new boat. The finish was in this wise:

Shamrock III	4:12:40
Shamrock I	4:24:15

The new boat was 1:50:43 in making the run home, and in doing so she gained 04:08 on the old boat, which took 1:54:51.

Eastern Yacht Club Run.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—The fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club came racing into the harbor this afternoon after a thirty-seven-mile run up from Vineyard Haven, with the schooner Puritan well in the lead, the yachts of the handicap class next, and the third division sloops bringing up the rear. Early morning conditions were not particularly favorable for a fast run, but an hour and a half after the start a breeze came out of the southwest and held true until the yachts came into port.

The sloop Louise had a difficult time getting over the shoals near Hyannis, and it was necessary to send a tug to her assistance. Interest in the contest was between the schooner Puritan and Hoosier. The latter had an advantage of twenty feet in length. She allowed the Puritan eighteen minutes in the thirty-seven-mile run. The smaller boat proved the faster, and the Puritan won by nearly an hour.

Another Victory for Goelet's Yacht.

COPENHAGEN, July 17.—The regatta held under the auspices of the Danish Royal Yacht Club was continued to-day. A long distance race from Copenhagen to Helsingborg, Sweden, was won by Robert W. Goelet's yacht [illegible].

SMITH WINS GOLF HONOR.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Alex Smith of the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, N. Y., captured the Western golf open championship by completing the seventy-two holes with a score of 318 strokes. He was closely pressed by David Brown of Wollaston and Lawrence Auchterlonie of Glenwood, who came home with a total of 320 strokes. Hart Turpie of Auburn Park was but one point behind, with 321, while the former Western champion, Willie Anderson of Apawamis, finished fifth, with 323. F. McLeod of Rockford was one point behind Anderson, with 324.

The concluding eighteen holes were played during a heavy downpour of rain, which in a measure prevented better scores. The links were literally flooded during the greater part of the afternoon. The sensational feature was the tieing of L. T. Boyd's course record of 33 by David Brown. Brown would have made it in 32, but for the fact that his ball went out of bounds in going to one hole, thereby losing a stroke. Following are the totals for each player of the two days' play of thirty-six holes each:

Alex Smith, 318; David Brown, 320; L. Auchterlonie, 320; Hart Turpie, 321; Willie Anderson, 323; F. McLeod, 324; B. Nicholls, 324; A. Baxter, 327; L. Eustis, 328; G. Nicholls, 328; George Braid, 328; Willie Smith, 333; J. Watson, 333; J. Mitchell, 334; G. Hackbarth, 335; R. White, 336; N. Moore, 337; David McIntosh, 337; Louis N. James, 339; W. C. Sherwood, 341; Charles Johnston, 341; H. G. Egan, 341; W. E. Egan, 352; K. L. Ames, 354; Bruce Smith, 362; Hamilton Vose, 362; R. M. Lockett, 402.

Polo Cups for Junior Players.

William A. Hazard of the Rockaway Hunting Club and Secretary of the Polo Association has renewed the offer of his Junior Polo Cups this season. He offers three sets of cups to be played for in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York respectively. The competition is open to teams of three, made up of boys under the age of twenty-one, living in the immediate neighborhood of those clubs near New York, Boston, and Philadelphia which are now or may hereafter be members of the Polo Association.

The Boston Junior Polo Cup is to be played for on the grounds of the Dedham Polo Club, Dedham, Mass., from Sept. 14 to Sept. 19. The New York Junior Polo Cup is to be played for on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, N. Y., from July 23 to July 28. The Philadelphia Junior Polo Cup is to be played for on the grounds of the Bryn Mawr Polo Club, Bryn Mawr, Penn., on dates yet to be selected.

The Boston clubs eligible to competition shall be determined by the Captains of the Dedham Polo Club and the Myopia Hunt Club, subject to revision by the Executive Committee of the Polo Association if necessary.

The New York clubs shall be determined by the Captain of the Rockaway Hunting Club and the Captains of the Country Club of Westchester, Great Neck Polo Club, Lakewood Polo Club, Meadow Brook Club, Morris County Country Club, Staten Island Polo Club, Southampton Horse Association, Squadron A Polo Club, Somerset County Polo Club, and Rumson Polo Club.

The Philadelphia clubs shall be determined by the Captain of the Bryn Mawr Polo Club and the Captains of the Philadelphia Country Club and Devon Polo Club.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. American League Greater N. Y. vs. Cleveland, B'way and 165th St.—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York National and American Teams Both Beaten—Another Win for Pittsburg.

Only two National League championship baseball games were played yesterday. Three were scheduled, but rain prevented the Bostons from playing in Chicago. The Pittsburg champions again defeated the New York players, and the Philadelphians were beaten in Cincinnati.

Cleveland opened the series at American League Park with a very decisive batting victory, the score being 11 to 4. Boston shut out the Detroits, so that the latter is still tied with the New Yorks for fourth place. At Philadelphia the League champions scored an easy win from St. Louis, and Chicago won by 6 to 4 at Washington. Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Pittsburg, 6; New York, 5.
Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 5.

Cleveland, 11; New York, 4.
Boston, 1; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Loses Another Game to Pittsburg After a Twelve-Inning Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—New York had to-day's baseball game won in the ninth inning, when Beaumont made a sensational play. The score was 5 to 2 in favor of the visitors when Beaumont came to the bat. He knocked the ball to right for a single, but by fine sprinting and a great slide he reached second. Sebring went out, Babb to McGann. Then Wagner landed the ball back of second, where Van Haltren secured it, and Beaumont, who had stolen third, started for home. By a slide, in which he and Warner became entangled, Beaumont scored the tying run, and three extra innings had to be played before the game was decided.

Neither side scored in the first inning, but in the next each team tallied twice. Mertes drove a three-bagger to left and scored on Dunn's fly to Beaumont. Babb singled, Gilbert's fly was taken care of by Sebring, and Warner's single to left sent Babb home. Pittsburg did as well in the latter half of this inning. Leach singled and stole second. Smith got a base on balls, and Kennedy filled the bases with another pass. Then Beaumont singled, scoring Leach and Smith.

In the sixth Van Haltren singled to right, McGann bunted safely, Mertes sacrificed, Dunn hit to Leach, and Van Haltren was run down between third and home. Babb then doubled to right, scoring McGann and Dunn. In the seventh Warner doubled to right, Taylor sacrificed, Brown knocked a grounder to Bransfield, who threw to catch Warner at the plate, but the runner was safe. Then Pittsburg added another run on triples by Kennedy and Wagner, and scored again in the next inning on a base on balls, a single, a force hit, and Kruger's out at second. After Beaumont had tied the score in the ninth the innings were uneventful until Bransfield tallied the winning run in the twelfth with a triple to left and Leach's single. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
[illegible]						[illegible]					

Total....6 12 36 12 3 · Total....5 10*35 16 1
*None out when winning run was made.

Pittsburg ... [illegible]
New York ... [illegible]

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Beaumont, Van Haltren, Babb, Warner. Three-base hits—Wagner, Bransfield, Kennedy, Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Kruger, Van Haltren, McGann, Mertes, Taylor. Stolen bases—Leach, Smith, Gilbert. Double plays—Babb, Gilbert, and McGann. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2; off Taylor, 5. Struck out—By Kennedy, 5; by Taylor, 1. Passed ball—Smith. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CINCINNATI, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 5.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Cincinnati took to-day's game by hitting Washburn's delivery all over the field. Philadelphia made a bid in the ninth, scoring three runs, but Hahn steadied down, Hulswitt grounded out, and Doolin fanned. This was children's day, and 25,000 people, mostly children, were present. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	7	14	4
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	0

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Washburn and Dooin. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

National League Standing.

[illegible]

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Defeats New York by Heavy Batting—Bradley Makes Record Home Run Hit.

Cleveland's heavy hitting baseball players began their second series at American League Park yesterday afternoon, and batted out a very decisive victory over the local team, the score being 11 to 4.

Lajoie, Bradley, Bay, Hickman, and Flick hammered Chesbro's delivery to all quarters of the big inclosure, and Bradley drove the ball over the high fence in left centre for a home run. This was a record hit, as it was the longest ever made on the new grounds. The visitors hit Chesbro hard and consecutively in the opening inning, and with the aid of a wild pitch scored four times, as much as the home team accomplished during the entire game. In the fifth they got three more runs, and followed on with four additional tallies in the sixth, driving Chesbro to the bench. Howell and Berille relieved Chesbro and O'Connor in the seventh inning, and held the visitors to a single hit during the remainder of the game.

Moore, who pitched for the Cleveland team, was a puzzle for the local men, as they only got five hits off him, but these with a fielding error and a battery error enabled New York to score four runs as Conroy drove a three-bagger to centre in the sixth inning, and Elberfeld doubled to right in the eighth. Chesbro's work in the box was not as deliberate and businesslike as usual. He lacked in vigor, and the fact that Howell held the visitors to one hit in three innings showed that Chesbro was not at his best. Among the most interested of the spectators on the grand stand was Pitcher McGinnity of the New York National League team. He had arrived from Pittsburg, where his curves were batted so freely on Thursday by the National League champions, and he had lots of sympathy for Chesbro while he was being similarly treated.

Bay opened up the first inning for Cleveland with a single to centre and Bradley sacrificed. Lajoie was applauded when he stepped up to the plate, and drove a hot grounder to Elberfeld, which the latter was unable to get over to Ganzel in time to head off the big batsman, while Bay went to third. Hickman then hit to right, scoring Bay and Lajoie. McCarty hit to centre and reached second, and Hickman scored on Flick's out at first. A wild pitch by Chesbro gave McCarty time to get home, and Gouchar struck out, retiring the side. Keeler tallied New York's first run in the latter half of this inning on a base on balls, a battery error, and Conroy's drive to left field.

In the fifth Bradley singled, and got home on Lajoie's fine drive to the centre field fence for three bases. Hickman got a base on balls, and Lajoie scored on McCarty's single to right. A base on balls to Flick filled the bases, and Gouchar forced Hickman at the plate. Abbott forced Gouchar at second, McCarty tallying on the play, after which Moore struck out. The visitors finished their run getting in the following inning, when they added four to their total. Bay foul flied to O'Connor, and then Bradley made the record hit for the new grounds by driving the ball over the high fence on the north side of the field for a home run. Lajoie's long fly to deep centre was caught by Fultz, but Chesbro weakened and gave Hickman another pass to first base, from which he scored on McCarty's double to the fence. Flick hit a three-bagger to right, scoring McCarty, and the batter got home on Williams's bad throw to Conroy.

With the score 11 to 1 against New York when the local men went to bat in their half of the sixth, Williams foul flied to Abbott, but Conroy tripled to centre and scored on Fultz's out at first. Moore retired the side with a fine stop of McFarland's liner and a quick throw to Hickman. The home team made a mighty effort in the eighth inning to pull down the lead of the visitors, but got only two runs. Keeler was an easy out at first, but Elberfeld doubled to right and Williams was safe on a fielder's choice, Moore being too slow in making up his mind as to whom he would throw the ball. Conroy forced Williams, and Elberfeld scored on the out. Fultz bunted safely, and on a poor throw to first Conroy got home with the last run in the game, as Bay caught McFarland's fly and both sides were quickly dismissed in the ninth inning. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
[illegible]						[illegible]					

Total....11 14 27 10 1 · Total....4 5 27 8 2

Cleveland ... 4 0 0 0 3 4 0 0 0—11
New York ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 5. Two-base hits—Hickman, (2,) McCarthy, (2,) Elberfeld. Three-base hits—Lajoie, Flick, Conroy. Home run—Bradley. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Bay, Abbott. Sacrifice hit—Bradley. First base on balls—Off Moore, 2; off Chesbro, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Moore, 1. Struck out—By Moore, 5; by Chesbro, 6; by Howell, 2. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

BOSTON, 1; DETROIT, 0.

BOSTON, July 17.—A wild throw by Smith in a vain effort to deprive Freeman of a three-base hit cost Detroit a close ten-inning game with the locals to-day, Freeman continuing home for the only run scored. The game was a pitcher's battle. The score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Gibson and Criger; Donovan and Buelow. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

CHICAGO, 6; WASHINGTON, 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Chicago bunched hits and scored enough runs in two innings to win to-day's game. Washington's batting, too, was heavy, but the hits did not come at the proper time. The teams play a double-header to-morrow afternoon. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	13	1
Chicago	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	10	4

Batteries—Orth and Kittredge; Dunkle, Owen, and Slattery. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; ST. LOUIS, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—St. Louis could not hit Waddell to-day, and Philadelphia won easily. In the seventh inning Waddell precipitated a scene by jumping into the stand and dragging out a spectator who had been using offensive epithets to him. The spectator was subsequently arrested. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	8	0

Batteries—Evans and Sugden; Waddell and Schreckengost. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	48	27	.640	Detroit	33	35	.500
Philadelphia	44	31	.587	Chicago	34	38	.486
Cleveland	38	33	.542	St. Louis	30	38	.441
New York	34	34	.500	Washington	21	51	.292

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Detroit in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Washington.

Eastern League Games.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	8	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	3

Batteries—Pfanmiller and McManus; Amole and Laporte.

AT WORCESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	3
Worcester	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	6	8	2

Batteries—Mills and Steelman; Falkenberg and McCauley.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Moriarity and Shea; Bruce and Toft.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	11	21	3
Providence	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	7	14	4

Batteries—Pounts, Adkins, and Ahearn; Vian, Brown, and Duggan.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; A. J. & G., 6.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Troy, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Schenectady, 1.
At Ilion—Ilion, 5; Albany, 3.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS AHEAD.

Philadelphians Far Behind at Close of Seven Wickets in Hampshire Match.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 17.—The cricket match between the Philadelphians and Hampshire, which began here yesterday, was continued to-day on a much improved wicket.

When play stopped last evening the Philadelphians had scored 180 for 6 wickets. E. M. Cregar, the over-night not out, was quickly disposed of, but J. A. Lester continued his good work and placed 67 to his credit before he was caught out. P. N. Le Roy, T. C. Jordan, and F. C. Sharpless all got into double figures, and the innings was not over until the total amounted to 230.

Hampshire then went in, and 3 wickets fell cheaply enough. A. J. L. Hill and Llewellyn then got together, and scored a century apiece, while G. M. Ede put on 50, and when stumps were drawn for the day the total had advanced to 371 for 7 wickets. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Total ... 230

HAMPSHIRE.

[illegible]

Total, (7 wickets) ... 371

Warland Won Magnolia Tennis.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 17.—W. S. Warland fairly earned his honors to-day in winning the final round of the open singles in the Magnolia lawn tennis tournament from A. S. Pier in a five-set match. Two days ago sentiment as to the winner was strongly in Pier's favor. To-morrow afternoon Warland will play R. C. Seaver, the 1902 champion in the challenge match.

The other interesting match was the semi-finals in the Massachusetts State doubles between Holt and Foster and Perry and Blagdon. The former pair started out to make a runaway match of it, taking the first set 6—2. In the second, however, Perry and Blagdon, who are the Connecticut State champions, made a decided brace and won 7—5. Holt and Foster then took the deciding set, 6—3, in short order.

Irish Shooters Win Elcho Shield.

BISLEY, England, July 17.—The Elcho challenge shield, open to teams of eight from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, was won to-day by the Irish team with a score of 1,558. The English and Scotch teams tied for second place with scores of 1,546.

Miss Sands Wins Newport Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—The final match in the ladies' handicap lawn tennis tournament at the Casino was played this morning and resulted in a well-earned victory for Miss Mary Sands over Miss Busk. The match lasted two and a half hours, and both players showed the effects of the long drawn out contest.

Miss Sands, the younger of the two players, won on her superior staying powers against the skill and experience of her opponent, who suffered most from the heat and length of play. Miss Busk gave Miss Sands odds of one-half 15, and this was just enough to give the latter the victory and the silver cup donated by Mrs. Barger Wallach. Miss Busk won the first set without difficulty, her opponent taking but two games. Miss Sands won the second with Miss Busk at four games. The third was the longest of the match and was carried to deuce three times before Miss Busk won, 8—6. Miss Sands won the fourth at the same score as in the second. In the fifth Miss Busk gave unmistakable signs of weariness, and Miss Sands won four games before her opponent scored. The summary:

Ladies' Handicap, Final Round.—Miss Sands beat Miss Busk, 2—6, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Sands, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, is one of the youngest players at the Casino, and her victory over her older and more experienced opponent was well deserved and was very popular among the spectators.

White Plains Pacer Dies on Track.

DETROIT, July 17.—The closing events of the Windsor Driving Club races to-day were marred by King Charles, owned by D. W. Maloney of White Plains, N. Y., dropping dead on the track at the conclusion of the final heat in the 2:00 pace. The animal was making a hard fight for a position when he staggered and fell just as he reached the judges' stand. Overexertion, resulting in the rupture of a bloodvessel, was the cause of the animal's death. The horse was a well-known performer on the Grand Circuit.

From a racing standpoint the feature of the day was the remarkable ease with which Monte Carlo won the 2:10 trot, getting three straight heats in 2:10¼, 2:09½, and 2:08¾.

THE HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF ENGLAND.

Its Present State of Efficiency—The Coming Visit to America.

The Honorable Artillery Company is to be inspected on July 11 by its Captain General and Colonel, his Majesty, the King, who, it is evident, takes much interest in this ancient corps, and as the inspection is to take place on the Horse Guards Parade, the spectacle ought to be both interesting and picturesque.

The occasion will also give the general public an opportunity of seeing for itself how great is the difference between the Honorable Artillery Company of to-day and the Honorable Artillery Company of fourteen years ago, prior to what is known in the corps as "the great row," which nearly caused its disbandment, but eventually resulted in its complete reorganization. In those days the corps consisted of a small troop of light cavalry, a field battery, and a battalion of infantry. The cavalry wore resplendent uniforms, and occasionally appeared at an Easter Monday Brighton review or as escort to members of the royal family, and drank much champagne between whiles; the field battery was armed with nine-pounder muzzle-loaders, and were able to fire blank cartridge and march past with comparative safety, but did not trouble themselves with practical gunnery, and the infantry mostly confined its military efficiency to the possession of certain excellent "pothunters," who frequently carried off prizes at rifle meetings.

In 1891, on the reorganization of the regiment, the light cavalry was converted into horse artillery, and five years ago the field battery was similarly changed, but the greatest change of all has been in the zeal for military efficiency which has gradually pervaded all ranks, both of the artillery and infantry, and the determination of all ranks that never again shall the old H. A. C. become what it used to be, a laughing stock to all serious soldiers. As a result of steady and persistent work, a really good standard of efficiency has been arrived at, and though the total numbers—about 650—are not so high as they might be, this is greatly owing to the fact that "waisters" are not encouraged.

The horse artillery batteries are the only ones of their sort in the country, and though the idea of volunteer horse artillery was—a few years ago—received with somewhat pitying smiles from officers of the R. H. A., there is every reason to believe that these severe critics have very greatly modified their opinions since they have had opportunities of seeing, during the successive trainings on Salisbury Plain and elsewhere, how the H. A. C. can drill, drive, and manoeuvre with their hired and untrained horses, to say nothing of the steady and accurate "fire discipline" of the men and the very satisfactory practice recently made on the Salisbury Plain ranges. The infantry, too, are not behindhand, and are a keen and smart-looking body of men. They were last year at the top of the musketry list among auxiliary corps of the home district, while their efficient body of signalers two years ago established a record and made a "highest possible" at the signaling competition open to all auxiliary corps in the kingdom, and last year only missed being again at the top of the list by a fraction of a point.

The corps has recently returned from its annual training at Bulford Camp, the artillery, which arrived there on May 23, under Lieutenant Colonel the Earl of Denbigh, doing ten days in camp, while the infantry, which arrived on May 30, under Lieut. Col. L. Boyle, stayed for eight days. During this time a great deal of work was got through, the infantry being out morning and afternoon, paying especial attention to work in open formation and reconnoitring, while the batteries went out each morning at 9 o'clock and rarely got back to camp before 4 or 5 o'clock. The last two days were devoted to gun practice, carried out on the same lines as service batteries, and under the critical eyes of Col. Hall, C. B., R. A., and his gunnery staff. A Battery, under Major Wray, which obtained a "1st Class" for fire effect, winning the Regimental Challenge Trophy from B Battery, under Capt. Bailey. The general official opinion was that the steadiness and accuracy of the men's drill and their knowledge of their duties was most creditable to all concerned. On the last day both branches of the corps took part in a combined field firing scheme with shell and bullets at dummies posted in various positions, the guns taking up a position, and firing from behind cover with excellent effect at a dummy battery, while the infantry worked round one flank under the supervision of Gen. Sir Charles Knox, K. C. B., who made this occasion his official inspection. The artillery then made another long advance to a new position, and though the day's work was not so interesting as the scheme provided last year, it was perhaps more like the "real thing," and was correspondingly instructive.

All ranks, having been most fortunate in the weather, came back highly pleased with themselves and their stay in camp. Seeing, therefore, that the H. A. C. can offer many attractions to the real soldier, and has in its drill grounds and headquarters advantages in the way of cricket, football, athletics, gymnastics, &c., which are found nowhere else in London, active young men with military inclinations might do much worse than join this historic old corps.

At the forthcoming review by the King, it will not be surprising if His Majesty makes allusion to the visit which 200 of the corps are, under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel commanding, to pay to their Boston brethren in October next. We hear wonderful reports of the preparations being made for their reception, which is gradually developing into one of a national character. Thousands of troops will be under arms in Boston on the day of their arrival. The United States North Atlantic squadron is to be in harbor and will fire salutes while the H. A. C. under arms and with its colors, effects the invasion of Massachusetts.—Correspondent of London Globe.

RATS REVOLT AT TOBACCO.

Cigar Dealers Are Immune from Depredations of Ravenous Rodents.

"At any rate, the tobacco man can put in a good word for the rat," said an old cigar man, "but I suppose he is the only man who would say anything about this rodent family that was good.

"Besides, what he says is a negative sort of goodness. The rat simply doesn't bother the tobacco man.

"During a long experience in the tobacco business, an experience covering twenty-five years or more, I can recall but few instances where the rat became at all bothersome around cigar stores.

"They cannot stand the odor of tobacco, and I have never known of rats eating tobacco in any form, or even of rats attempting to eat into tobacco. I suppose the taste of the weed is offensive to the rodent palate.

"At any rate, they will have nothing to do with it. You might fill the place up with rats, and I would open every box of cigars and tobacco in the place so the tribe would have easy access to the stock, and I would lay a wager that we could come in here after they had remained overnight and find they had not touched a thing in the place. Rats are not chewers of tobacco, nor smokers, nor users of the weed in any form. Even the smoke of the tobacco seems to craze them. I remember a few years ago to have made an experiment for the purpose of seeing what effect smoke would have on a rat, and to determine the cause of the rat's antipathy to tobacco. I had caught a rat in a trap at my home.

"I put him in a little cage and began to blow tobacco smoke in on him. I have seen a great many panic-stricken animals, but nothing compassed by my experience equaled the wild alarm of that rat when I began to puff the smoke through the slits of the cage. If the cage had been on fire he would not have been more frightened than he was.

"Maybe that is what he thought. I carried the experiment further than I had intended, for before I knew it the rat became as limp as a rag, and was evidently very much nauseated.

"The experiment taught me that the rat's stomach rebels at either the smell or the taste of tobacco, and I suppose that's why we are not pestered by rats in cigar stores."—Butte Inter-Mountain.

Cremo
The Cigar They Smoke in Cigarland
5c
The Largest Selling Brand of Cigars in the World
The Band is the Smoker's Protection

OLD CROW RYE

Aged at Distillery
Bottled in its Purity
Drunk with Relish
No bad after effects
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, Sole Bottlers

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

At Bargains.—Canopy top surry, curtain rockaway, Waldorf trap, handsome runabout, top buggy, all rubber-tired; elegant single and double harness; all nearly new. Private Stable, 233 West 40th St., near Broadway.

For Sale.—Ponies for saddle and driving; 40 in. to 14 hands; broken and unbroken; from $50 up. Address Dr. O. C. Jackson, 15 Division St., Jamaica. Telephone 173-L L. I., N. Y.

THE TURF.

Brighton Races
STAR ATTRACTIONS TO-DAY.
$5,000 Iroquois Stakes. Mile and a furlong.
The 3-year-old race of the year.
$5,000 Venus Stakes. Five furlongs.
With all the crack 2-year-olds,
and FOUR other Events, including the
Curragh Steeplechase
over 2-mile course.
Racing Begins at 2:30 P. M.
MUSIC BY FULL MILITARY BAND.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 26, 1903.

Copyright, 1903, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Saul rejected as King. I. Sam. xv., 13-23.

GOLDEN TEXT.—To obey is better than sacrifice. I. Sam. xv., 22.

When Saul was crowned King of Israel—and God had revealed Himself as the King of Kings to Israel—Samuel dismissed the assembly with the earnest exhortation: "Fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your heart; for consider how great things He hath done for you. But if ye shall still do wickedly, ye shall be consumed, both ye and your King." (xii., 24-25.) No doubt Saul and all the people said "amen" to this earnest exhortation. But it is one thing to say "amen" and quite another thing to live up to it.

Saul—and probably most of the people—said it with their lips, but not with any deep sense of their need of divine help, or with any real purpose to seek it. Many have done the same thing in every age since then. For the profession of faith is easy; the practice of it hard. This is the great truth brought before us in this lesson. The keynote of the story is that obedience, the yielding of the will, the affections, and the life to God is better than religious sacrifices and services, however many and costly they may be. For the opposite to obedience is rebellion, and "rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry." (xv., 23.) Forgetfulness of this has caused many besides Saul to fall as sadly as he.

His victory over Nahash not only brought him out of obscurity and established him upon the throne—as we have seen—but it also apparently brought a season of peace and prosperity to the people. This continued for at least "two years." (xiii., 1.) Then prosperity produced the results which it usually produces in people who are not in fellowship with God, pride and self-sufficiency. For Saul then evidently thought himself secure enough to disband the greater part of his army, and retaining only 3,000 as a bodyguard for himself in Michmash and Bethel, and 1,000 to be with his son Jonathan in Gibeah; as for "the rest of the people, he sent every man to his tent." (xiii., 2.)

Between his camp and that of Jonathan there was a ravine marked by two "sharp rocks," (xiv., 4,) or "crags," (R. V.) At the southern end of this ravine there was a place called "Geba," (xiii., 3,) or "The Hill," (margin)—"The Hill of God," where Saul met the "company of prophets"—and where the Philistines had had for a long time a small garrison. (xviii., 5.) Without any apparent provocation, Jonathan suddenly attacked this garrison and defeated it. The news of this victory rapidly spread itself far and wide, but instead of inspiring the children of Israel with joy and hope it filled them with fear and anxiety. For it aroused the Philistines into greater activity, and they "gathered themselves together to fight with Israel—30,000 chariots, and 6,000 horsemen, and people as the sand which is on the seashore in multitude; and they came up, and pitched in Michmash, eastward from Beth-haven"—immediately in front of Saul. (xiii., 4-5.)

ISRAEL IN SORE STRAITS.

It must have been a very sudden and general uprising. They knew that Saul was entirely unprepared to meet them. Israel also "saw that they were in a strait" and "did hide themselves in caves, and in thickets, and in rocks, and in high places, and in pits." Some even fled across the River Jordan and found refuge in "Gad and Gilead." (xiii., 6.) As for Saul, he appears to have promptly withdrawn his forces to Gilgal, the place where he was crowned, and to have sent for Samuel, "to consult with him about the war and the public affairs." (Josephus.) In prosperity he did not need him, and we have no record that he ever sought his advice. But as soon as danger and trouble surrounded him how quickly he turned to the prophet of the Lord for counsel and comfort! He was not the last man of the same kind to do the same thing.

When Samuel told him a few years before that he was to be appointed King he directed him to go to Gilgal and wait there seven days for him, that he might show him what he was to do. (x., 8.) A year or more later, when this direction was carried out, he waited patiently, and when Samuel came, he "and all the men of Israel rejoiced greatly." (xi., 15.) Now he was again bidden to wait seven days. (xiii., 8.) But he became very impatient. The days passed by all too slowly, and he was filled with anxiety as he saw his little company every day growing less in numbers and more and more fearful. At last the seventh day had nearly passed away, and the time for the evening sacrifice had come. What should he do? Although he had no real trust in God, yet he evidently felt—as such men at such times always do—that somehow he must have help from Him. He knew also that by His commandment there was only one way to approach Him—through His recognized prophet and by the appointed sacrifices. But the prophet was not there to offer the sacrifices. So he took matters into his own hand, and ventured to come before God in his own way. It was the way the Kings of other nations around him came before their gods, and his kingdom was modeled after theirs. Therefore he offered the burnt offering himself for himself and for the people. It was a mere form—a "vain oblation," (Isa. i., 13,) prompted only by fear, and not by faith. As if God would ever hear any man in trouble when his heart is in rebellion against Him and his cry only that of a frightened animal!

When the sacrifice had been offered, Samuel came, and Saul went out to meet him, pleading his fears as an excuse for his folly. The prophet of the Lord, however, could not be deceived. He saw at once that Saul had grievously sinned, and he pronounced his conduct as the extreme of foolishness. It showed that he had no right idea of God, no respect for His commandment, and no sense of sin in himself. The extremity of his case was no extenuation of his fault. So he pronounced the sentence of God against him, "Thy kingdom shall not continue, because thou hast not kept that which the Lord commanded thee." (xiii., 14.) Then Samuel returned from Gilgal to Gibeah, leaving Saul with only "about six hundred men." Saul and Jonathan with all their forces also soon after returned to Gibeah and abode there. (xiii., 15-16.)

As for the Philistines, while their main camp continued at Michmash, they sent out "spoilers," (xiii., 17,) who overran the whole country in three different directions—toward Ophrah on the north, Beth-horon on the west, and Zeboim on the south. So all Israel was almost completely subdued. To make their subjugation the more effectual, all of the smitheries and kindred industries were destroyed, so that for even the ordinary agricultural instruments, they were obliged to go to the Philistines to have them sharpened.

THE YOKE OF THE PHILISTINES.

This condition of affairs lasted for five or six and perhaps more years. Then it began to be broken by the daring assault of Jonathan upon the outposts of the Philistines' garrison at Michmash. He was a very different man from his father. In all of his career we find him with a constant and deep-seated recognition of God's presence and power, and seeking to know and do His will. It was in the confidence of this faith and fellowship that he made the assault, for he said to his armor bearer, "It may be that the Lord will work for us; for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few." (xiv., 6.)

The result was a great victory. "That first slaughter, which Jonathan and his armor-bearer made, was about twenty men, within as it were an half acre of land, which a yoke of oxen might plow. And there was trembling in the host, in the field, and among all the people; the garrison and the spoilers, they also trembled; and the earth quaked; so it was a very great trembling." (xiv., 14-15.) Evidently it was God who was fighting against the Philistines, rather than Jonathan and his armor-bearer.

From the heights of Gibeah, Saul saw the commotion in the camp of the Philistines. With him was Ahiah, the priest, the grandson of Eli. (xiv., 3.) Possibly, also, the ark had been temporarily brought from Kirjath-jearim, for the record is—"Saul said unto Ahiah—Bring hither the Ark of God. For the Ark of God was at that time with the children of Israel." (xiv., 18.) More probably, however, (Dean Stanley,) the record should be as in the Septuagint, that he said unto Ahiah—"Bring hither the ephod. For he wore the ephod at that time before Israel." (Comp. I. Chron., xiii., 3.) Apparently, he thus undertook, through the priest of the Lord, to ask a solution of what had excited his surprise, and also counsel for his own direction. But the process was altogether too slow for him. His impatient spirit could no more wait for Ahiah's answer, than for Samuel's arrival—and perceiving the commotion still increasing, he hastily determined to march against the enemy. (Scott's Com.) So, abruptly bidding the priest—"Withdraw thine hand,"—he hastened to the battle.

The immediate result was a great victory, for "the Lord saved Israel that day." (xiv., 23.) It was by the hand of Jonathan, however, rather than by the hand of Saul. This the people fully recognized and proclaimed, when they refused to let Saul put him to death because he had unwittingly violated the oath which had been impulsively and imperiously laid upon them. (xiv., 24-45.) The after effect upon Israel was even more pronounced. From every side the people flocked to the standard of Saul, and at last the Philistines were brought under almost complete subjection. And not only so, but Saul also "fought against all his enemies on every side—against Moab, and against the children of Ammon, and against Edom, and against the Kings of Zobah, and against the Philistines, and whithersoever he turned himself he vexed them. And he gathered an host and smote the Amalekites, and delivered Israel out of the hands of them that spoiled them." (xiv., 47-48.)

When thus re-established in authority Samuel came to him with the command from the Lord, "Now go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass." (v. 1, 3.) The command was both clear and emphatic. There was no mistaking it. It involved the complete overthrow of Amalek, root and branch, king and people. The significance and importance of this command will be seen if we briefly consider the history of Amalek, whose territory lay south of Israel and stretched westward toward Egypt.

Descended directly from Esau, (Genesis, xxxvi., 10-12,) who was the brother of Jacob, and "who for one morsel of meat sold his birthright," (Hebrews, xii., 16,) the Amalekites were under the peculiar condemnation of God from the time of the deliverance of Israel from Egypt. Evidently, however, it was not because of any national and civil characteristics and conditions, but because of their place in spiritual relationships. For we do not find that they were ever more powerful or aggressive than other nations or that they were ever more cruel, or that they ever governed with a more oppressive hand.

But notwithstanding that Esau was the brother of Jacob, they were the first to attack the children of Israel after their deliverance from bondage, and that under peculiar circumstances. For when Israel came out of Egypt "God led them not through the way of the land of the Philistines, although that was near; for God said, Lest peradventure the people repent when they see war and they return to Egypt." (Ex., xiii., 17.) Then neither nationally nor spiritually were they in a condition to fight. In less than three months later, however, we read—without any intimation that enemies were anywhere near—"Then came Amalek and fought with Israel in Rephidim." (Ex., xvii., 8.) But then they had had the waters of Marah sweetened—they had drunk of the water from the smitten rock—and they had eaten of the bread which came down from heaven.

WAR OF THE FLESH AND SPIRIT.

Thus spiritually they were prepared. So it has ever been with God's people, and Amalek everywhere in the Scriptures stands as the type of the carnal mind—the mind of the flesh which always wars against the spirit, which can only be conquered by prayer and fighting. As Israel gained the victory in that first attack, When that victory was won, "Moses built an altar and called the name of it Jehovah Nissi; for he said, Because the Lord will have war with Amalek from generation to generation." (Ex., xvii., 15-16.)

Afterward he was commanded to say to the people as part of the law of God: "Remember what Amalek did unto thee by the way when ye were come forth out of Egypt; how he met thee by the way and smote the hindmost of thee, even all that were feeble behind thee, when thou wast faint and weary; and he feared not God. Therefore it shall be when the Lord hath given thee rest from all thine enemies round about, in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee for an inheritance to possess it, that thou shalt blot out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven—thou shalt not forget it." (Deut., xxv., 17-19.)

But Amalek was never completely destroyed by Israel. He was greatly crippled by Saul and afterward by David, (xxvii., 8-9; xxx., 1-20,) but he was not destroyed. In the time of Esther he appeared to vex God's people in the person of "Haman, the son of Hammedatha, the Agagite," or descendant of Agag. (Esther, iii., 1.) And he has appeared in every age since then as the great enemy of peace and purity among men. The command to utterly destroy him is still in force, for there is to be a perpetual warfare between "the old man" and "the new man."

When Saul received this command, instead of obeying it to the letter, it better suited his nature to think that a partial obedience would be sufficient. For he was more intent on securing his own pleasure and the praise of men than he was to glorify God. So returning to Gilgal in triumph, he set up a monument of his success in Carmel, in the hill country of Judeah, (Josh., xv., 55,) and brought with him a great multitude of the finest oxen and sheep. He also brought Agag in his train. It was too good an opportunity to exalt himself to be lost, and Agag was too important to his exaltation to be sacrificed, even if God had commanded it. Even when Samuel pronounced God's judgment against him—"because thou has rejected the word of the Lord, He hath also rejected thee from being King," (v. 23)—even then he pleaded with him! "Yet honor me now, I pray thee, before the elders of my people and before Israel, and turn again with me, that I may worship the Lord thy God." (v. 30.) But it was no true repentance. He thought more of his standing before men than of his standing before God.

Thus he lost his kingdom. Because he did not choose to obey God, God rejected him. Samuel grieved greatly over him (v. v. 11, 35.) Since then, many besides Samuel have grieved over many besides Saul, and for the same solemn reason. They have lost a greater kingdom than that of Saul. No one, however, need lose that greater kingdom, for through grace, even Amalek may be destroyed. It is by faith in Jesus Christ, and in His strength, and He says: "To him that overcometh, will I grant to sit with Me in My throne." (Rev., iii., 21.) Therefore, "thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." (I. Cor., xv., 57.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What did Samuel do when Saul was crowned, and what is the keynote of this lesson?

What was the result of Saul's victory over Nahash, and what did it beget?

What did Jonathan do, and what was the effect?

What sin did Saul commit, and how was he reproved by Samuel?

What did the Philistines do—how did Jonathan break their power, and what were the results?

What command did the Lord send Saul, what is said of the Amalekites, and what did Saul do?

What was the result to Saul, and what is the lesson for us?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St.—Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

[illegible] CHURCH, 81st St., near [illegible] Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.—Christian Science services Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16th St., Near 8th Av.—Rev. Alfred W. Wishart of Trenton, N. J., will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. CHAS. J. SCUDDER
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach
at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Fullness of Christ."
Evening—"Saints in Caesar's Household."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during month of July.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Geo. Wm. Knox, D. D., will preach
at 11 A. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Human Abuse of a Divine World." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. E. J. [illegible].
Subject: "Moral Motor Force." No evening services; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and 55th St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on July 19th.
Rev. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D.,
will preach at both services.
Doors open at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Strangers are cordially invited.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Rev. A. W. McCURDY will preach.
11 A. M., "The Moral Man."

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR.—REV. W. W. BUSTARD, M. A., will preach: 11 A. M. topic, "Living in the Sunshine"; 8 P. M. topic, "Steps into Heaven"; seats free; all welcome; Sunday school and Bible classes, 9:45 A. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Madison Av. and 64th St.
Rev. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sermons by Rev. JNO. T. BRISCOE, D. D., Pastor City Road Church, Bristol, England.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Rev. Dr. Morse preaches. 11; evening echo meeting, with addresses by Dr. Morse, Messrs. Randolph and Eccles and Misses Joyce.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH,
West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av.
Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor.
Preaching 10:30 and 8:00 by Rev.
William B. Power, Assistant Pastor.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers:
William R. Richards, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Services Sunday, July 19th.
Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin
of Washington, D. C.,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. Shepherd Knapp
at 4:30 P. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway, Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of 10th St.
Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. The Rev. Wm. E. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
11 A. M., morning service and sermon,
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith preaching.
8 P. M., evening service and sermon,
the rector preaching.
Seats free at all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

12th St. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av.
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor, 10:45 and 8:00. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Attractive meetings every night. Open all Summer. Seats free.
Popular Concert To-night.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 212 West 23d St., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. by Rev. De Witt M. Benham, D. D., of Baltimore, Md. Strangers are cordially invited.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school, 2:30.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway, corner 73d St.
REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR.
Service 11 A. M.; preaching by the
Rev. Stealy B. Rossiter, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
West 57th St., near 8th Av.
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
Rev. Fred B. Smith, the famous young men's evangelist, who preached so successfully in the church last Sabbath morning and evening, will preach again Sunday. Y. M. C. A. men especially invited. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. E. Roswell Bates; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. All welcome.

SPRING ST. CHURCH, SPRING ST., NEAR Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler; evening, 7:45, by pastor, Rev. H. R. Bates.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The Rev. Y. V. Goodhue will preach Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector.
Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; seats free; preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher. All welcome.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Diamond Merchant Settles.

David Marx, a diamond merchant of 54 Maiden Lane, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed in May last and who was taken into custody by a United States Marshal and afterward released on bail, yesterday made a settlement with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. The settlement was brought about by Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for a committee appointed to go over the books of the merchant. It is expected that an application will be made by David Marx to have the proceedings in bankruptcy discontinued.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MINNIE J. NOLL.—A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Minnie J. Noll, who has a saloon at 187 South Street.

DAVID LAMB.—David Lamb of 612 East Fifty-eighth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $13,666 and no assets. The principal creditor is Elizabeth W. Aldrich, $6,591.

HENRY HOSIER.—Henry Hosier, real estate and investment broker, formerly of 90 Liberty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $43,430 and no assets. The largest creditors are James W. Noyes, $10,000, and Dora Scheer, $6,380.

SHULER-SHUTS & CO.—Louis Shuler-Shuts and William E. Levin, who formerly composed the firm of Shuler-Shuts & Co., dealers in white goods at 272 and 274 Church Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $34,872 and no assets. The firm failed in June, 1895.

MAX MITTLEDORF.—Max Mittledorf of 147 Spring Street, formerly of the firm of Arensen & Mittledorf, has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $8,604 and assets of $1,787, consisting of stock in trade (woolen goods) and debts due. The petitioner states that his former partner, Jeremiah Arensen, refuses to join him in the petition and that Arensen's whereabouts is unknown to the petitioner.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Louise C.—L. Cohen	[illegible]
BOYDEN, Frederick A.—Q. Dalker	114
BENNETT, Grant R.—G. C. St. John, executor	270
CAFAZZO, Ferdinando and Concetta—G. Candelino	105
COLMAN, Robert W.—M. Dolmsky	111
DU PAUL, Leo H.—J. N. Millet	762
DIAZ, Marie A.—J. J. Wilson	198
DALEY, Frank—American Mineral Water Machine Company	322
EPSTEIN, Samuel—C. A. Childs	130
EISENBERG, Abraham M., and Hashim & Howe Amusement Company—G. Mihailescan	88
FULLER, Charles A.—W. G. Robinson	251
FISCHER, Joseph—H. Heucken and another, costs	32
FUCHS, David—W. M. Blackman	215
FALLON, J. Power—United States Directory Company, costs	82
GARDNER, George A.—C. H. Archibald	63
GREGORIO, Vito—A. Franchi	201
CLEARY, Edward—Delaware and Hudson Company	700
HICKEY, Thomas J.—E. P. Hatch	47
HARRIS, John T.—J. Muller	330
HERTER, Peter—J. D. Wolf	85
HIGGINS, Ollie M.—Ridley & Sons	108
HANO, Morris—L. Cohen	35
HORNBECK, George W.—T. Allison, Com.	100
KALBFLEISCH, Edward L. and Edward L. Jr.—W. C. Spellman	141
KILPATRICK, James—Germania Life Insurance Company, costs	143
KHOURY, Marie K.—C. A. Siebold	62
KNOWLES, William P.—Pennsylvania Steel Company, costs	341
KRAUSE, Daniel—C. Miersch	40
MILLER, James E.—M. Reischmann and another, costs	53
MAHON, Peter—G. Percival, costs	23
MAY, Thomas F., by guardian—E. M. Sentenne, costs	77
McBRIDE, Arthur E.—H. Cobb and another	20
OWNBEY, James A.—W. L. Paine	488
POLLARD, Louis A.—Oxford Club of Brooklyn	117
PURCELL, Michael—G. Hensle	52
PORTERFIELD, Charles R.—S. J. H. Theimer	298
PIERCE, Mary—F. B. Powers	65
REIDELL, John—Sperry & Popham Coal Company, Limited	18
ROSKOPF, Mary A., executrix—H. Offerman	4,140
ROSENSTEIN, Louis—J. Seith	220
ROBSEN, Andrew—G. Bielstein, President	1,057
RYAN, Margaret, administratrix—M. Ryan	1,294
ROBINSON, Gilbert, Jr.—A. Bussing	1,034
ROBINSON, Eugene N.—G. F. Finn Company	51
SCHACHENMEIER, Ernst, and Joseph C. Werner—A. E. Lind	116
STERNBERG, Israel—A. C. Schiff and another	40
SCHLEY, George—N. H. Ives	347
SMITH, Joseph C.—J. F. Ewell	84
TRUCHSESS, Cornelia—Heucken & Wilienbrock Company, costs	93
THOMPSON, R. Percy—Alfred Roots Company	100
TELLER, John W.—I. Stern and another	535
THE BATES REALTY COMPANY—H. Smith	119
WHEEL WITHIN COMPANY—New York Belting and Packing Company, Limited	278
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—W. F. Crowen, Jr., by guardian	125
RARITAN STRUCTURAL STEEL COMPANY—Meade Transfer Company	214
INTERSTATE PARK ASSOCIATION—A. Minck and another	379
WEISS, Joseph—T. Mulligan and another	3,224

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Haines Falls.

Laurel House, Haines Falls, N. Y. Finest Location. Unobstructed Mountain Scenery. Famous Kaaterskill Falls on Grounds. Improvements. High-class Cuisine. Capacity, 300. Herbert S. Legg.

The Antlers, Haines Falls, New York, Catskill Mountains. New open. Elevation, 2,000. Finest hotel in section. Golf, tennis, music; Booklet, Louis Schutz.

Lox-Hurst, Haines Falls, N. Y. Elevation, 2,000. High-class service and cuisine. (Always cool.) C. E. MARTIN.

SUPREMACY IN RESORT AND HOTEL ADVERTISING.

The volume of resort advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1902 was greater than that of any other New York morning newspaper.

SUMMER RESORTS.

...The...
Adirondack Region
is almost wholly exempt from hay fever, has practically no mosquitos, and you need a blanket over you nearly every night during the summer.
The New York Central
is the way to reach this delightful region, which is filled with health and pleasure.

A SUMMER PARADISE will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. DUBOIS, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 2 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

NEW YORK.

Palenville.

STONYBROOK HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous table; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7 to $10. Henry Peters.

MAPLE GROVE. PALENVILLE, N. Y. (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

Stamford.

THE REXMERE OPENS JUNE 27TH. CHURCHILL HALL NOW OPEN.
HOTEL HAMILTON (OPEN ALL YEAR.) Leading hotels of Stamford, N. Y. Elevation, 1,800. Rapid vestibule trains, direct, via West Shore R. R. GOLF! BOATING! Summer Camps at CHURCHILL PARK. Apply E. R. JENKINS, 3 Park Place, N. Y., 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

CORNELL HOUSE, Stamford, N. Y. Formerly Cornell Cottages. Elevation, 2,000. Capacity, 80; sanitary appointments; baths; first-class table. (Booklet.) BANKS E. CORNELL.

INGLESIDE, Stamford, N. Y.—Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate. J. E. MARTIN & SON.

MAPLE REST, Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements. A. W. L. PARSONS.

WESTHOLM. STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. S. PRESTON.

Cairo.

THE COLUMBIAN. Finest Location in Eastern Catskills. House and Grounds Greatly Improved. Every amusement. Desirable Family Resort. Send for BIRCH-BARK BOOKLET. New York office, 84 Park Row. Low rates for June, July, $8.00 to $10.00. H. LYON, CAIRO, N. Y.

GLEN FALLS HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Finest Location. Eastern Catskills. Pure spring water. Beautiful Pine Groves. Table supplied from Farm. (Illustrated Booklet.) S. B. WEBSTER, Proprietor. H. P. CRUM, Manager.

ROUND TOP RAVINE HOUSE, CAIRO, N. Y. HIGHEST Location. Airy Rooms. Spacious Lawns. (Always Cool.) $8.00. LEVI B. MOORE.

BECKER HOMESTEAD, CAIRO, N. Y. Delightful location, cheerful rooms, shady grounds, cuisine unsurpassed. $8. (Booklet.) Milton Becker.

THE **BECKWITH,** Situated amidst Large Pine Grove, SPRING WATER EVERY FLOOR. Baths, Toilets; $7.00-$9.00. E. BECKWITH, PURLING, NEW YORK.

EVERGREEN GROVE HOUSE, Purling, N. Y. (Catskills.) (Descriptive Booklet.) A. B. SCHERMERHORN.

Liberty.

Come and spend your Summer in
LIBERTY,
Sullivan County, New York.
IN THE MOUNTAINS,
where the lakes, springs, and beautiful drives are in abundance. There are hotel accommodations for all. Further particulars can be obtained at 129 West 125th St., or Room 39, Times Bldg., New York City. Booklets.

HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, N. Y. Opens May 1st. Rooms, with private baths; accommodates 200; all modern improvements; booklets and rates on application. E. EUGENE PINNEY.

GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS, First-class accommodations for 100, shady lawns, broad piazzas, unsurpassed table. Open all year. Address V. Hertz, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

SUMMIT HOUSE. 1½ miles from station. Capacity, 75. Address Washington Bros., Liberty, N. Y.

Pine Hill.

BONNIE VIEW and MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSES. Pine Hill, N. Y.—Capacity, 100. Sanitary improvements. Vegetables from our own farm. Now open. Booklet. R. D. Smith.

CORNISH HOUSE, Pine Hill, New York. Established Reputation. Sanitary Plumbing. First-class Service. Elevated Location. (Booklet.) J. C. CORNISH.

The Alpine, Pine Hill, N. Y. Modern Improvements. Spacious Verandas. Homelike Cooking. Cheerful Rooms. Refined. MRS. BURDETTE SMITH.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE, Pine Hill, Catskills, New York. NOW OPEN. N. P. RYDER.

Westchester County.

DEAN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, Westchester Co., N. Y. Old Summer resort pleasantly located; commodious lawns running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy; $10 to $20 per week; transients, $2.50; will mail booklet on application. A. H. DEAN, Prop.

HILL CREST HOUSE, Katonah, N. Y. Broad piazzas, fine lawns, shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

THE BELVEDERE, Larchmont-on-the-Sound, N. Y.—Special rates for season guests; appointments, cuisine, and service of the highest order; grill room. Tel., 169—Larchmont. Illustrated booklet. BYRNES & WELCH, Props.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL. Lake Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y. Opens May 15th. Frank Frye.

Fair View House, Chappaqua, N. Y.—Beautifully situated; refined home for Summer guests; moderate; good table. Mrs. M. Hillenbrand.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 30; adults $6 to $8, children $4, transient $1.50; free transportation; situated on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, &c. Benjamin H. Wood. References given upon request.

Lake View Hotel, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.—Facing the lake; large, airy rooms; excellent table; large outing parties furnished with dinner; fishing and pleasure boats; $8 per day, $8 and $10 weekly. Henry C. Brunner, owner and proprietor.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; Summer home among mountains, river, woodland; two pianos, one organ; village ten minutes' walk; rates, $6, $7; circulars. W. Y. DENMAN.

Spring Meadows Farm.—Large airy rooms; fine shady lawn; large piazza, excellent table; free rides; elevation 900 ft.; 83 miles from New York. Harmon, Address Harmon Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

HOME AMONG THE BERKSHIRES. Large airy rooms, broad piazzas and lawns; near Hoosac Tunnel, Graylock Mountain, Lenox, Sand Springs, &c. Room for five adults $10 per week. A. M. FOLLETT, Adams, Mass.

Cherry Hill Farm.—High location; quiet, shady piazza and grove, adjoining grounds; fresh eggs, milk and vegetables. Mrs. A. H. Wood, Pine Bush, Orange Co., N. Y. Box 158.

Wigton Hall, Spring Valley, N. Y.—Fine country place; hour out; eight minutes from station; airy rooms; A1 table and service; bath and toilet; outdoor sports. J. L. Wigton.

Sullivan County.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table; toilet, bath; pleasant surroundings; picturesque scenery; near churches, depot, mail; $7. J. Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY—ARLINGTON HOUSE. LARGE SHADY GROUNDS; EXCELLENT TABLE; HOMELIKE; SANITARY PLUMBING; NEAR OCEAN.

Private family in country desires few boarders; high elevation; fresh, healthy air; large airy rooms; price, $5 per week. Box 231, Branchville, N. J.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; picturesque; high elevation; generous accommodations, dairy; terms reasonable. Hulse, Box 8, 199 Times Office.

Good board; large, airy rooms; bathing and fishing; large piazzas; stables, &c.; adults only. Tel. 208 J—Tompkinsville. Blue Cottage, Arrochar, S. I.

INGLESIDE HOUSE.—Fine wheeling and fishing; fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables; bountiful table. R. E. Fraleigh, aNevis, N. Y.

Boarders wanted in first-class German house; excellent table; all comforts. P. O. Box 290, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y., or 847 West 46th St.

Mt. Airy House, Bernardsville, New Jersey; elevation 1,800 ft.; large rooms; good board. P. O. Box 37.

Good country board; fresh vegetables, milk; bathing, fishing; terms $6. A. M. Davis, Clove, N. Y.

MARLBORO, ULSTER CO., N. Y.—Catskill Mountains, high elevation; good board; Gentiles only; $5 per week. D. Titamer.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private house; tennis, shade, near golf; references. Box 43, Upper Montclair.

Cool rooms facing the ocean, with good board, near depot. Call, 48 3d Av., Rockaway Park.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.
EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES FOR JULY AND AUGUST.
For families and business men that want to be near New York, the Garden City Hotel offers attractions superior to any other Summer Hotel. Only 18 miles from N. Y.—28 trains daily each way. Hotel new and modern, built of brick and marble, situated in the centre of a beautiful park—300 rooms, 85 private baths—noted spring water—large swimming pool—telephone in every room, electric lights. Excellent music, ballroom, tennis, riding, driving, automobiling. Trolleys to the beach. Cuisine and service acknowledged the best. No objectionable patrons. J. J. LANNIN, Proprietor.
Also proprietor Summit Spring Hotel, Poland, Maine.

PROSPECT HOUSE. Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Opens June 20. High-class family resort. Golf, tennis, sailing, driving. Special rates for season. D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop. The Hanover, 3 East 15th Street, N. Y. Office.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S
ADIRONDACKS

ST. HUBERT'S INN
Keene Heights.
HEART OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION.
ADIRONDACKS
Most select family resort. Private cottages. Golf, Casino, &c. Opens June 16th. New York Office: P. O. Beedes, N. Y. Room 508, St. James Bldg. W. H. TRACY, B'way & 26th St. Manager.

MORLEY'S
in the heart of the ADIRONDACKS.
Two large hotels and cottages overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. Excellent trout fishing, bowling, boating, bathing, music; GOLF, tennis; sanitary plumbing. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in June and September. Send for artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, on Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York.

THE ADIRONDACKS
Hotel **AMPERSAND** And Cottages
LOWER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y.

The Algonquin
On Lower Saranac Lake
Adirondack Mountains.
Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine, Golf, etc. FOR BOOKLET ADDRESS JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

"THE ANTLERS"
On Raquette Lake
OPEN FROM JUNE 1ST TO NOV. 1ST.
A LEADING FAMILY RESORT.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET. ADDRESS
C. H. BENNETT,
Raquette Lake, Adirondacks, N. Y.

HESS' HOTEL, Fourth Lake of the Fulton Chain. Refitted, Refurnished throughout. Comfortable rooms. Varied Table. Fishing, Boating. W. KENWELL, Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

THE BALL HOUSE.—Accommodates 75; shady, extensive lawn; large rooms; rates, $7 to $10. Further particulars of F. H. Sheehy, Prop., Schroon Lake, N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRING CAMP.—On Fourth Lake of Fulton chain; accommodates 30; fishing, boating, &c.; good table; delicious spring water in Camp. Gus. Syphert, Old Forge, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

The Grand Hotel
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.
"The Leading Hotel of the Catskill Mountains."
Every comfort and convenience of a city hotel of the highest grade in the heart of the Catskills. Golf links, tennis courts, swimming pool, etc. Superb scenery. Cuisine unexcelled. Parlor cars direct from New York to hotel grounds in three and one-half hours. H. E. EDER, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 249 5th Av. Telephone, 1908 Madison Sq.

GRANT HOUSE
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
WILL OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
The Best-Known House Along Hudson River. Seven-Hole Golf Course on Grounds. Direct Access by Boat and Rail. Personal Investigation Solicited. FRANK N. ROGERS.

BUTTS HOTEL. East Windham, N. Y. (Top Catskill Mountains.) Elevation, 2,000. (View over five States.) Booklet. JOHN BARRY.

THE PAKATAKAN, (Now open.) Western Catskill Mts. Arkville, Delaware Co., N. Y. First-class Family Resort. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) F. D. Newton, Prop.

Pine Grove House Cayhead, N. Y. Catskill Mts. 1,800 ft. Beautiful mountain scenery; generous table; $7-$8. D. Feeney.

Summit Hill House. Catskill, N. Y. (Open all the year.) Rates $8.00-$9.00; Artesian Well. Write for circular. F. E. Becker.

Green Lake House, Beautifully situated on lake. Boating; first-class table. Rebuilt and Refurnished. J. Day, Box 266, Leeds, N. Y.

THE SOUTHERN, Acra, N. Y. Everything first-class; good rooms, $6-$8. W. L. Hoffman.

Orange County.

HILLCREST HALL
NOW OPEN.
For illustrated booklet write to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange Co., New York. Long Distance Telephone 11 A.

BONNIE BROOK Woodbury Falls, N. Y. House newly enlarged; bath, &c.; coo, healthful; no mosquitoes; shady lawns; Summer Houses. M. R. Cornell.

THE FLORENCE INN,
Walden, Orange County, N. Y.
Season opened May 15. Write for booklet.

SCOTT'S FARM, Montgomery, N. Y. Homelike; excellent table; fresh vegetables; beautiful lawns. Mrs. Wm. H. McVey.

THE VILLA, Highland Falls, N. Y., near West Point Academy. Elevation 500 feet; shade & extensive piazzas. J. H. Davidson, Prop.

SMITH HOUSE Cornwall-on-Hudson. Large airy rooms; excellent table; beautiful walks and drives; boating, bathing, fishing; livery. Mrs. Carroll.

Stephens' Highland Falls Hotel, Open All Year. Highland Falls, N. Y. Chas. H. Stephens, Prop.

WILLOW FARM, Florida, N. Y. Refurnished; excellent accommodations; shady lawns; boating, fishing. Own products. Mrs. H. S. Starr.

TAYLOR House, Central Valley. Livery, fishing, hunting, golf, tennis, croquet. $7 to $10. A. H. Taylor.

PEACH HILL, Otisville, N. Y.—Beautiful location; airy rooms; excellent table. P. O. Box 550.

Mt. Hope Hotel, Otisville, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing; excellent accommodations. L. Strait.

Thousand Islands.

THOUSAND ISLANDS,
GANANOQUE INN,
The only brick and stone hotel on the
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
Under new management. World famous Fishing, Boating, Sailing, Golf, etc. Illustrated booklet, terms, etc., from JOHN J. FLEMING, Gananoque, Ont.

THE HUBBARD, Thousand Islands, Clayton, N. Y.—Thoroughly modern; favorably situated for train and boat service; orchestra, fishing, boating, tennis, &c. Mrs. E. M. Hubbard.

Pine Hill.

MOUNTAIN INN, Pine Hill, N. Y.—Catskills. Healthiest spot in Mountains. Electric lights, baths, bowling alley, music. New pleasure grounds. New system of drainage, best in that section. High-class table and service. T. E. MOORE.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETT'S.
Booklets, Henry W. Buttell, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

Kingston.

Kingston Point Park. The finest excursion grounds on the Hudson River. For information and booklet address Kingston Consolidated R.R., Kingston, N.Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE HOTEL
EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
35 minutes from New York City via Long Island R. R.
Finest hotel on the coast. Directly on the ocean. Now Open.
Hotel newly decorated this season.
Two hundred rooms, with or without private bath.
ELLIOTT & CARRIGAN, Mgrs.
THOMAS C. WARD, Booking Agent
EDGEMERE HOTEL.

POINT OF WOODS, Great South Beach, 7 miles at sea. DESIRABLE COTTAGES, COMFORTABLE HOTELS. Address GEORGE D. GERARD, Treasurer, POINT OF WOODS, NEW YORK.

SEA VIEW HOUSE Amagansett, L. I. A modern Hotel overlooking the Ocean; large, airy rooms; superior cuisine. For terms and booklet apply to W. M. TERRY, Prop.

HOTEL ELMORE, SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND. Largest house in village; electric lights; golf, bathing, boating, fishing, and wheeling; music morning and evening. W. C. SPALDING.

Highland Cottage, East Moriches, L. I.—On Great South Bay; boating, bathing; terms, $8.00. L. H. Brown.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga Springs.
The Grand Union
For rates and particulars address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
THE KENSINGTON,
NOW OPEN.
H. A. BANG, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL.
OPENS JULY 1st. Special rates on application.
E. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

BECKMORE HOTEL, near race track, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located. All improvements. Excellent cuisine. For rates address F. A. Goodrich, Prop.

Dutchess County.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
80 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.
Located among the hills in Dutchess County; elevation, 700 feet; WELL-KEPT GOLF LINKS; tennis, bowling, billiards, music, and all the comforts for health and recreation, with pure spring water from the mountains. For terms and booklet address R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y., or 1,364 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT.
A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. Excellent train service. Golf.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Springs and Baths.
Pavilion Hotel and Cottages.
Awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.
Hotel and Baths New Open.
Send for pamphlet. John H. Gardner & Son.

THE CAMPBELL INN,
ROSCOE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
A strictly first-class resort.

Shelter Island Heights.

BAY VIEW HOUSE.
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.; a select family hotel; bathing, fishing, golf, and all sports; rates, $12.00 to $15.00; special rate for season. Booklet. C. M. RAY, Mgr.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOTEL,
Kiamesha, Sullivan County, N. Y.
Accommodations for 250; fishing, golf, tennis, and bowling. WM. P. CHASE, N. Y. office, 1133 Broadway, Room 817.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

RAYVELLA HALL, Fallsbrook, Sull. Co., near Fallsburgh. Accommodates 40; large farm; sanitary improvements; boating, bowling.

Spring Lake.

THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Unobstructed view of ocean. Opens June 20th. Extensive improvements. E. M. RICHARDSON.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J. Most beautiful resort on the Jersey Coast. John H. Risdon.

White Lake.

HOTEL ARLINGTON and ANNEX
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO.
Accommodates 200. Largest hotel at Lake. Sanitary plumbing, gas. Orchestra, boating, tennis, bathing, etc. Send for 20-page illustrated booklet. RICHARD J. NELLIS, Prop.

Ulster County.

OTGLENTO PARK HOUSE, WALKER VALLEY, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; 75 acres; large lawns; excellent table, fresh vegetables. OTTO DIERKING.

Hunter.

THE ARLINGTON, Hunter, N. Y. Highest Location on Catskill Mts. Modern Improvements. Beautiful Outlook. High-class Cuisine. (Handsome Booklet.) B. GROSSMAN.

Hunter House, Hunter, N. Y.—Accommodates 150. Elevation 1,800 ft. Excellent cuisine; billiard rooms, bowling alleys, tennis, &c. Terms on application. M. Stark.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL and cottages, Hunter, N.Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 300. Delightful location. S. R. Epstein.

Margaretville.

THE ACKERLY, MARGARETVILLE, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns; romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply. THOMAS B. HILL.

Stamford.

THE REXMERE,
S. E. Churchill, M. D., Stamford, N. Y.

Greenwood Lake.

HAZEN HOUSE, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.—Excellent accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing. Mrs. M. S. Hazen.

White Lake.

THE KENSINGTON, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Airy rooms, bath, toilet, gas. Booklet. T. D. Racine.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

HAWKHURST,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
High altitude, pure water; no malaria or mosquitos; home cooking; high-grade service; elevator, sun parlor, golfing; special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

BEACHSIDE INN,
Greens Farms, Conn.
47 miles from New York, beautifully located, directly on Long Island Sound; golf, tennis; bathing, boating; excellent drives. Send for booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEEN. Glenwood & Cottages. W. C. Mound, Prop. Rates, $9 to $18. Hydeville, Vermont.

New Hampshire.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO E. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

YOUNG'S HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Absolutely fireproof. No wood used in its construction. European plan. Open all the year. The only absolutely fireproof hotel in Atlantic City. Facing the Ocean, directly on the famous Boardwalk, near Young's Pier. 350 rooms; 150 private baths, with hot and cold salt and fresh water. Pure drinking water from our own Artesian well. Restaurant equal to any in New York.
JAMES E. KEENAN, Prop.
Also Hotel Gordon, Washington, D. C.

HOTEL RUDOLF
Direct Ocean front. Atlantic City, N. J. American and European plans. Open throughout the year. Rooms with sea and fresh water baths. Write direct to Hotel for terms and booklet. C. R. MYERS.

Long Branch.

THE SCARBORO,
LONG BRANCH. WEST END.
SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
Directly on the ocean front. Opens June 20th. Mansion House. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor, Brooklyn Heights.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, WEST END, N. J.
NOW OPEN. White service throughout. Absolutely first class. Advance booking at N. Y. Office, 246 B'way. Telephone, 1,882 Franklin.
ROBERT GRAHAM-WOODWARD.

Summit.

THE NEW PARK HOUSE
SUMMIT, N. J.
20 MILES FROM N. Y. ON D., L. & W. R. R.
ELEVATION 500 FEET.
Remodeled; newly furnished throughout; private baths; open plumbing; electric lights. Cuisine and service absolutely first-class.
MORTIMER H. KELLY, Prop.

Asbury Park.

THE VICTORIA,
3rd Av. and Ocean Av. All modern improvements. Sun Parlor. 18th Season. S. KEMPF.

BEAUTIFUL
DEVONPORT INN.
Directly on ocean front. Every room an ocean view. S. C. Lindsay.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
Asbury Park, N. J. Opens June 20th. A whole square on the ocean. Booklet.
FRANK B. COLVER.

THE YORKSHIRE, 6th Ave. Full Ocean view. E. Duffield, Prop.

HOTEL NEW YORK 204 4th Ave. Reasonable rates. Wood & Beer.

GRAND AV. HOTEL. Open all the year. Rooms en suite, with bath. Capacity, 200. M. Bill.

PROSPECT HOUSE and Cottages. Only Kosher hotel. Lake Av. Ocean View. Booklets. Ph. Atkins.

RAVENSWOOD INN. 6th and Grand Ave. Henry Roberts, Mgr.

WILLARD, 1 Av. Block from ocean. A. P. NEWKIRK.

THE LEADLEY 4th Av., one block from ocean. 8th season. Probst & Leadley.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, 2d Av., [illegible] from ocean. E. L. BALLARD.

Elberon.

THE ELBERON
ELBERON, N. J.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON.
For rooms and full particulars address
HAMILTON P. BURNEY, Manager.

Budd's Lake.

FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE. New Jersey's coolest lake; modern imp'ts; all amusements; music; circular. E. T. Jones. Jones's stages or livery are always at station.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, Budd's Lake, N. J. Excellent table; airy rooms. J. W. Jacolaman.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, SEA GIRT, N. J. Seventeenth season; directly on the beach; every room a full ocean view; booklet. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

Lake Hopatcong.

LAKE HOPATCONG, MT. ARLINGTON HOTEL. Overlooking lake; auto parties accommodated; large, shady grounds; all amusements; unexcelled cuisine. F. M. DURYEA, Mount Arlington, N.J.

Point Pleasant.

Pine Bluff Inn, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Beautifully located; river and ocean combined; boating, golf, bathing; terms reasonable. Apply early. Walter P. Beers, Manager.

Morristown.

MANSION HOUSE, Morristown, N. J.—Open all year round; $2 day up; special rates to Summer guests; excellent table and service; thoroughly modern. E. TROXELL, Prop.

Mount Tabor.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Mt. Tabor, N. J.; elevation 600 ft.; pure water, iron and sulphur. Box 8.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocohasset, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Highest elevation; artesian water; spacious grounds; cottages for rent. Wm. Dowling & Son.

Mt. Airy House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. 2,000 ft. Modern improvements. J. Panseen.

The Meadowside, MOUNT POCONO, PA. Unsurpassed location; capacity, 100; steam heat; booklet. I. Smith & Son.

Belmont House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Situated highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pleasant, homelike. S. A. Cornish.

Delaware Water Gap.

Water Gap House, Mts. of Pennsylvania. 2½ hours from N. Y. (Lackawanna R. R.) Highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pure air and water; hydraulic elevator. Golf! Tennis! Mt. rambles. Fishing! Bathing! L. W. BRODHEAD ESTATE, Water Gap, Pa.

WILLOW DELL, Del. Water Gap, Pa. (Entirely new house.) Handsomely furnished; first-class cuisine; finest location. OZENBAUGH & SAYAR.

Cataract House, Strictly Elite. Tennis, Golf, Boating, Bathing, Coaching Parties. Elevation 1,800. L. T. Tucker, Water Gap, Penn.

Riverside House, North Water Gap, Pa. Grand location; $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

Milford.

Crissman House. Milford, Pa. Accommodates 60; established 1819; substantial table. (Open all year.) P. M. Nilis.

Vandermark Hotel (Open all year.) Terms moderate. P. A. Rock, Milford, Pa.

Stroudsburg.

PROSPECT HOUSE. East Stroudsburg, Pa. Highest elevation. Beautiful Lawns. Shaded Piazzas, first-class table; refined surroundings. Mrs. Charles Dean.

BERWICK INN. Grand location; high elevation; modern appointments; spacious lawns; booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Tobyhanna.

Tobyhanna House, TOBYHANNA, PA. Highest resort Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; substantial table. E. Cornish.

Bushkill.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL, Bushkill, Pa. Directly on banks of Delaware River. (Capacity, 200.) Every improvement; amusements, fishing, bathing. M. BACH.

Dingman's Ferry.

Dingman House, Dingman's Ferry, Pa. Delightful Summer home. F. C. Dingman.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

THE INN **BERKSHIRE**
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
Excellence. May 16th. 850 feet. Our Aim. to November. Frontage.
CALEB TICKNOR & SON.
Booklets.

NEW MARLBORO INN,
New Marlboro, Mass. Berkshire Hills. For terms and booklet address T. A. DILLIARD.

Vermont.

HYDE MANOR SUDBURY, VT. Capacity, 300 guests. In the heart of the Green Mountains. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE. For illustrated booklet address A. W. HYDE & SON, Owners and Mgrs.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT. Exceptional location, air, scenery; 2 lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks, drives; first-class livery; moderate rates. Apply Times Bureau; references. D. C. Fenn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Money easier, 2½ per cent.

The substantial strength that developed in yesterday's stock market and was maintained up to the close in spite of several bear drives directed against special stocks was in no sense a surprise to close observers of the situation, who as early as the morning of the day previous had noticed a distinct change for the better in the market's undertone. There were evident on that day, and more so yesterday, not only an absence of the urgent liquidation that had been seen earlier in the week, but a very much better kind and class of buying, with a more limited offering of good stocks than for some months. These further developed yesterday showing themselves in decided advances all through the list, with the standard stocks, such as St. Paul, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Missouri Pacific the leaders.

Undoubtedly the market received its chief stimulus from the news coming from Oyster Bay that President Roosevelt is more firm even than he was when on his Western tour that a financial relief bill shall be passed at the coming special session of Congress, if such a thing be possible. That it is desirable is becoming more daily evident—has been this week strikingly impressed by the evidences that money to carry on needed improvements and extensions is not available to large corporations of established credit at a lower than a 6 per cent. rate. Of course, no one at this time looks to Congress to make any sweeping reform or to pass such comprehensive measure that all our financial ills will once and for all be cured. But it is reasonable to hope that at least some of the antiquated laws on the statute books will be repealed and that the currency will be made sufficiently elastic to meet the ordinary requirements of the business needs of the country.

In view of the large corporate borrowings that have been reported this week, the bank statement to be published to-day will have peculiar interest. Ordinarily the statement should be a good one, for the week in the stock market has been one of enormous liquidation, and loans should be decreased considerably in consequence. In addition the known movements of money indicate a gain to the banks of over $4,700,000 in spite of the heavy loss through gold exports. What makes the probable showing uncertain and much a matter of guesswork is the heavy borrowing referred to, for this would seem certain to influence the loan account adversely. On the other hand it is not to be forgotten that a portion of these loans has been placed abroad, while during the week it is understood the Pennsylvania Railroad has liquidated a part of the large loan made by it in anticipation of the stock issue. Under the circumstances it is hazardous to make a guess as to what to-day's figures will show. If one were to be made, however, it would be that the loan account should make a more favorable showing than generally seems to be anticipated and that the statement as a whole should have tonic effect.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2¾	Kan. City South	½
Am. C. & F.	1¾	Louis. & Nash	1¾
American Express	6	Man. El.	1½
Am. H. & L.	¾	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. T. & T. rights	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Wool. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Anaconda	4½	Nat. Lead	½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Nat. of Mexico pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Central	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Canadian Pacific	¾	N. & W.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	5	Pac. Coast	1
Ches. & Ohio	1⅛	Pennsylvania	2
Chicago & Alton	1	Peo. Gas	1
Chicago Great West	½	Pullman	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2½	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Reading	1½
Chicago & Northwest	1	Rep. I. & S. pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1¾	St. L. S. W.	1
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	6½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Chi. Un. Tract	1	Southern Railway	¾
Con. Gas	3	So. Ry. pf.	1½
Corn Prod.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	½	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Del., L. & W.	1½	Twin City	[illegible]
Denver & R. G.	¾	Union Pacific	1½
Det. So. pf.	1	Un. Ry. Int.	1
Det. Un. Ry.	½	U. S. L. pf.	¾
Erie	¾	U. S. Steel	½
Erie 1st pf.	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
General Electric	2½	Wabash	¾
Hock. Valley	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Ill. Central	3½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Kanawha & Mich.	5	Wis. Central	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	2	Wis. Central pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Central pf.	3
American Ice	1½	L. E. & W.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Nat. E. & S.	2
Canada South	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Read. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel	3¾	R. I.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	4½
Det. South	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	6½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Union Bag	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Iowa Central	2½	Va. Iron	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Con. Tob. 4s	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2	St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	2½
Dist. Sec. 5s	1½	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	3
Green Bay Bs.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4
Lake Shore col. 3½s	2¾	Un. Pac. conv. 4s	1¼
N. Y. G. & E. pur. money 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	2½
Rio Grande col. 4s	1	Wis. Cent. 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. 4s	2	Lehigh & W. B. 4½s	1
Int. & G. N. 4s	2¼	Lake Shore 3½s	3
Kings Co. El. 4s	1	Peo. & E. inc. 4s	3
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 17	601,385
To date this year	80,505,340
Corresponding date last year	95,698,121

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 17	$2,440,500
To date this year	$370,078,450
Corresponding date last year	$527,405,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Waltham Watch Co.—Dividend payable July 20 to holders of record this date.

Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.

Hocking Valley Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Standard Oil buying was conspicuous in St. Paul. It is officially stated that the stock is on a 7 per cent. basis, there to remain. Reports of a reduction in the rate, it is declared, were put out for stock market purposes.

Baltimore and Ohio was bought heavily all day by banking interests identified with the property. A dividend of 2 per cent. is shortly coming off it. Inside purchases were reported also in Union Pacific.

The Gates people were said to be buiIing Reading, Louisville, and Illinois Central.

Syndicate support appeared in the Steel Trust stocks, with investment buying largely in evidence in the preferred.

Houses with Philadelphia connections bought Pennsylvania and its allied stocks.

Copper rallied on inside support. It opened up over a point to the great discomfiture of the bears, who had sold it down on the day previous, and after early irregularity, and despite a further reduction in the metal price rallied a point further.

Gould brokers were active buyers of their stocks.

STOCKS THAT DECLINED.

Such declines as there were in active stocks yesterday were all the result of bear operations, designed apparently for their disturbing effect upon the rest of the list.

In Colorado Fuel there was a drive which forced that issue down over 6 points, but which dislodged so little long stock that the issue speedily recovered a large part of its loss.

Rock Island was forced down by the New Street crowd. Inasmuch as some of the Rock Island party is believed to be identified with this New Street element the suspicion was that insiders were if not assisting at least not opposing the decline.

The sharp break of over 7 points in Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred (the Clover Leaf) was on a bear drive which forced some speculative selling by a pool who had bought the stock in the belief that there was some basis for the report that Grand Trunk was seeking to obtain control of the property.

PANAMA CANAL PAYMENTS.

According to the statement of the head of a Wall Street banking house it is likely that in a day or two official announcement will be made from Washington that no money will be withdrawn from the National banks for the Panama Canal payment until next January, and that if the treaty should be ratified the Treasury Department will take care of the payments until that time.

INVESTMENT BUYING.

Brokers and commission houses generally yesterday reported a very good investment demand for stocks—much better than for some time past—while it was also evident that the speculative public was coming into the market in some measure.

Apropos of this, a dispatch from Boston is interesting because said to reflect conditions not alone in that city, but elsewhere. It was published in the Street yesterday as follows:

BOSTON, July 17.—Several of the largest investment houses in Boston report a decided increase in both investment buying and inquiry. There are indications that the investment public has finally awoke to the fact that many of the better standard railroad properties are now yielding 5 per cent. upon the investment.

One large banking house says that within the past three days it has purchased heavily for wealthy individuals and institutions that were sellers four or five months ago.

THE EXAGGERATION OF NEWS.

Here is a specimen bulletin published in the Street yesterday by a leading Stock Exchange house:

"There is probably just as much exaggeration at the present time in regard to unfavorable news as there was a year ago when all sorts of 'deal' news were being circulated. It would seem a wise measure to refuse to listen to gossip which is unquestionably circulated for the purpose of deceiving. More money is made by buying good securities because they are down than in any other way. You may depend upon it when they get up again, as they will, there will be plenty of 'taffy' to make them palatable to buyers at high prices."

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $4,757,900. They received from the interior $7,616,400 and sent to the interior $1,886,800, of which there were transferred through the Sub-Treasury $100,000 to Chicago and $40,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $5,729,600.

Receipts of new gold were $2,037,300, of which $845,000 was on New York Assay Office checks, $1,132,900 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold, and $59,300 on San Francisco Mint checks.

Gold exports were $2,141,000, of which $2,837,400 went to Paris on July 11 and $304,000 to Berlin on July 16.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $19,055,700; payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $18,903,600. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $152,100.

The total gain from the interior, new gold, and the Sub-Treasury was $7,929,200; deducting the loss of $2,141,400 by gold exports the net gain was $4,757,800.

The features this week are the receipts of over $1,000,000 of Klondike gold and the continued large gain of currency from the interior. Nearly two-thirds of the gold exports for the week were offset by the payment of Assay Office checks for new gold. Most of the currency came from nearby and Eastern cities and from the South, especially from New Orleans.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations was caused by the disbursement of $2,742,000 for pensions, which compares with $770,000 pension payments in the preceding week. Collections of customs were $3,453,000, a daily average of $575,500, comparing with a daily average of $631,200 in the previous week.

ADVISING STOCK PURCHASES.

Private letters have been sent out by the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., where James R. Keene makes his headquarters, advising the purchase of stocks.

Mr. Keene himself is bulling the market.

VIRGINIA CHEMICAL'S YEAR.

The annual report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the year ended June 30 was made public yesterday. It shows as follows:

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross profits	$3,231,377	$4,143,471	*$912,093
Depreciation and repairs	635,060	662,087	*27,028
Net profits	$2,596,316	$3,481,384	*$885,068
Preferred dividends	960,000	960,000	....
Common dividends	1,399,220	869,649	529,571
Total dividends	$2,359,220	$1,829,649	$529,571
Balance after dividends	$237,096	$1,651,735	*$1,414,639
Interest on collateral trust loan	209,400	....	209,400
Surplus	$27,696	$1,651,735	*$1,624,039

*Decrease.

The balance sheet of the company follows:

Assets.	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Cash in banks	$1,913,556	$1,729,401	$184,155
Accounts receivable	3,918,835	2,764,060	1,154,775
Bills receivable	4,516,975	4,440,799	76,176
Merchandise on hand	5,637,450	4,029,093	1,608,357
Ins. unearned	75,034	54,235	20,799
Investment	500,720	....	500,720
Earnings subsidiary companies	3,393,475	2,837,795	555,680
Investments other companies	27,189,150	23,637,957	3,551,208
Floating properties	20,250	137,178	*116,928
Plants, pyrites, and phosphate mines	11,099,468	9,619,529	1,479,939
Brands, trade-marks, patents, goodwill	3,348,900	3,348,900	....
Total	$61,600,827	$52,608,936	$8,991,891
Liabilities:			
Capital stock, preferred	$12,000,000	$12,000,000	....
Capital stock, common	27,984,400	27,984,400	....
Collateral trust loan 5 per cent. due 1912	7,000,000	....	$7,000,000
Bills payable	4,704,260	4,405,380	328,880
Accounts payable	296,469	361,003	*64,571
Due subsidiary companies	4,587,234	2,960,285	1,626,969
Accrued interest on collateral trust loan	72,917	....	72,917
Undivided profits	4,665,524	4,697,868	*37,690
Contingent fund	200,000	200,000	....
Total	$61,600,827	$52,608,936	$8,991,891

*Decrease.

This supplementary and explanatory statement to stockholders was issued with the report:

Your management desires to say that, at the beginning of the past fiscal year they deemed it wise to take advantage of the very large earnings of your company for the previous year to strengthen its position by substantially increasing its tonnage output within its territory, especially in view of the fact that the large sums expended for the past few years on improvements of and additions to your plants have increased their productive capacity fully 33 1-3 per cent.

It was realized that this programme could be carried out only at the expense of some profit for the year, and that moreover your company was confronted with a very decided advance in the price of materials, supplies, and labor over the previous year. After considering the matter carefully, your management reached the conclusion that the ultimate benefit to be derived for the stockholders by securing a greater percentage and volume of business and tonnage outweighed the question of working solely to the end of larger profits for this one year.

As a result of working steadily on this line, the business has been pushed from 779,008 tons the previous year to a total of 983,684 tons the past fiscal year, an increase of 26.26 per cent. of actual business, in addition to which your company sold and had orders for 33,000 tons more, (over 3½ per cent. additional,) which they were unable to ship owing to the inability of the railroads to furnish cars.

Your management is clearly of the opinion that the securing of this increased business and tonnage will prove of far greater benefit and value to the stockholders in the future than any additional profits for this year, especially as the earnings for the past two years considered together have given an excellent average outcome.

Your company commences its new fiscal year with a greatly strengthened position, and as far as humanity can see the outlook has never been more promising for the future.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Well-nigh perfect Summer weather helps crops, increases confidence in Fall trade and stimulates retail and Summer resort business. Speculation droops and sags, but, on the whole, the tendency even here is in the direction of improvement, because it favors progress toward a sounder and healthier basis for possible future activity. Lower prices for many staples are really an encouraging development, because favorable to a wider and freer use of products heretofore impracticable under past abnormal conditions. The money situation promises well, though predictions of higher rates in the future tend to conservatism in the employment of funds. Six months' railway earnings returns—two-thirds of the country's mileage represented—show a gain of over 12 per cent. over the best ever recorded, while roads thus far reporting for the first week of July show a gain of nearly 16 per cent. These figures confirm the claim that present business is the largest ever handled for a midsummer period. The salient features in trade reports this week are the better tone of trade advices from the Southwest, where the feeling grows that a large business will be done. This is fortified by the reports of as good as or better than expected yields of already harvested crops and fine prospects for those yet to be gathered. Kansas City reports that freight is still badly congested in that city's territory, and it is feared that the movement of the new Winter wheat crop will greatly aggravate this trouble. St. Louis reports that the shoe manufacturing trade is especially active, after enjoying the most active six months in its history.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

In no case was liquidation in Wall Street due to depression in legitimate business being confined to stock market and financial influences. Conditions continue satisfactory outside the region of speculation, many reports indicating further improvement. During recent months the two disturbing factors have been labor controversies and weather conditions, but each week has brought better things in these two respects until the outlook contains much that is encouraging. Crops are making rapid progress, and the army of unemployed is diminishing. Extensive preparations are being made to move the crops, and it is hoped that no blockades will occur, although there is some doubt as to whether adequate motive power can be secured. Retail trade in seasonable merchandise is fully up to the average, and there is less than the customary midsummer quiet among wholesalers, while the preparations of jobbers and manufacturers indicate confidence in a large Fall business. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 3.6 per cent. smaller than a year ago, and 19.2 per cent. less than in 1901, while at other leading cities there was a loss of 0.3 from last year and a gain of 3.4 over 1901.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's are to the effect that business is quiet at Halifax, as farmers are engaged in securing the hay crop, but prospects are encouraging. Trade at St. John is good for the season. Provisions are in fair demand and sorting orders for dry goods and shoes are up to the average. Haying has commenced and conditions for the crop are much brighter than earlier in the season. Midsummer inactivity is more noticeable in some lines of heavy merchandise at Montreal, but wholesale trade is good for the season. Cotton mills are making large deliveries, and Fall goods are being freely shipped to country retailers. Leather is in fair demand, both locally and for export. Crop conditions show further improvement. Business and collections at Quebec are good for the season, and crop prospects continue favorable. Wholesale trade is fairly active at Toronto, with prices firm. There is a brisk sorting business in seasonable lines, and the fruit season has brought a good demand for sugar. Weather is favorable for crops. Trade conditions are satisfactory at Winnipeg, and crops progressing nicely. Conditions at Vancouver are unchanged.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was rather more abundant yesterday and loan rates for short periods declined. The discount market was quiet, with a slightly easier tendency.

No operations in gold were reported at the Bank of England. From India £76,000 arrived.

The Stock Exchange was quiet yesterday. The tendency was mostly steady, owing to a further advance in Americans. Consols were 1-16 higher, at 92 5-16 for cash and 92 7-16 for the account. Home rails were steady, the rises and falls being equal.

American rails opened firm. There were numerous small purchases. Prices closed moderately higher.

Chinese and Japanese bonds were firm on the more satisfactory Manchurian news. Turks were dull. South Africans were lifeless.

Bar silver was in good demand on Far Eastern account, and rose ⅛d. to 24⅞d. per ounce spot and 24 9-16d. forward, closing firm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 17.—Supplies of money were plentiful in the market to-day and the demand was moderate.

The tone of business on the Stock Exchange was tolerably cheerful, reflecting the comparative steadiness of Americans; but trading was light. Consols hardened slightly, owing to the money conditions, and home rails were firm.

Americans at the opening were erratic. Soon after there was a general improvement; then Americans were quiet and neglected until they grew firmer on the receipt of New York's opening quotations, after which they eased slightly and closed quiet. Grand Trunk rose, on the large traffic increase.

The advance of ⅛d in the price of silver was due to the shortage for July and to Eastern inquiry.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 92 5-16; consols, for account, 92 7-16; Anaconda, 4¼; Atchison, 67½; Atchison preferred, 91; Baltimore and Ohio, 86½; Canadian Pacific, 126; Chesapeake and Ohio, 36; Chicago Great Western, 18; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 144¾; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 26¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 82½; Erie, 31½; Erie first preferred, 67½; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 131¾; Louisville and Nashville, 109¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21½; New York Central, 119¾; Norfolk and Western, 65¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 24¾; Pennsylvania, 62; Rand Mines, 10½; Reading, 25¾; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 23¾; Southern Railway preferred, 88½; Southern Pacific, 47½; Union Pacific, 79; Union Pacific preferred, 88; United States Steel, 27; United States Steel preferred, 78½; Wabash, 23½; Wabash preferred, 41.

Bar silver steady at 24⅞d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.45; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 17.—Home stocks on the Bourse to-day opened rather weak, owing to realizations, which tendency prevailed throughout the day. Foreigners alone were firm. The market closed weak. Industrials were generally lower. Rio Tintos lost two points.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 57½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Washington dispatch announcing the settlement of the Manchurian difficulty and the peaceable turn which Turko-Bulgarian affairs have taken gave a strong tone to stocks on the Boerse to-day. Canadians were higher. Iron and coal shares were the firmest.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@2 per cent.; closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four months, 5½ per cent. for five months, and 6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable; 5¼@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $261,894,709; balances, $11,539,400; United States Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,216,171.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.84¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.87¼@$4.84; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.86¾. Commercial bills were $4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94¼@94 15-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par @25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2c premium; telegraph, 5c. St. Louis—25c premium.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of July showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$6,821
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	31,282
Toledo & Ohio Central	10,264
Wabash	65,661
Wisconsin Central	18,836
Total increase 5 roads	$132,854

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—The money market is very quiet, with rates practically unchanged. Call loans, 3@4½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4¾@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 5 cents discount. Clearings, $22,824,646; balances, $1,382,219. The foreign exchange market is heavy. Sterling rates have been reduced ⅛c all around.

In spite of the higher prices to-day not much buying power was shown on the Stock Exchange and business was not active. The impression seems to prevail, however, that a considerable rally is due and that prices are likely to go higher for a few days unless the bears get together and raid the list. The conservative brokers are not very bullish on the situation for a long pull. They say that although prices may have touched bottom, there is nothing in sight to put them higher. Hence they advise sales on rallies.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,315	Atchison	66	64¾	66
135	*Atchison pf.	89¾	88¾	89½
[illegible]	Boston Elevated	140	140	140
62	Boston & Albany	247	247	247
35	Boston & Maine	169	168	169
35	Boston & Providence	290	285½	290
12	Chi. J. R. & St. Yds. pf.	115	115	115
73	Fitchburg pf.	135	135	135
65	Massachusetts Electric	24	24	24
[illegible]	Mass. Electric pf.	83	83	83
15	Mexican Central	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	196	196	196
25	Pere Marquette pf.	75	75	75
550	Union Pacific	78	76¾	78
50	Union Pacific pf.	86½	86½	86½

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,143	†American	132	129¾	132
8,220	American rights	5 15-16	5¾	5 15-16
16	New England	125	124	124
[illegible]	Western	13	12½	13
30	Western pf.	86	86	86

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼
230	Am. Pneumatic Service	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	19	19	19
1,349	American Sugar	117⅛	115¾	117
25	American Sugar pf.	119	119	119
50	American Woolen	8½	8½	8½
716	American Woolen pf.	71¾	70¾	71¾
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Edison	241	241	241
115	General Electric	168	165	168
632	Massachusetts Gas	37½	36¾	37½
465	Massachusetts Gas pf.	78¼	77¾	78¼
30	Mergenthaler	177½	177½	177½
214	Pullman	203	202	202½
1	Seattle Electric pf.	97	97	97
66	Swift & Co.	107	106¾	106¾
75	United Fruit	102	102	102
210	United Shoe Machinery	46	45½	45½
18	United Shoe Machinery pf.	28½	28	28
[illegible]	United States Steel	26¾	26	26¾
161	United States Steel pf.	77	76¾	76¾
30	Westinghouse pf.	90	90	90

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
380	Adventure	3¾	3½	3¾
65	Allouez	5	4½	5
5,639	Amalgamated	49¼	46¾	49
200	Arcadian	2	2	2
15	Atlantic	8	8	8
465	Bingham	24	24	24¼
7	Calumet & Hecla	450	450	450
125	Centennial	19¼	18	19¼
100	Cen. Mercur	1	1	1
1,613	Copper Range	49¾	49	49¾
60	Daly West	40	40	40
195	Dominion Coal	98	97	97½
300	Guanajuato	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Isle Royale	7	6¾	6¾
300	Mass	5	5	5
450	Michigan	7	6½	6½
85	Mohawk	37½	36¾	37½
850	New Idria	8½	8	8
200	Old Dominion	11½	10½	11½
1,640	Osceola	51	48½	50
900	Parrot	19	17½	19
50	Phoenix	4	4	4
26	Quincy	97	97	97
150	Shannon	10	9½	9½
120	Tamarack	93	85	90
100	Tri-Mountain	64	64	64
685	Trinity	5	4¾	4¾
675	United States Coal & Oil	11	10½	10½
535	United States	20½	19	20¼
552	*Utah	20½	20	20½
170	Victoria	3½	3¼	3 9-16
115	Winona	7¾	7½	7½
85	Wolverine	64	63½	63½

British Columbia, 3½ bid, 4 asked.

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A fair volume of business was transacted in the local market to-day, generally at improved prices. The gains were small, however, representing a point only in the cases of Pennsylvania, Reading, and United Gas Improvement. Commission houses reported a better inquiry for stocks, but would-be buyers did not quite get up enough courage to place orders in any volume, not being quite sure that the improvement would be maintained. Shorts covered in Consolidated Lake Superior, preferred; but they were not urgent in their demands, as there was a plentiful supply of stock around 10¼ and 10½. Some further long stock came out in Electric Storage Battery at 55, notwithstanding President Lloyd's statement that the last six months were the busiest in the company's history, showing an increase of fully fifty per cent. Lehigh Valley was stimulated by the report that the Goulds were "after" it, but little credence was placed in the story. The close was strong at about the best prices of the day.

Total sales, 31,674 shares, and $55,765 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
51	American Railways Co.	45	44½	45
100	American Cement	7½	7¼	7½
[illegible]	Cambria Iron	46½	46½	46½
445	Cambria Steel	22½	22¼	22½
94	Con. Lake Superior	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,099	Con. Lake Superior pf.	10½	10¼	10½
2	Con. Traction, N. J.	67	67	67
126	Electric Co. of America	8¾	8½	8¾
270	Electric Storage Battery	55	55	55
500	Erie	31½	30¾	31½
18	Keystone Watch Case pf.	92½	92½	92½
235	Lehigh Valley	39¾	39¼	39¾
10	Little Schuylkill R. R.	68	68	68
13	Minehill R. R.	68¼	68¼	68¼
221	Pennsylvania R. R.	61	60½	61
25	Pennsylvania pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼
5	Philadelphia Trac.	96	96	96
1,225	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾
597	Philadelphia Company	40½	40½	40½
10	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
1,800	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	15	15	15
15,001	Reading	25¼	24¾	25 3-16
100	Southern R. R.	22¾	22¾	22¾
209	Susquehanna Steel	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
9	United Cos. of N. J.	273	273	273
1,719	United Gas Imp. Co.	83¾	82¾	83¾
180	Union Traction	44½	44¼	44½
5,400	United States Steel	26¾	26	26¾
10	United States Steel pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾
125	Warwick Steel	4 13-16	4¾	4 13-16

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Money on call was at 5 and 6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 718 shares of stock and $68,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
560	Seaboard Ry. pf.	35½	35½	35½
75	United Rys. & El. com.	11	11	11
15	Continental	190	190	190
50	Maryland Nat. Bank	16	16	16
7	Merchants' Bank	31	31	31
11	Union Bank	117	117	117

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101	101	101
6,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	78½	78½	78½
3,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68	68	68
8,000	United Ry. & Elec. 4s	93	92½	93
1,000	City & Suburb. 1st 5s	112	112	112
2,000	Ga., Caro. & North. 5s	107½	107½	107½
10,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	48	48	48
12,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93	92½	93
2,000	Consol. Gas 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
10,000	Baltimore Mac. 5s	110½	110½	110½
1,000	City 3½s, 1930	110	110	110
[illegible]	Virginia Century	90½	90½	90½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was not so broad as on the previous day, and little activity was shown except in a few issues, principally Northern Securities, Greene Consolidated, and Bay State Gas. There were few declines, while by far the larger number of changes occurred on the side of gains. Greatest strength was in Northern Securities, which continued its steady gain of Thursday and closed at 90¼, the high for the day, on transactions amounting to some 3,400 shares. This marked a net gain of 1¼ points for the day. Greene Consolidated Copper was somewhat weak during the earlier part of the session, declining to 19¾, but the final sale of the day was made at 20¼, a loss of only ⅛. The announcement of the plan of reorganization of the Bay State Gas Company yesterday did not have any effect on the stock, but the consensus of opinion appears to be that the plan so far has not met with very much favor, particularly owing to the $1 cash to be paid for each share of the new company. New York Transportation was decidedly weak, selling down to 4½, a loss of ⅝. About 800 shares were traded in, and though the last sale was made at 4½, the bid price at the close was 5, with the stock offered at 5¼.

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred sold from 35 to 35⅝, making a gain for the day of half a point on trading in 400 shares. While only an odd lot of the common sold, the bid price was one-half better at the close than on the previous day.

MINES SECURITIES.—The Mines Securities Corporation yesterday issued the following statement of its financial condition on June 30:

Assets—Cash and bills receivable, $34,967; receivers' certificates, bearing interest at 8 per cent., $13,000; Alaska account, $37,500; securities (par value $2,250,650) cost, $1,404,880; contingent account, $30,727; Treasury stock, $995,485; furniture and fixtures, $1,272; total, $2,513,832.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $2,500,000; current accounts payable, $12,540; deposits due subsidiary companies on demand, $1,292; total, $2,513,832.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	4¾	4½	4½
200	Amer. Writ. Paper pf.	15	14½	14½
4,100	Bay State Gas	5-16	¼	5-16
100	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	107	107
700	British Columbia Cop.	4	3¾	4
300	Fuel Oil Power	28¾	28½	28¾
1,620	Greene Con. Copper	20¾	19¾	20¼
30	Inter. Mer. Marine	4¾	4¾	4¾
240	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	20	*19½	20
200	International Silver pf.	42	41½	42
110	Light, Fuel & Power	34½	34½	34½
400	Manhattan Transit	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,000	Montreal & Boston Cop.	1	¾	15-16
812	New York Transp.	5	4½	4½
3,300	Northern Securities	90¼	88¾	90¼
100	New Orleans Rys. pf.	41	41	41
350	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	101	100½	101
5	Seaboard Air Line	20½	20½	20½
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	35⅝	35	35⅝
25	Standard Oil	641½	641	641
200	Storage Power	½	⅜	⅜
400	Union Copper	1½	1	1
200	United Copper	18¾	18½	18¾

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Intern. Silver deb. 6s	89¾	89¾	89¾

†Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 17. Bid.	July 17. Asked.	July 16. Bid.	July 16. Asked.
American Banknote	52	58	53	58
Am. Barrel & Package	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Can	4½	5	4½	5
American Can pf.	41	41½	40¾	41½
American Chicle	110	114	110	114
American Chicle pf.	88	92	88	92
American De Forest	...	5	...	5
American Diesel Engine	15	17	15	17
American Elevated	...	½	...	½
American Malting 6s	90½	90	90½	90
Amer. Sparklets pf.	...	2	...	2
American Typefounders	30	35	30	35
American Typefounders pf.	80	95	80	95
Amer. Writing Paper	3¾	4	3½	4
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	14	15	14	15
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	70	73½	70	73½
Bamberger, De Lamar	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	118	115	118
Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	105	108	105	108
British Columbia Copper	3¾	4	3¾	4½
California Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden Land	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Casein Co. of America	...	1	...	1
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	...	25	...	25
Central Fireworks	20½	23	20½	23
Central Fireworks pf.	65	67	65	67
Central Foundry	2½	3	2	3
Central Foundry pf.	10	14	10	14
Central Foundry 6s	60	63	60	63
Compressed Air	...	1	...	1
Con. Refrigerating	3	3½	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	...	2½	...	2½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	7½	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Mackinac	34	40	34	40
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	83	90	83	90
Dominion Securities	5	8	5	8
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140	160
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	15	20	...	20
Electric Boat pf.	35	40	...	40
Electric Lead Reduction	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	1½
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	2	3	2	3
Electric Vehicle	5	7½	5	7½
Electric Vehicle pf.	10	12	10	12
Electro-Pneumatic	...	¾	...	¾
Empire Steel	...	11	...	11
Empire Steel pf.	...	40	...	40
Erie Con. 6s	20½	30	20½	30
Gold Hill Copper	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	108	112	108	112
Guggenheim Exploration	110	120	110	120
Hackensack Meadows	6½	7	6	7½
Hall Signal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana Tobacco	31	34½	31	34
Havana Tobacco pf.	40	55	45	55
Houston Oil	4	5	4	5
Houston Oil pf.	30	40	30	40
Inter. Rap. Tran.	98	100½	98	100½
Inter. Mer. Marine	5	5½	5	5½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	19	21	19½	19½
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	97¾	100	97¾	100
International Salt	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
International Salt 5s	40	41	40¾	41
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	99	100	99	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	88	89¾	87	89½
Inter. Silver	...	9½	...	9½
Inter. Silver pf.	40	42	38	42
Kitchener Mining	¼	7-16	¼	7-16
Lackaw. Steel 60% paid	75	80	75	80
Lackaw. Steel full paid	75	80	75	80
Lack. St. 5s 50% paid	95	96½	95	96½
Lanston Monotype	8½	9	8½	9
Maine Steamship	15	22	15	22
Maine Steamship 5s	75	78	75	78
Marconi Wireless of Can.	3	5	3	5
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Mont. & Boston Copper	¾	1	15-16	1
New England Trans.	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	37	45	37	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	75	69	75
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	5½	5¾
North Am. L. & Pulp	...	8	...	10
Oppenheimer Institute	...	20	...	20
Oppenheimer Institute pf.	...	90	...	90
Otis Elevator	31	34	31	34
Otis Elevator pf.	91	94	91	94
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	¼	1½	¼	1½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	8	2	8
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	⅛	½	¼	½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100½	101½	100	101
Safety Car Heating	175	178	175	178
Seaboard Air Line	20¼	20¾	19¾	20¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	35¼	35½	34½	35
Seminole Mining	½	¾	½	¾
Simpson-Crawford	32	35	31	35
Simpson-Crawford 6s	77	82	77	82
Smith Elberon Land 5s	...	55	...	55
Standard Coupler	32	37½	32	37½
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	3½	5	3½	5
Standard Milling pf.	20	23½	20	23½
Standard Milling 5s	70	72½	70	72½
Standard Oil	643	643	640	643
Storage Power	⅜	½	¼	½
Tennessee Copper	29	30½	...	29½
Tonopah Mining	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	13	16½	13	16½
Trenton Potteries pf.	80	87	80	87
Trenton Potteries deb.	60	73	60	73
Union Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Union Typewriter	112	115	113	115
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	116	113	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	116	113	116
United Box Board	2	3	2	3
United Box Board pf.	20	21	20	21
United Copper	17	19	16½	19
U. S. Cotton Duck	1½	3	1½	3
U. S. Light & Heat	7½	8½	7½	8¼
Universal Tobacco	½	1¼	½	1¼
Universal Tobacco pf.	2	4	2	5
Virginia & Southwestern	25	31	25	31
White Knob Copper	10½	12½	10½	12
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	110	130	110	130

Street Railways.

	July 17. Bid.	July 17. Asked.	July 16. Bid.	July 16. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	245	247	245	247
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99	100	99	100
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	105	107	105	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99	101	99	101
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	104	100	104
Brooklyn City Railroads	232	236½	232	236½
B. Rap. Tr. new 4s	79	80	79	80
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	67½	66	67½
Con. Traction 5s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	107	110	107	110
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	97	100	97	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	53	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	89	93	89	93
Jersey City, H. & P.	17	19	17	19
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	73	75	72	75
Nassau El. 4s	78	80½	78	80½
New Orleans Rys.	...	13½	10	13
New Orleans Rys. pf.	...	42	40	42
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	...	84½	83½	85
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	20	23	20	23
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	75½	77	75½	77
St. Louis Transit	20½	21½	19½	20½
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	94½	96	94½	96
Second Av. R. R. consols	113	115	113	115
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	185	175	185
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	114	116	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	30	25	30
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	73	78	73	78
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	70½	72	70½	72
United Traction, Prov.	98	100	98	100
United Traction bonds	111	112	111	112

	July 17. Bid.	July 17. Asked.	July 16. Bid.	July 16. Asked.
Wash. Ry. & Electric	9	10½	8½	9½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	37	38	37	37½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	73	74	73	74

Gas Companies.

	July 17. Bid.	July 17. Asked.	July 16. Bid.	July 16. Asked.
Amer. Lt. & Tr.	57½	63	60	70
Amer. Lt. & Tr. pf.	...	95	90	96
Bay State Gas	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
Buffalo Gas	3½	7	3½	7
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	107½	109	107½	109
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	90	95	90	93
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	20½	22	20½	22
Denver Gas 5s	60	64	60	65
Denver Gas 6s	82	89	80	85
Indianapolis Gas	70	80	70	80
Indianapolis Gas 6s	104½	106	104½	106
Mutual Gas	285	300	285	305
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	110	112	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. Con. 5s	105	108	105	108
Northern Union Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	92½	95	92½	95
St. Paul Gas 5s	88½	91	88½	91
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

Ferry Companies.

	July 17. Bid.	July 17. Asked.	July 16. Bid.	July 16. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	3	7	1	7
East River Ferry	80	85	80	85
East River Ferry 4s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	106	110	106	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	102	104	102	104
Union Ferry	25	35	25	35
Union Ferry 5s	93½	95	93½	95

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 17, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
49¼	49½	59,450	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	48	49½	46¾	49¼	+2¾
35¼	35½	2,300	Am. Car & F. Co.	34¾	35¾	34½	35¾	+1¾
86	87½	800	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	85½	86½	85½	86	...
34	34½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	33¾	34	33¾	34	—½
180	190	100	Am. Express	185	185	185	185	+6
4½	4½	200	Am. Hide & Leather	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	+¾
6¾	7	300	*Am. Ice Co.	7	7	7	7	+¾
26	27	220	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	26	26	26	26	—1½
19¾	19¾	1,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	20¾	20½	19¾	19¾	—½
87½	88½	500	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	87	87½	87	87	—½
17	19	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	18	18	18	18	...
42¾	43½	8,900	*Am. S. & R. Co.	41	43¾	41	43	+1¾
91½	92½	510	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90¾	92½	90¾	92½	+1¾
116½	116¾	16,200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	116½	117½	114¾	116½	[illegible]
118¾	119½	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	[illegible]
...	...	600	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. rts.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	...
70½	73	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	+1½
84	85	1,400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	80	84	80	84	+4½
66	66½	69,450	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65	66¾	64¾	66½	+1½
89	89½	5,385	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88½	89½	88¾	89½	+1½
84	84½	20,820	Baltimore & Ohio	82¾	84½	82¾	84	+1½
92	96	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	93	92	93	+1
52	52¼	8,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅛	52⅛	50¾	52⅛	+1⅝
140	146	100	Buff., Roch. & P.	140	140	140	140	...
44	45	200	*Butterick Co.	45	45	45	45	...
60½	62½	200	Canada Southern	61	61	60½	60½	—½
123½	124	13,200	Canadian Pacific	122½	123¾	122½	123¾	+¾
160	165	400	Cen. R. R. of N. J., x d.	160	163	160	163	+5
35½	35¾	4,950	Chesapeake & Ohio	35	35¾	34½	35¾	+1⅛
25½	25½	1,600	Chicago & Alton	25½	25½	24½	25½	+1
66½	67½	700	Chicago & Alton pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	...
17½	17¾	3,530	Chicago Great West.	17¾	17¾	17	17½	+½
73½	74	50	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	71½	71½	71½	71½	...
84½	85	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+½
142½	143	43,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	141½	143½	141	143	+2½
173	177	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178	178	178	178	+3
164¾	165	1,900	Chicago & Northw.	165	165¾	163½	165	+1
...	...	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	202¾	202¾	202¾	202¾	+1¾
120	130	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	125	125	125	125	+6½
12	12½	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+½
21½	22½	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	21½	22½	21½	21½	—½
4½	5	1,100	Chicago Union Trac.	3¾	4½	3¾	4½	+1
77½	80	1,500	C., C., C. & St. L.	78½	78½	76½	77	—1
55	56	5,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	56½	56½	52	55½	—3¾
14½	15	330	Colorado & Southern	15	15	14¾	14¾	—¾
55	58½	425	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	...
22½	23	800	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	22¾	23	22¼	22¾	—1
16½	17	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	15½	16¾	15½	16¾	...
188	188½	1,300	Consolidated Gas	186½	188	186½	188	+3
75	85	100	Consolidation Coal	80	80	80	80	...
28½	29	900	Corn Products Co.	28¾	29	28	29	+½
168½	169	500	Delaware & Hudson	168½	168½	167	167½	+½
246	248	900	Del., Lack. & Western	245	249	245	247½	+1½
26	26¾	800	Denver & R. G.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¾
12	12½	200	Detroit Southern	12½	12½	12½	12½	—½
21	22	300	Detroit Southern pf.	20	21	20	21	+1
70	72	100	Detroit United Ry.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+½
24	25½	25	*Distillers Securities	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
10	12	15	*Dul., S. S. & At.	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
14½	15	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	—½
31½	31½	31,750	Erie	30¾	31½	30¾	31½	+¾
67½	67½	9,770	Erie 1st pf.	65½	67½	65½	67½	+2½
54	54½	3,150	Erie 2d pf.	54	54½	53½	54½	+¾
60	62	900	Evans. & T. H.	61	61	60	60	...
167	167½	2,630	General Electric	167	168	166¾	167½	+2½
78½	79	800	Hocking Valley	78	78½	78	78½	+½
131	131½	7,340	Illinois Central	129½	131½	129½	131½	+3½
14	14½	300	Internat. Paper	14½	14½	14	14	—½
67½	68½	250	Internat. Paper pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	—½
22	22½	800	Iowa Central	22½	22½	22	22	—2½
38½	40	300	Iowa Central pf.	38	38½	38	38½	—3
25	30	200	Kanawha & Michigan	35	35	35	35	+5
71½	72½	600	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	71	72	71	72	+2
22½	23	100	Kansas City South.	23	23	23	23	+½
27	28	100	Lake Erie & West.	28	28	28	28	—½
100	102	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
107½	108	3,800	Louisville & Nashville	106¾	108	106½	107	+1¾
133½	133¾	3,673	Manhattan Elevated	132½	133½	132½	133½	+1½
78	78	500	*Met. Securities	78	78½	78	78	...
119½	120	1,430	*Met. Street Railway	119¼	119¾	118¾	119¾	[illegible]
20½	20¾	615	Mexican Central	20½	21	20½	20¾	[illegible]
56½	57	300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	55	56¾	55	56¾	[illegible]
21½	21½	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	20¾	21	20½	21	+½
43½	44	2,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	42½	44	42½	43½	+1½
99½	99¾	27,600	Missouri Pacific	98½	100	98½	99½	+1½
37½	37¾	10	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	38½	38½	38½	38½	...
16½	17	400	*Nat. Lead Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
84½	85	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	+1½
27	30½	150	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	28	28	28	28	—2
85	88½	20	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	87	87	87	87	...
39½	40	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+¾
144	145	300	*New York Air Brake	147	147½	147	147½	—1½
117½	118	24,565	New York Central	116¾	118½	116½	118½	+2½
72	76	100	N. Y., Chi. & S. L. 2d pf.	72	72	72	72	...
194	196	110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	196	196	196	+1
24	24¼	4,075	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23½	24	23½	24	+¾
64½	64¾	8,200	Norfolk & Western	63¾	64½	63½	64½	+1½
84¾	85	200	North American	84½	84½	84½	84½	—½
50	52	200	Pacific Coast	50½	50½	50	50	+1
24½	24¾	200	Pacific Mail	24	24½	24	24½	—⅛
121¼	121½	39,873	Pennsylvania R. R.	120¾	121½	120¼	121¼	+2
96¾	96½	1,925	People's Gas, Chicago	96½	96¾	95¾	96¾	+1
71	73	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	71	71	71	71	...
48	48½	750	Pressed Steel Car	48½	48½	47¾	48	—¼
84	86	35	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85	85	85	85	...
201	204	430	Pullman Company	201¼	202	201¼	202	+3
27	27½	100	Railway Steel Spring	28	28	28	28	+1½
50¼	50¾	81,700	Reading	49½	50½	49	50½	+1½
68	69	600	Reading 2d pf.	67¾	68	67¾	68	[illegible]
13	13½	1,050	*Rep. Iron & Steel	13	13½	13	13½	[illegible]
71½	72	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	71	72	71	72	[illegible]
29½	29¾	33,700	Rock Island Co.	29¾	30	27¾	29½	—1½
67	67½	1,700	Rock Isl. Co. pf., x d.	67	67½	66	67½	...
20½	21	110	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	21	21	21	21	+½
74½	75	110	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
57	57½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	57	57	56½	56½	...
172	175	10	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs.	174½	174½	174½	174½	...
15	15½	100	St. Louis Southw.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1
34½	35½	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	33½	34½	33½	34½	[illegible]
39½	40	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	39	39½	39	39½	[illegible]
83	90	50	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	...
47½	47½	17,000	Southern Pacific	46¾	47¾	45¾	47¾	+1½
22½	23	3,800	South. Ry., ext.	22½	23	22½	23	+¾
86¾	87	850	South. Ry. pf., ext.	86	86¾	86	86¾	+1½
3	3	50	Stand. Rope & Twine	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
48	48½	3,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	48	48½	46½	48½	[illegible]
27½	27¾	2,700	Texas & Pacific	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾	[illegible]
20½	20¾	3,110	Tol., St. L. & West.	23½	23½	18½	20½	[illegible]
33½	34	7,525	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35	35	32	33½	[illegible]
96¾	98	410	Twin City R. T.	97	97	96½	96½	[illegible]
...	...	175	*Union Bag & P. Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	[illegible]
78	78½	34,600	Union Pacific	76½	78½	76½	78	+1½
86	86½	400	Union Pacific pf.	86	86	86	86	...
15	18	200	United Rys. Invest.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1
46½	49	358	United Rys. Invest. pf.	46½	46½	46	46½	+¾
...	...	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe & F.	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
8½	8¾	950	*U. S. Leather	8½	8½	8	8½	—¾
81	81½	1,231	*U. S. Leather pf.	80½	81	80½	81	+¾
13¾	14	4,000	U. S. Realty & Con.	14	14½	13	13¾	...
58½	59	1,722	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	59½	60	58¾	58¾	—½
12	13½	1,100	U. S. Rubber	12½	13	12	12	...
48	48½	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	48½	48½	48	48	—½
26¾	26¾	36,900	U. S. Steel	26½	26¾	26	26¾	+½
77	77½	8,850	U. S. Steel pf.	76½	77½	76¼	77½	+1½
...	26	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	26	26	26	26	—½
46½	47	1,390	Va.-Caro. Chemical	45¼	46¾	45¼	46¾	+1½
112½	113	180	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	113	113	113	113	...
22½	22¾	2,500	Wabash	22	23	22	22¾	+¾
39½	40	5,910	Wabash pf.	38¾	40	38¾	39¾	+1½
83½	84	340	Western Union Tel.	83	83½	83	83½	+½
19	20	40	Wheel. & Lake Erie	20	20	20	20	...
53	55	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	...
18½	19½	1,325	Wisconsin Central	18½	19	18½	19	+1
39	39½	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	39½	39½	38¾	39¼	+1½
	Sales	601,385						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ANN ARBOR—			
2d week July	$34,967	$27,996	$32,140
From July 1	73,682	59,070	61,051
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
2d week July	169,495	138,213	125,873
From July 1	308,422	273,426	251,746
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
2d week July	76,275	66,021	53,067
From July 1	141,130	115,780	100,774
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,464	2,464	2,388
2d week July	432,708	367,047	340,475
From July 1	859,532	700,441	648,072
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week July	53,721	40,176	32,558
CINCINNATI, N. ORL. & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week July	124,506	96,335	83,788
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,607	2,600	2,600
1st week July	249,130	229,090	224,619
RUTLAND RAILROAD—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
4th week June	73,352	64,352	9,000
Month	220,471	201,587	18,884
Fiscal year	2,308,716	2,102,467	206,249
1st week July	50,674	43,861	6,813
SOUTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,950	7,896	
May gross	6,975,260	6,389,044	586,256
Expenses and txs.	4,647,725	4,564,376	83,349
May net	2,327,534	1,825,668	501,866
Other receipts	299,700	......	......
Total net	2,627,234	......	......
Chgs. and rentals	2,049,280	......	......
Balance	577,974	......	......
Betterm. and add.	1,683,061	......	......
May deficit	1,105,085	......	......

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24⅞d per ounce, and in New York at 53⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 500 Andes at .10, 300 Crown Point at .25, 50 Daly at 2.00, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .05, 200 Iron Silver at 1.80, 500 Mexican at 1.00, 200 Ophir at 1.55, 500 Pharmacist at .08, 300 Portland at 1.32 and 1.33, and 200 St. Louis at .16.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¾	107¼
2s, c., 1930	106¾	107¼
3s, r., 1918	107¾	108¼
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109¼
3s, 1918, sm.	106¾	...
4s, r., 1907	111	111¾
4s, c., 1907	111	111¾
4s, r., 1925	134½	135
4s, c., 1925	135½	136½
5s, r., 1904	101¾	102¾
5s, c., 1904	103	104
D. C. 3-65s	121¾	...
Adams Exp.	221	225
Alb. & Sus.	232	...
Allis-Chal.	13	13½
Allis-C. pf.	...	55
Am. Ag. Ch.	15	25
A. A. C. pf.	70	80
Am. B. Sug.	25	32
A. B. S. pf.	79	82½
Am. Bicycle	...	½
Am. Bic. pf.	⅛	1
Am. Coal	200	220
A. C. O. pf.	88	91
Am. D. Tel.	25	35
Am. Gt. T.	7	11
A. H. & L. pf.	20	25
Am. M. Co.	2¾	4
Am. Snuff	90	120
Am. Sn. pf.	88	91
Am. St. F.	11	12
A. S. F. pf.	50	60
A. T. & C.	77	82
A. T. & T.	130	133
Am. Tob. pf.	138	140
Am. W. Co.	5	9
Ann Arbor	30	33
Ann A. pf.	60	65
A. M. 1st pf.	80	86
Atl. C. L.	112½	120
B. A. L. pf.	106	...
B. Un. Gas	183	190
Bruns. City	6½	7½
B., R. & P. pf.	145	146
C. B. & Q.	176	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	134
C. G. W. d.	87½	88½
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	180
C. U. T. pf.	32½	35
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	113
C., L. & W.	70	80
C., L. & W. pf.	70	80
Clev. & P.	188	190
C. F. & I. pf.	100	...
Com. Cable	145	160
Cons. T. pf.	106½	108
C. P. Co. pf.	79½	80
D. & R. G. pf.	79½	80
D. M. & Ft. D.	27	28
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	...	140
Dis. Match	133	134
El. Stg. B.	...	63
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	88
Ft. W. & D. City	50	60
Gen. Ch. Co.	65	70
G. C. Co. pf.	98½	100
Gt. Nor. pf.	175	180
Hock. V. pf.	86	87½
Homestake, ex div.	60½	65
Ill. Cent. l. l.	101	...
Int. Power	45½	...

	Bid.	Asked.
Int. S. P.	37	40
I. S. P. pf.	...	77½
Joliet & Chi.	135	...
K. C. S. pf.	41½	42
K. & D. M.	20	30
K. & D. M. pf.	45	55
Long Island	64	70
Lacl. G. pf.	92	...
Man. Beach	8½	12
Md. C. pf.	100	125
M. W. S. El., Chi.	20	23
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	62	68
Mich. Cent.	115	130
M. & St. L.	77	80
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124	125
N. C. & St. L.	95	100
Nat. B. pf.	99½	100½
N. R. R. of Mexico	10½	...
Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf. w. iss.	25	26
N. Cent. C.	47	50
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	26	27½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	115
N. Y. D. Co.	15	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	44	54
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	154	158
N. & W. pf.	88½	90
Ont. Mining	...	5½
P. C. 1st pf.	90	105
P. C. 2d pf.	62	66
Peo. & E.	20	25
Pere Marq.	82	85
Pere M. pf.	75	80
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	100
P., Ft. W. & C.	183	190
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	180	...
R. R. S. I. C. stk. ctfs.	75	90
R. S. S. pf.	80½	85
Read. 1st pf.	82	83
Rens. & Sar.	202	210
R. W. & O.	130	...
St. J. & G. I.	10	12
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	...
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19	20
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	73
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	110	130
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	86	90
T. P. L. Tr.	32	35
Third Av.	112	114
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. C. R. T. pf.	149	160
Un. Fruit	101	102
U. S. Exp.	108	110
W.-F. Exp.	185	210
Westinghouse assenting	175	180
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	180
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	31	31½

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 17, 1903.

[illegible]

Total sales $2,446,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, July 17, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,020	Amal. Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Am. Car. & F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Am. Locomo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Amer. Smelting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,480	Amer. Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	At., T. & S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Balt. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brook. R. Tr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,770	Can. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110	Chi. & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
210	Chi. G. West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	C., M. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,170	Col. F. & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Col. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Met. St. Ry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mex. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo., K. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y., O. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Norf. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	National Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Penn. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	People's Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pressed S. Car	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rep. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	St. L. S. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	So. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	So. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. Coal & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tex. & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tol. St. L. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	T., St. L. & W. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wabash pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Wis. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	Consol. Tob. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Announcement made by the Chicago & Alton Railway officials of the advance in pay of trainmen which has been in prospect for several months. The new scale, to be effective July 1, provides for an increase in passenger employes of 12 per cent., to freight employes of 15 per cent., to switchmen of 16 2-3 per cent., the various yards to receive proportionate advances.

Credit balances at Oil City advanced 2 cents, to $1.[illegible], and Ohio oil advanced 2 cents a barrel. Quotations now are: Pennsylvania $1.[illegible]; Tiona, $1.[illegible]; Corning, $1.[illegible]; Newcastle, $1.[illegible]; North Lima, $1.16; South Lima and Indiana, $1.11. Refined in moderate demand, and export business fair.

Directors of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank and the First National Bank of Los Angeles said to have agreed upon a consolidation, the First National taking over the other institutions. Its capital will be increased to $2,000,000, and it will have a paid-up surplus of $800,000. The new bank will be the largest National bank on the Pacific Coast. Meetings of the stockholders of both institutions called for Aug. 19, to act upon the consolidation proposition.

The weekly statistical cotton statement from Bombay, figures in bales, compared with last year as follows: Receipts this week, 18,000, compared with 11,000; since Jan. 1, 2,072,000, contrasted with 1,849,000; shipments this week, 6,000, against 2,000; since Jan. 1, 1,827,000, compared with 1,41-,000; amount afloat, 19,000, contrasted with 2,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$228,308,7[illegible]
Gold	100,452,74[illegible]
Silver	22,024,[illegible]
United States notes	10,643,[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	70,[illegible]
National bank notes	13,[illegible]
Total receipts this day	1,571,44[illegible]
Total receipts this month	27,[illegible]
Total receipts this year	27,439,[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	1,600,000
Total expenditures this month	34,800,000
Total expenditures this year	34,800,000
Deposits in National banks	156,052,41[illegible]
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	1,476,911
Government Receipts—	
Internal revenues	807,[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$411,440,869
Silver dollars	[illegible]
Silver dollars of 1890	2,041,44[illegible]
Silver bullion of 1890	15,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$411,440,869
Silver certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Treasury notes outstanding	15,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$67,002,2[illegible]
Gold certificates	[illegible]
Gold coin and bullion	[illegible]
Silver certificates	[illegible]
United States notes	10,[illegible]
Other assets	[illegible]
Total in Treasury	$[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	156,052,41[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Current liabilities	[illegible]
Available cash balances	$228,308,765

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—New York exchange to-day was at 20 cents premium. Time and call loans, 4½@6 per cent.

Trade on the Stock Exchange was fairly well distributed and the tone was better as to some issues. City Railway advanced 5 points, to 185, on small trading. Can preferred held well above 41 and Lake Street advanced to 5½. Biscuit preferred was around par. Match still hovered down around 131. Swifts hugged 107, and Box Board preferred was near 15.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	American Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	American Can pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chicago City Ry	185	180	185
[illegible]	Chicago Union Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Diamond Match	[illegible]	131	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lake St. L. rects	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lake St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Met. L. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	National Biscuit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	National Biscuit pf	100	[illegible]	100
[illegible]	North Chi. st. div. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Swift & Co	107	107	107
[illegible]	Box Board pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	Allegheny Valley pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brewing pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Crucible Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Crucible Steel pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fire-Proof	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fire-Proof pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Luster Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	M. L. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Philadelphia Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pittsburg Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pittsburg Coal pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	River Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	River Coal pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Steel pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	West. Air Brake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	West. Elec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	West. Elec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Colonial Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Comm. N. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Guar. T. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Home Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Real Estate Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$1,000	River Coal 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Challenge Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Confidence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Cal. & Va.	[illegible]	1.40
Con. Imperial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Julia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Justice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lady Washington Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ophir	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potosi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seg. Belcher	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syndicate	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yellow Jacket	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver bars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drafts, sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday Bid.	Friday Asked.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Asked.
Acacia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Bell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. K. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coriolanus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dante	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doctor Jackpot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Findley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Cycle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Dollar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Fleece	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Sovereign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackpot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Bessie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last Dollar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Puck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mollie Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Cashen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinnacle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pharmacist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Nicol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Maud	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunset Eclipse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vindicator	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—Incorporated to-day:

Crouse Grocery Company, Syracuse; capital, $125,000. Directors—C. E. Crouse, E. B. Manz, and A. F. Wilkinson, Syracuse.

Gill Electric Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. F. Gately, Mamaroneck; E. R. Gill, Yonkers; C. D. Wood, Jr., Brooklyn.

Havenola Cigar Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—P. F. Nix, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mayer Arnold and Herman Espen, New York.

Globe Electric Controller Company, Amsterdam; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. W. Brown, J. J. Rowe, and R. G. Johnson, Amsterdam.

Everall Bros. and Francis Company, New York, to manufacture wearing apparel; capital, $12,000. Directors—M. L. Archer, J. H. Mannigan, and David Haight, New York.

Nassau Transportation Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—S. J. Hall and C. I. Hall, New York; James Hall, Brooklyn.

Safford Stamp Works, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. W. Woodward, Brooklyn; C. E. Platt and C. L. Safford, Chicago.

National Pure Water Vending Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. L. Pettigrew, C. E. Turner, and F. C. Barnes, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The M. W. Simonson Company, to do general feed and grain business in Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—M. W. Simonson, James Hull, and Charles H. Steward.

The Jenkins Manufacturing Company, to deal in metal articles, in Bloomfield; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Joel Jenkins, Edgar D. Farmer, and Percy Allan.

The Philadelphia Produce Company, to deal in farm and dairy products; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—J. Robert Livingston, Edwin F. Kilroe, and Joseph M. Richards.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Artillery Corps, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Omaha, on or before Sept. 1, relieving Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Artillery Corps.

Major Luther R. Hare, Twelfth Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, is relieved from further duty with the Georgia State troops.

Navy.

Rear Admiral S. W. Terry is ordered to the naval station at Honolulu for duty as commandant.

Rear Admiral A. B. Bates is placed on the retired list from July 18.

Lieut. Commander H. O. Dunn, upon arrival home from the Asiatic Station, will await orders.

Col. R. L. Meade is placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps from Oct. 12.

Lieut. G. Chase's resignation is accepted to take effect Oct. 15.

Lieut. U. S. Macy is detached from the Adams Sept. 1 and ordered home and to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson's orders of July 14 are modified; he is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Chesapeake.

Assistant Surgeon A. J. Geiger is detached from the naval hospital at Norfolk and ordered to Washington for duty as recorder of the naval and medical examining boards.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. B. Chapman is ordered to duty with recruiting Party No. 6.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Schwerin is detached from duty with recruiting Party No. 6 and ordered to the Southery.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Arrivals—Peoria and Dolphin are at Newport; Texas, Indiana, Decatur, Barry, Bainbridge, Dale, and Chauncey at Frenchman Bay; Buffalo, at Hampton Roads; Detroit, at Santo Domingo; Hist, at Portland; Marcellus, at Port Antonio; Topeka, at Annapolis; Chesapeake, at New London.

Sailings—Michigan, from Detroit for Mackinac Island; Kearsarge, from Portsmouth, England, for Frenchman Bay; Chicago, from San Francisco, and Machias, from Portsmouth, England, for Lisbon; Gloucester, from Ensenada for Fray Bentos.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The disturbance central Thursday evening in Western Kansas has increased greatly in energy, and moved rapidly to Northern Illinois. It has been accompanied by thunderstorms in the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region with brisk to high gusty winds.

Pressure continues high over the eastern districts, and a second high pressure is central over the Northeastern Rocky Mountain slope. Except in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region fair weather has prevailed.

The temperature has risen slowly east of the Mississippi; somewhat lower temperatures prevail in the Missouri Valley and in the Northwest.

There will be showers and thunderstorms Saturday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the East Gulf States and the rain area will extend Saturday night into the Atlantic Coast districts, continuing Sunday in the South and Middle Atlantic and New England States.

It will be warmer Saturday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and lower temperatures will prevail in the Middle Mississippi, Lower Missouri, and Ohio Valleys.

Lower temperatures will prevail in the East Gulf and Middle Atlantic States Sunday. The wind on the lower lakes will be brisk southeast, shifting to west, with thundersqualls; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk northwest; on the Atlantic Coast fresh southwest, increasing, and on the Gulf Coast fresh south.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the great lakes, except on Western Superior.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Fair and warmer Saturday, except showers in west portion; Sunday showers; fresh southwest winds, increasing.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Saturday, followed by showers in afternoon or by night; Sunday showers; brisk southerly winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Showers and thunderstorms Saturday and probably Sunday; brisk south winds and thundersqualls along the lakes.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair and warmer Saturday, followed by showers in afternoon or by night; Sunday showers; fresh south winds, increasing.

West Virginia—Showers Saturday; Sunday fair.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair in east, showers in west portion Saturday; Sunday showers; fresh southwest winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh northwest winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers afternoon or night; winds southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau 1903.	Weather Bureau 1902.	TIMES 1903.
3 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 2 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 325 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	[illegible]
Weather Bureau	[illegible]
Corresponding date 1902	[illegible]
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 6 A. M. and 73 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 79 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 6 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, linens, white goods, and laces; 349 Church Street.

Eckstein, G. & Co., Savannah, Ga.; L. G. Schwarzbaum, notions and furnishing goods; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. E. Jordan, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. E. O'Hearn, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Lowenstein, B. & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Moss, prints; 62 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; E. A. Broadwell, shoes; 436 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Michaelson Brothers, Denver, Col.; M. Michaelson, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Peters, N. G. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; N. G. Peters, clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Cooper, M. H. & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. H. Cooper, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Schloss, M. A., St. Joseph, Mo.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. P. Conway, silks; 62 Leonard Street.

Evans-Munzer-Pickering Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. W. Munzer, notions and furnishing goods; 456 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Corbett, shoes; Victoria Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. N. Hembo, clothing; Criterion Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. J. Chamberlain, Montreal; ex-Senator George Turner, Spokane.

HOLLAND—C. E. Mellish, Detroit; C. N. Morrison, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Dr. T. C. Mayham, Fond du Lac, Wis.; M. L. Goodrich, Chicago.

GRAND—Baker Waters, Baltimore; Thomas Anderson, Atlanta, Ga.

GILSEY—S. Montrose, Chicago; J. S. Manning, Durham, N. C.; J. T. McDevitt, San Francisco; Kent Boyle, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—S. Keenan, Melbourne; N. S. Boutas, Chicago.

PLAZA—W. J. Stocker, Nottingham, England; J. W. Dyer, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—J. Kuppenheimer, Chicago; T. W. Higginson, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—William Knabe, Baltimore; Marcus Rauh, Pittsburg; E. J. Bright, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—T. B. Merrill, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. B. Enslow, Huntington, West Va.; E. F. Abbott, Atlanta; Frank H. Beverley, Columbus, Ohio.

VICTORIA—Roderick Horne, London; G. W. Bates, Atlanta; A. d'Xiheno, Havana; Henry Planker, Baltimore.

ASTOR—L. M. Blackford, Alexandria, Va.; G. R. Stone, Chicago; Clyde Palmer, Washington; H. Herbert P. Seabrook, London; B. W. Morton, Atlanta.

HOFFMAN—T. J. Walker, Richmond; H. B. Pemberton, Portland, Ore.

MAJESTIC—C. A. MacMillen, St. Louis; M. W. Hall, San Francisco.

EMPIRE—J. J. Kehoe, Savannah; S. J. Dunklier, Macon, Ga.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises... 4:44	Sun sets... 7:28	Moon rises... [illegible]

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:46	Gov. Isl'd	12:58	H. Gate	2:54
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:38	Gov. Isl'd	1:52	H. Gate	3:[illegible]

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Princess, Antwerp		
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	9:30 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	7:30 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Flandria, Inagua and Haiti	1:30 P. M. / *2:30 P. M.	
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Island, Copenhagen and Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. / *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		11:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Argentina, Paraguay, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Eller, Guiana	9:00 A. M.	
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Marahense, Guiana	12:00 M.	

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Aurania, Liverpool		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	9:30 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manila, Italian ports		
Santiago, Central America	9:30 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	
Saratoga, Colon		1:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Victorian, Liverpool		8:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam	7:30 A. M.	
Grecian Prince, Brazil	12:00 M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. / *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
St. Paul, London	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Merama, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	
Monterey, Cuba	8:00 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German trans-atlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 4th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 110, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 115, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 16; Shanghai, June 19; Yokohama, June 27, and Honolulu July 6, reached San Francisco per steamer Doric, were dispatched East at 6 P. M. July 15, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 18.

Alamo, Galveston, July 9.
Antilla, Nassau, July 13.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 15.
Blucher, Southampton, July 10.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 4.
Celtic, Liverpool, July 10.
Columbia, Glasgow, July 10.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, July 4.
Mae, San Juan, July 13.
Monterey, Havana, July 15.
Niagara, Havana, July 14.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 11.

SUNDAY, JULY 19.

Arcadia, Hamburg, July 1.
El Dia, Galveston, July 14.
Grenada, Trinidad, July 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 11.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Caracas, San Juan, July 15.
City of Augusta, Savannah, July 17.
Massilia, Naples, July 4.
Minnetonka, London, July 11.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 15.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 11.
Vaderland, Antwerp, July 11.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Cevic, Liverpool, July 11.
Citta di Milano, Naples, July 3.
City of Memphis, Savannah, July 18.
Fluminense, Para, July 9.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 15.
Principessa Mafalda, Gibraltar, July 9.
Yucatan, Colon, July 15.

Arrived.

SS Ramon de Larrinaga, (Span.,) Urcburu, Sagua, July 2, and Cienfuegos, 10th, with sugar to Arbuckle Brothers; vessel to Larrinaga & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, Galveston, July 11, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Ligonier, Reynolds, with barge Shenango in tow, from Port Arthur, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Plas, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg, July 3, and Boulogne, 4th, via Halifax, 15th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Thymisto, (Dutch,) Coolen, Norfolk, July 16, with mdse., in transit to the Vogemann Line. Will finish loading for Hamburg and Rotterdam.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool, July 11, and Queenstown, 12th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Vernon H. Brown & Co. South of Fire Island at 10 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Johnson, Savannah, July 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS J. M. Guffey, Wollam, Port Arthur, July 10, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

SS Goldsboro, Georgeson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) King, Bristol, June 29, and Swansea, July 2, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Matanzas, for Tampico.
SS Cedric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Mather, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Cusco, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Talisman, (Nor.,) for St. Kitts, &c.
SS Alfred Dumois, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick and Mobile.
SS Tyr, (Nor.,) for Pillaya Island.
SS Prutera, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 17.—SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 8:28 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS African Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Port Natal July 15.

SS Carpathia, (Br.,) Capt. Barr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Edderton, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from Manila for Boston and New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Princess Irene, (Ger.,) Capt. Dannemann, from New York via Fayal and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schae, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Hellig Olav, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York for Christiania and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS United States, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, from Copenhagen for New York, passed Helsingborg July 16.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Thiedemann, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York for Christiansand, Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Raffo, from New York, arr. at Naples July 14.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlesselmann, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam July 16.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, for New York, sld. from Swinemunde July 15.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 4 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:55 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, arr. at Plymouth at 8:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Sagami, (Br.,) Capt. Appleton, from Manila, &c., via Singapore for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Queen Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from Manila, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Armenian, (Br.,) Capt. Leech, for New York, sld. from Liverpool at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Arabic, (Br.,) Capt. Hayes, from New York for Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at 10:30 P. M. to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.[illegible]
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, middling	12.[illegible]
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 5-16
Sugar, granulated	[illegible]
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	10.[illegible]
Beef hams	21.[illegible]
Tallow, prime	.04[illegible]
Pork, mess	16.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07[illegible]
Lard, prime	8.[illegible]
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20[illegible]

CHICAGO, July 17.—Flour steady, unchanged; No. 2 red wheat, [illegible]; No. 3 corn, [illegible]; No. 2 yellow, [illegible]; No. 2 oats, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 3 white, [illegible]; No. 2 rye, [illegible]; good feeding barley, [illegible]; fair to choice malting, [illegible]; No. 1 flaxseed, [illegible]; No. 1 Northwestern, [illegible]; prime timothy seed, [illegible]; mess pork, per bbl., $14.[illegible]; lard, per 100 lb., $7.[illegible]; short ribs, sides (loose), $[illegible]; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) [illegible]; short clear sides, (boxed,) [illegible]; clover, contract grade, [illegible].

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market was a quiet one and prices fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits. The market opened steady, at a decline of 21 points to an advance of 3 points, following Liverpool cables, which were lower than expected on the near, while slightly better than due on the late positions. Following the call there was an interval during which the near months showed further weakness, August selling down to 11.[illegible], a loss of 27 points, with September reaching 10.[illegible], a decline of 9 points. The later months, however, were sustained by covering in spite of the generally favorable weather, and before long all positions were rallied by buying orders popularly credited to the New Orleans bull clique. Under this buying August was forced up to 12.[illegible], or within 8 points of the previous day's close, while positions later than that showed net gains of from 3 to 4 points. The final tone was steady and prices were net 1 to 23 points lower. Sales were estimated at 130,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	12.[illegible]	12.[illegible]	12.[illegible]	12.[illegible]
August	12.05	12.20	11.[illegible]	12.[illegible]
September	10.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	10.[illegible]
October	9.70	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]
November	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]
December	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]
January	9.51	9.51	9.[illegible]	9.[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.[illegible]
March	9.51	9.51	9.51	9.[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 6.[illegible]. Futures opened steady, 1½ points higher on near, and 1½ lower to 2 higher on late months; closed easy, net [illegible] points lower; July, 6.18; July-August, 6.1[illegible]; August-September, 6.1[illegible]; September-October, 5.[illegible]; October-November, 5.[illegible]; November-December, 5.[illegible]; December-January, 5.1[illegible]; January-February, 5.11; February-March and March-April, 5.10. Manchester—Yarns hard to sell; cloths dull.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overland to mills and Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brought into sight for week	14,[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	7,[illegible]	[illegible]
Overland to mills and Canada	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Brought into sight thus far this season	10,[illegible]	[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The wheat market was not very active yesterday, and up to the last hour showed weakness under moderate liquidation coupled with bearish foreign news. After 1 o'clock a combination of favorable home influences started a general rally in the market, which resulted in a firm close at [illegible] net advance. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, [illegible], and No. 2 red, New York, [illegible], all to arrive.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]. Corn—No. 2 cash, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]. Oats—No. 2 cash, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; December, [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; new September, [illegible]. Rye, [illegible] lower; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley—No. 2, [illegible]; sample, [illegible]. Corn—September, [illegible].

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—Wheat—Cash, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; on track, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.[illegible]; Winter straights, $3.[illegible]; Winter patents, $3.[illegible]; Spring clears, $3.[illegible]; extra, No. 1 Winter, $3.[illegible]; extra, No. 2 Winter, $2.[illegible]; Red Dog, $[illegible], to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $[illegible]; choice to fancy, $3.[illegible]. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.[illegible], as to brand. Barmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.[illegible]; coarse, $1.[illegible]. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, [illegible], prompt; $17.50; Spring bran, middling, $[illegible]; [illegible], in 200-lb. sacks; city feed, $[illegible]; linseed oil cake, $[illegible]; hominy chop, $[illegible] bulk, $[illegible] sacks, to arrive; oil meal, $[illegible].

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	77 1-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—				
July	[illegible]	49 11-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	33 1-16	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	34	33 11-16	[illegible]
Lard—				
September	$8.00	$8.20	$7.[illegible]	$8.[illegible]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.70	7.80	7.67½	7.77½
Ribs—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	7.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork—				
September	14.80	14.87½	14.80	14.[illegible]

COFFEE.—The coffee market was practically neglected yesterday, total sales amounting to only about 1,750 bags. Prices again displayed a sagging tendency, but after opening at a partial decline they showed no further alteration, the close being dull on the initial basis. The spot market was quiet with quotations on the basis of 5 5-16c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	3.70	3.70	3.70	[illegible]
September	3.80	3.80	3.80	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	4.25	4.25	4.25	[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $16.50@$17.00; family, $17.50@$18; short clear, $16@$17.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$10.50; packet, $9@$9.50; extra India mess, $15.50@$16. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, [illegible]; 180 lbs., [illegible]; 160 lbs., [illegible]; 140 lbs., [illegible]; pigs, [illegible]. CUT MEATS—Bellies, smoking, [illegible]; 10 lbs., [illegible]; 12 lbs., [illegible]; 14 lbs., [illegible]; pickled shoulders, [illegible]; pickled hams, [illegible]. TALLOW—City, [illegible]; country, [illegible]. LARD—$8.30; city, lard, [illegible]; South America, $[illegible]; continent, $[illegible]; Brazil kegs, $10; compound, [illegible]. STEARINE—Oleo, [illegible]; city lard stearine, [illegible].

METALS.—TIN—There was an advance of 5s for spot tin in London to £122 15s, while futures advanced 10s to £120 5s. In New York tin was also a little higher, being quoted at $27.[illegible]. COPPER—Copper in London was slightly higher, gaining 5s on spot, which closed at £56 12s 6d, and 2s 6d on futures, which closed at £55 15s. Locally, however, copper was lower, being quoted at $13.[illegible] for lake and electrolytic, and at $13.[illegible] for casting. LEAD—There was a decline of 1s 3d for lead in London, where it closed at £11 1s 3d. Locally lead was quiet and unchanged at $4.12½. SPELTER—Spelter declined 2s 6d in London, closing at £20 7s 6d. In New York spelter is quoted at $6. IRON—Iron closed at 52s 4d in Glasgow, and at 45s 9d in Middlesborough. Locally, iron was quiet. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $18.50@$19.50; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $17.50@$18.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $17.75@$18.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls., [illegible]. Tar—Pine bbls., $2.80; oil bbls., $4.40@$4.50. Rosin—Common to good strained, $[illegible]; B, $2.10@$2.15; F, $2.20; [illegible]; K, $2.[illegible]; N, $3.[illegible]; W G, $3.10, and W W, $3.[illegible].

SAVANNAH, July 17.—Turpentine, [illegible]; receipts, 814 casks; sales, [illegible] casks; exports, [illegible] casks. Rosin—Receipts, [illegible] bbls.; sales, 2,041 bbls.; exports, 873 bbls.; A, B, C, D, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $2.30; I, $2.70; K, $2.[illegible]; M, $3.10; N, $3.[illegible]; W G, $3.[illegible]; W W, $3.[illegible].

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Turpentine—[illegible] casks. Rosin—Sales, 180 bbls.; A, B, C, $1.50; D, $1.[illegible]; E, $1.[illegible]; F, $1.[illegible]; G, $1.[illegible]; H, $2.[illegible]; I, $2.[illegible]; K, $2.[illegible]; M, $2.70; N, $3.[illegible]; W G, $3.[illegible]; W W, $3.[illegible].

WILMINGTON, July 17.—Spirits of turpentine, 48c; receipts, 94 casks. Rosin—Quiet; receipts, 119 bbls. Crude turpentine—$1.75, $3 and $3.75; receipts, 708 casks. Tar—$1.[illegible]; receipts, 83 bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Receipts: Rosin, 130 bbls.; turpentine, 27 casks; exports, to Glasgow; rosin, 700 bbls.; turpentine, 2,000 casks; Belfast, rosin, 600 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves, 10c higher. Steers, $4.50@$5.60; bulls, $3@$4.40; cows, $1.50@$4.10; dressed beef slow at 6@8½c per lb. Calves very dull; prime fresh veals, trifle firm; 600 calves unsold. Veals, $4@$6.25; tops, $6.50; tail ends, $3.25@$3.50; buttermilks, $3.50; westerns nominal. City dressed veals, 9@10c per lb.; country dressed, 6@9c. Sheep steady to strong; lambs, 15@25c higher. Sheep, $3@$4.50; export do. $4.50@$5; lambs, $5.[illegible]@$7.15; culls, $4.50. Dressed mutton, 6@8c per lb.; dressed lambs, 9@12c. Hogs slow; good heavy and medium weights, $6@$6.15; light hogs, $6.40; rough western, $5.07½. Country dressed hogs slow at 8¼@9¼c per lb.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
54 William St., New York.
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Up-Town Office 1286 Broadway.
Philadelphia. Baltimore.
31 South Fifth St. 12 South Street.
Washington Office,
1301 F St., N. W.

National Bank of Commerce Stock
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone 5445 Cortlandt.

S. H. P. PELL. ROBT. M. THOMPSON,
CHAS. A. KITTLE. Special.
HOWLAND PELL-HAGGERTY.
S. H. P. PELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
7 WALL STREET, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members New York Cotton Exchange.
Members New York Metal Exchange.
Receive deposits subject to draft.
Collect interest and dividends, and do a general commission business.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-two Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1904, viz.:

Nos. 11, 56, 138, 430, [illegible], 806, 1066, 1224, 1234, 1382, 1430, 1634, 1943, 1968, 2147, 2370, 2425, 3073, 3083, 3790, 3834, 4155.

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1904, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By HENRY C. DEMING, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 9, 1903.

"PUTS & CALLS."
WE SELL AND ACCEPT THESE AS MARGIN.
Write for prices and explanatory BOOKLET.
MALLETT & WYCKOFF, Ten Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22D,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
5 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
$4,000 Old Dominion Steamship Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Regstd. Ctfs. 1918.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Hanover National Bank.
$40,000 Cross Country R'way Co. Gold Bonds.
30 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Hildreth Varnish Co.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Federal Bank.
300 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Develp. Co. common.
400 shs. Quicksilver Mining Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Central Foundry Co. Prefd.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. First National Bank.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Mount Vernon Trust Co.
200 shs. Playa de Oro Mining Co. Receipts.
100 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co. of Buffalo.
100 shs. Washington Ry. & Electric Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Federal Bank.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
25,000 shs. Greater American Mining Co.
10 shs. Empire Woolen Co.
28 shs. B'klyn Athenaeum Reading Room.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
186 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin common.
$8,000 Railroad Securities Co. (Illinois Central R. R.) 4 p. c. ctfs., Series A, 1952.
$8,000 American Cigar Co. 4 p. c. Notes, 1911.
125 shs. United States Steel Co. common. (Hypd.)
5 shs. United States Steel Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Merchants' Trust Co. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits $1,690,740.63

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George H. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George H. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Heathe? B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Charles T. Barney, Jas. Ross Curran.

NEW ORLEANS CITY & LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City & Lake Railroad Co. to Columbia Finance & Trust Company, dated November 23d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1903, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan. 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan. 1st, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 116 per cent. and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY.
July 1st, 1903.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 40.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 30th day of July, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 24 day of July, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed on July 24th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M. and reopened on July 31st, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

97TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable September 1, 1903, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business July 31st, 1903.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, July 31st, and remain closed until the morning of Saturday, August 15th, 1903.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 15, 1903.

New York, July 14th, 1903.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock and ONE (1%) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Omaha Water Company will be paid by the undersigned on August 10th, 1903, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned, July 31st, 1903.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., AGT.

ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY.

New York, July 15, 1903.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 1, 1903, to stockholders of record on July 25, 1903.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, July 25, 1903, at the close of business and will be reopened on Monday, August 3, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

QUINCY MINING COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JULY 16TH, 1903.

DIVIDEND NO. 70.

A dividend of three dollars per share on the capital stock of the Quincy Mining Company is payable August 15th next to holders of record 25th inst.

Transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 25th, and reopened Monday morning, August 3d.

W. A. O. PAUL, Treasurer.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

New York, July 15th, 1903.

A dividend of one and one-eighth (1⅛) per centum on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 3d, 1903, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company on that date.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. July 22, 1903, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. August 4, 1903.

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 18, 1903.

A Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called and will be held at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $25,000,000 by the issue of 150,000 additional shares, each of the par value of $100, of which additional capital stock 125,000 shares may be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the Western National Bank of the United States in New York, and the residue of such additional capital stock, to wit: 25,000 shares, are to be offered to the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for subscription to the extent of twenty-five per cent. of their respective holdings on July 20, 1903, at the price of $140 per share, all as proposed in the circular of the Board of Directors dated June 10th, 1903.

(2) To provide that the number of the Directors shall be not less than nine, nor more than forty-eight, as from time to time the by-laws may prescribe.

This meeting is called and this notice is given by order of the Board of Directors and upon the written requisition of more than twenty shareholders of the Bank holding in the aggregate more than one-fourth of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York and as required by the Articles of Association.

WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the By-laws of the Company, the stock transfer books of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company will be closed at 3 P. M. July 29th, 1903, for the purpose of the annual meeting to be held at the office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, on August 19th, 1903, said books to remain closed until the final adjournment of such stockholders' annual meeting.

D. C. BEAMAN, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.

Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Toronto Board of Trade.

STOCK BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices: { 1,290 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 37 East 28th St., near Madison Ave.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 13, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw, during year ending June 30, 1904, will be received here until 12 M., August 13, 1903. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," addressed Q. M., U. S. A.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

American Realty Company Sells 25 and 27 West 32d Street.

Abutting Property Is Owned by Col. Astor—Horace A. Hutchins Buyer of 437 Fifth Av.—Other Dealings.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the American Realty Company 25 and 27 West Thirty-second Street, two brick dwellings, 47.6 by 98.9, being the easterly portion of a large plot controlled by the sellers, running through from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Streets. It was stated yesterday that this sale does not mean that the American Realty Company will abandon its plans for a large hotel at that point, since it still retains 29 to 35 West Thirty-second Street, running through to 30 to 36 West Thirty-third Street, with frontages of 100 feet on the former and 70 feet on the latter. The Thirty-third Street property abutting on the two houses just sold is owned by Col. John Jacob Astor, and it was intimated in real estate circles yesterday that he may prove to be the purchaser of them, although no definite information on this point could be had from the interested parties.

Gustav E. Bauhahn has sold the plot of nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 252 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, and six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 500 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue. In part payment, the buyer, Moses Arndtstein gives to Mr. Bauhahn 150 East One Hundred and Third Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, five-story front and rear tenements, on lot 20 by 106; also, 338 East Sixty-first Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 28 by 102.2. B. Nauheim was the broker in the transaction.

Horace A. Hutchins is the buyer of 437 Fifth Avenue, sold recently for the Wissmann estate by Hopton & Weeks. Mr. Hutchins is the owner of the adjoining building, No. 439, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, together with an adjoining parcel at the rear, and now controls a plot 49.5 by 125.

The Van Schaick estate has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 59 West Forty-eighth Street, 21.6 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Annie E. Kendall the four-story dwelling 110 West Seventy-fourth Street, 19 by 102.2.

Henry G. D. De Mell has sold 330 West End Avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, a four-story brick dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Mrs. Emily L. Landon the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 272 West Eighty-ninth Street, 16 by 102.2.

It is reported that Mrs. Daniel Hodgson has bought the three-story dwelling 47 West Ninety-fourth Street, 14 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Helen J. Erickson to a Mr. Tucker the four-story American basement dwelling 274 West Eighty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Max Marx has purchased through J. Romaine Brown & Co. from Johan G. Pfeiffer the two four-story tenements with stores, 1,809 and 1,811 Amsterdam Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, on plot 49.11 by 80.

Herman Cohen sold through Millard Veit 55 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story double flat on a lot 26 by 100.11.

Henry Marks has bought from Harry Mats 1,335 Fifth Avenue, on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat with store on lot 25.2 by 100.

John J. Hoeckh has sold for A. Knapp to A. J. Benaim the five-story flat 63 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 75 by 100.11.

Marcus Nathan has sold the three-story dwelling 237 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.9 by 100.11. The buyer will occupy the house.

Charles Wolinsky has sold for Rosalie Crager to a Mr. Cohn the five-story flat 57 East One Hundredth Street, 30 by 100.11.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold in conjunction with J. William Kaiser the property 223 East Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story tenement, 25 by 100. The same firm has leased for L. Frankel 344 East Thirty-second Street, a four-story brick tenement.

Charles Weber & Co., as brokers, have sold the two dwellings on plot 50 by 87.5 on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 179.4 feet north of Pelham Avenue.

Harris Sokolski & Son negotiated the recent sale of 235 East Sixtieth Street for Nathan Kirsh. Two dwellings on One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Seventh Avenue, were given in part payment.

Plans were filed yesterday for the addition to the eighteen-story hotel St. Regis, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, owned by Col. John Jacob Astor. The new part of the building will be of the same height as the main structure and will cover the lots 6, 8, and 10 East Fifty-fifth Street. The cost of the addition is estimated at $600,000, bringing the total for the entire hotel up to $2,650,000. Trowbridge & Livingston are the architects.

Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly will sell to-day, on the premises, by order of the owners, the Atlantic Coast Realty Company, 300 lots at Deal Beach, N. J. The properties are situated on Roseld, Hathaway, Sidney, and Neptune Avenues, the Deal Esplanade, Monmouth Drive, and Darlington Road. The sale will begin at 1 P. M.

Duff & Brown have sold for T. Harrison Bopp 456 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a five-story double flat, 26 by 85 by 100, for $25,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for C. W. Smith to a client for occupancy the five-story limestone American basement dwelling 311 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 21 by 100.11. Terms withheld.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

4,700 Third Avenue, east side, 55 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 95, three-story frame building with stores; foreclosure sale, to Harry Mayer $7,950

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 233 East Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 26.11 by 90.3; Kantor & Lauber of 162 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 313 to 319 East Fourth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 42.10 by 83; Feldman & Weiss of 140 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 6 to 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, for an eighteen-story brick hotel, 73 by 100.5; J. J. Astor of 840 Fifth Avenue, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $600,000.

Nos. 127 and 129 White Street, for six-story brick lofts with store, 42.4 by 91; F. F. Pia of 5 Beekman Street, owner; H. W. Greene of 5 Beekman Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Prince and Thompson Streets, southwest corner, for a six-story brick flat with store, 53.2 by 67.6; C. Friedman of 123 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 7 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a ten-story brick loft building, 25 by 81.9; P. L. Crovat of 330 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; Israels & Harder of 31 West Thirty-first Street, architects; cost, $65,000.

Elsmere Place, west side, 252 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.6 by 58; Thomas Marvin, Tremont and Hughes Avenues, owner; Charles F. Clarke of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 514 West Forty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, with stable, workshop, and offices; P. J. Ryan, premises, owner; S. E. Ogden & Co. of 381 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $350.

No. 37 Fulton Street, to four-story brick lofts; estate of F. Suffein of 39 Franklin Street, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Lexington Avenue, north side, Forty-first to Forty-second Streets, to a seven-story brick storage and warehouse; Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 226 East Third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, with stores; Levin & Halperin of 30 Canal Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 112 and 114 Cannon Street, to a six-story brick dwelling; M. Zimmerman of 325 East Houston Street, owner; O. Lowinson of 25 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 374½ Grand Street, to a four-story brick store and photograph gallery; J. Spector of 324 Grand Street, owner; Horenburger & Staub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

No. 39 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; M. Kulok of 41 Eldridge Street, owner; H. Rockmore of 304 East Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 104 and 106 Fulton Street, to two five-story brick workshops; The Evening Post of 206 Broadway, owner; J. A. McCarroll of 71 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 33 West Fiftieth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; C. T. Wittenberg, premises, owner; W. Wittenberg, premises, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, Columbus Avenue, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets; also Columbus Avenue, west side, Sixty-first to Sixty-second Street; also Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, southeast corner; also Fourteenth Street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues; also Third Avenue, Hall Place, Sixth and Seventh Streets, to five one-story brick armories; city, owner; Werner & Windolph of 27 West Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 108 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick stable; A. Iselin, Jr., of 9 East Twenty-seventh Street, owner; G. A. Hoddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 137 East Seventy-first Street, to four-story brick dwelling; A. L. Haggerty, premises, owner; G. A. Freeman of 505 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 160 East Thirty-third Street, to a three-story brick engine house; also No. 217 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick and ladder house, and No. 99 Wooster Street, to a three-story brick engine house; city, owner; A. Stevens of 157 East Sixty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $12,600.

Nos. 543 to 551 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick foundry; J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company of 29 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner; H. H. Forsyth of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Sixth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, southeast corner, to four-story brick offices, with store; M. & H. King of 42 East Eightieth Street, owners; W. A. Boring of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 215 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. J. Thomas of 2 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 50; James E. Dougherty of 1,131 Crotona Park West, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 45 feet south of First Street, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 20.5 by 30.5; Charles Heinlich of 31 White Plains Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clarke of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 213 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, 19 by 39; James M. Emlich of 350 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; Francis J. Brennan of 352 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 238 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, 19 by 57; Madeline Spencer of 352 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; Francis J. Brennan, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 17.

AMETHYST AV, e s, 155 ft n of Morris Park Av; James J. Nealis, referee, to Montgomery H. Clark $3,000

AMETHYST AV, e s, 100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 18x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Cornelia L. R. Clark, (R S $3.00) 2,500

ANTHONY AV, e s, 643.2 ft s of Southern Boulevard, runs e 25.2 x n 25 x w 27.8 x s 25 to beginning; John Claflin and others, trustees, to Nicholas Eckert, quitclaim 165

CHERRY ST, 426, n s, 25x100; Alice McArdle to William J. McArdle .... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 428, n s, 13.6x107x13.6x107; Cherry St, 429½, n s, 11.6x107; Alice McArdle to Mary A. Gorman .... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 430, n s, 25x½ block; Alice McArdle to Henry J. McArdle .... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 424, n s, 25.1x96.10x24.9x97.2; Alice McArdle to Henry J. McArdle, trust deed .... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 81 ft s of Rivington St, 19x75; Yette Hirschbein to Moritz J. Hirschbein, (R S $1.50) .... Nom.

COMMERCE ST, 20 and 22, s s, 50x52 w s, x50x60 e s; Mary F. Winterbottom to Max Marx, other consideration and 100

DECATUR AV, e s, 185.4 ft n of 207th St, 50x100; John H. Eden to Esther S. Earle, B. and S., (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of 183d St, 25x117; Fordham Av, n w corner of 183d St, runs n 25 x e 25 x s 25 x n w 3 to beginning; John C. Heintz to Jacob Siegel, ½ part, B. and S., other consideration and 100

HENRY ST, 268, n s, 25x89.11 w s x 25x 88.8 e s; Jacob H. Schiff to Henry Street Settlement .... Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 243.9 ft n of Pelham Av, 74.3x87.6; Mary A. Costello to Albert A. Brunner and another, (mtg $2,800,) other consideration and 100

INTERIOR LOT, begins at centre line between 44th and 45th Sts, 150 ft w of 2d Av and 105 ft s of 45th St, runs s 5x n w —x e 9 to beginning; Thomas J. Dunn and others to William Baumgarten & Co., quitclaim .... Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, begins 300 ft w of Jackson St and half way between Cherry and Monroe Sts, runs w 25 x s — to 6th St x e 25.1 x n to beginning; Alice McArdle to Mary A. Gorman .... Nom.

KELLY ST, w s, 400 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to George F. Stiebeling, (mtg $7,500) 12,500

LEWIS ST, 113, w s, 25x100.2; Tony Kopta to Kalman Goldman, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,032, w s, 17x80.9; Herter Realty Company to Henry Meyers, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 109th St, 20.11x68; Bernard Drachman to Julius Berkowitz, (mtg $12,500) .... Nom.

LOT 493, map of Van Nest Park; Henry C. Bernheim to Edward J. Cahill .... Nom.

LOT 296, map of Van Nest Park; Elizabeth Smithson to Charles Donochy and another, other consideration and 100

LOT 100, map of Westchester Terrace, 25x 101.5x25x98.10; Thomas Hurley to Michael Hurley 400

LUDLOW ST, 141 and 143, w s, 37.6x87.10; Abraham Silverson to Annie Zirinsky, (mtg $45,000) .... Nom.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 118th St, 100.11x60; Anna M. Heins and others individually and as executors and trustees, to Esther Eisenberg 85,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 118th St, 100.11x60; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $75,000) .... Nom.

PARK AV, s w corner of Ittner Place, 100 x140.11x103.6x187.10; Hudson Realty Company to Walter Emmerich and another 1,000

PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 116th St, 25.5x90; Asher Simon to Brooklyn Reliance Realty Company, (mtg $16,000) .... Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 25 ft n of 90th St, 25x90; Christian Reiner to Mark L. Abrahams and another, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

PLEASANT AV, 439 and 441, w s, 39.4x 100; Michael J. Fox and another, executors and trustees, to Charles C. Watkins 7,000

POPLAR ST, Lots 41 to 43, and 47 and 48, map of partition of Wells and others vs. Storer and others; Seward Baker, referee, to Otto Silberman 3,555

ROAD to dock, s w s, Lots 13 to 16, map partition of land of the heirs of Cornell Ferris, begins between Lots 12 and 13, runs n w, w, and s w, 117.3x s e 100x n e 8.3x s e 4.4x n e 100.3 to beginning, Westchester; John J. Delany, referee, to William H. Field 2,000

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 303.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x78x30x75.11; Lyman Tiffany, executor and trustee, to Michael J. Sullivan, B. and S. 2,250

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, at n w s of West Farms Road, runs n 338.7x e 100x s 150x e 100x s 30.6x s w 267.4 to beginning; Henry D. Tiffany to Calumet Real Estate Company, (mtg $47,500) .... Nom.

TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 100 ft s of King's Bridge Av, runs w 100x s e 3.2x e 97.2x—x50.1 to beginning; Reuben C. Harvey to Melissa C. Harvey, (mtg $3,500) 3,000

THOMPSON ST, 27, w s, runs w 60.5 x s 0.6 x w 20 x s 2.10 x s 2.4 x n 20.3 x e 77.10 x n 19.11 to beginning; Antonio Bianculli to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $11,000) .... Nom.

WATER ST, 313, s s, 25.1x74.4x24x74.7; Michael J. Cunniff to Union Construction and Realty Company, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

WATER ST, 313, s s, 25.1x74.4x24x74.7; Frederick W. Miller to Michael J. Cunniff, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, 50 ft w of Chauncey St, 50x100; Seward Baker, referee, to Edward Fray and another 1,000

WILLIS AV, e s, 40.6 ft s of 136th St, 18.6x92; Josephine G. Hughes to Everett M. Raynor, (mtg $7,000) 100

5TH AV, 2,210, e s, 24.11x100; Frederic A. Burlingame, referee, to Henry Arnold 22,200

9TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x75; Fidelis Zitterbart to Bertha Wolkenberg, other consideration and 100

9TH ST, s s, 120.10 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x 75; Henry E. Kautsprowicz to Bertha Wolkenberg .... Nom.

11TH AV, e s, 49.7 ft n of 50th St, runs e 23 x s 0.5 x e — ft x n 51.6 x w 100 x s 50.10; Simon Ottenberg to Hannah Ottenberg, (mtg $35,000) .... Nom.

12TH ST, s s, 238 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 103.3; David Kapner to Henry Biermann and another, (mtg $10,000) .... Nom.

17TH ST, 413 East, 25x92; Nicholas M. Daly to Joseph Herrmann .... Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Edwin J. Woods to Richard Stacpoole, (mtg $12,500) .... Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5x 25.5x95.11; Thomas J. Dunn and others to William Baumgarten & Co. 11,500

46TH ST, 122 and 124 West, 50x183.10x 52.2x145.6; 46th St, 126 West, 18.6x81.2x 18.10x50.5; William J. Taylor to Jacob Wolf, ½ part .... Nom.

52D ST, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Yette Hirschbein to Moritz J. Hirschbein .... Nom.

54TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 12x 100.5; 56th St, s s, 264 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Samuel H. Evins, referee, to Mary J. Smith, (mtg $55,000) 5,000

68TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Jacob H. Herrick to Maria A. Herrick, B. and S., (mtg $19,000) .... Nom.

72D ST, n s, 548 ft e of Avenue A, 30x 54.4; Simon Ottenberg to Hannah Ottenberg, (mtg $26,000) .... Nom.

76TH ST, 110 West, 19x102.2; Annie E. Kendall to James J. Walsh, (mtg $30,000) .... Nom.

79TH ST, 100 East, 20x36; Jacob H. Fleshner to J. W. Haven .... Nom.

81ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x51.2; Hannah E. Lowerre to William O. Persons, quitclaim 300

81ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x51.2; William O. Persons to J. William Blohm, other consideration and 100

81ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x51.2; J. William Blohm to Edwin C. Chamberlin, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 300

84TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Henry Breunstein to Emil Wagner, (mtg $37,000) .... Nom.

86TH ST, 111 East, 20x102.2; John H. Haskell and another to Agnes Reggio and another, (mtg $5,000) .... Nom.

87TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of West End Av, 16x100.8; Esther W. Chauncey to May E. Reilly, (mtg $14,000) .... Nom.

88TH ST, s s, 107.9 ft e of Park Av, 25.5x100.8; Annie E. Foster to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

89TH ST, 274 West, 18x100.8; Helen J. Erickson to Mary E. Tucker, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

100TH ST, 59 East, 30x100.11; John L. Rubinsky to Morris Stalewitz, (mtg $2,300,) other consideration and 100

105TH ST, 130 East, 16.6x100.11; Yette Hirschbein to Moritz J. Hirschbein .... Nom.

110TH ST, 241 East, 16.8x100.11; Elizabeth Johnson to Alexander G. Johnson .... Nom.

112TH ST, 128 West, 30x100.11; Martha Stenger to Sophie Rotholz, (mtge $30,000) .... Nom.

113TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x 100.11; Adele Mills to Sadie M. Bergen, (mtge $16,200) 100

113TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x 100.11; Sadie M. Begen to Andrew A. Bibby, (mtge $16,200) 100

114TH ST, 69 and 71 East, 50x100.11; John Moran to Sundel Hyman, (mtge $53,000,) other consideration and 100

122D ST, s s, 228.10 ft w of 3d Av, 16.10x 69.9x16.10x70.4; Fannie Raphael to Fannie Cohen, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

125TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 100x 201.10; William Johnston to James McCreery, (mtg $225,000) 350,000

135TH ST, 7 East, 25x99.11; Nathaniel Hathaway to George P. Sanborn, B. & S., re-recorded .... Nom.

139TH ST, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Dorothea Adelmann to Richard Kohlmann, (mtge $167,000,) other consideration and 100

147TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 100; Charles Bauer to Ottilie S. Baumbach, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and 100

161ST ST, s s, 96 ft e of Eagle Av, 27x110; Charles A. Molloy to Frances L. Pratt 18,600

236TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Louis A. Schneider to Edward Regenbard, other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 59 to 63; Eldridge St, 58; Edward A. Ridley to William F. Flynn Paper Box Company, 3 years $3,000

ANN ST, 11; Joseph Pulitzer to Nathan Cohn, 5 years 1,400

AVENUE A, 1,606; Jacob Herrlich to Christian Johannsen, 6 1-12 years 1,320

BOWERY, 60; Lucy J. Smith and others to George Freschi and another, 5 years 3,000

BROOK AV, 1,502; J. Wilson Bryant to Harry Horowitz, 3 years 900

JOHN ST, 8; The Theodore Stewart Company to Charles M. Fillinger, 10 years 460

LENOX AV, 108; Martin Tully to Arthur P. Fegert, 10 years .... $2,100 to 2,500

WASHINGTON ST, 159; Sarah M. Dorn to Edward Moffit, 5 years 1,200

WASHINGTON AV, 159; Sarah M. Dorn to Edward Moffit, 5 years 1,200

2D AV, 1,818; Joseph Kleinschmittger to Oscar Speyer, 5 years 480

3D AV, 957; Stevenson Towle to Peter Tisch, 5 years 1,380

101ST ST, 321 East; Samuel Dwckowitz to Jacob Schoenberg, 3 years 2,250

125TH ST, 121 East; United States Trust Company and another, executors, to Leo Sommer, 4 years 600

125TH ST, 119 East; United States Trust Company and another, executors, to Leo Sommers, 4 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Mark L., and another to Christian Reiner; Park Av, 1,323, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

ARNOLD, Henry, to William C. Stuart and another, trustees; 8th Av, 2,910, n e corner of 154th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 25,000

BERKOWITZ, Julius, to Bernard Drachman and another; Lexington Av, s e corner of 109th St, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent 3,700

BLOHM, William, to Josephine E. Carpenter; 87th St, s s, 90 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

BRUNNER, Albert A., and wife to Mary A. Costello; Hughes Av, e s, 243.9 ft n of Pelham Av, installments 800

COHEN, Fannie, to Louis Peristein and another; 122d St, s s, 228.10 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 2,240

COHEN, Samuel, to Charles L. Eidlitz; Grand St, s s, 24 ft e of Mott St, prior mtg $15,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 550

CONKLIN, George E., to Ann M. Tytler; 183d St, 602 East, 3 years 1,500

D'ANDREA, Victoria, and another to Hattie F. Kellogg; Lot 508, map of Van Nest Park, due July 10, 1906 2,000

DONOCHY, Charles, to John Giesen; Lot 296, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 3,000

DONOCHY, Charles, to Elizabeth Smithson; Lot 296, map of Van Nest Park, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years 500

DURNBUSCH, William F., trustee, and others to Anna M. Berndt; Prince St, 70, s e corner of Crosby St, 5 years 6,600

EARLE, Esther S., to John H. Eden; Decatur Av, e s, 185.4 ft n of 207th St, installments, 6 per cent 900

EISENBERG, Esther, to Anna M. Heins and others, executors and trustees; Madison Av, n e corner of 118th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 75,000

EMMERICH, Walter, and another to David Werdenschlag; Park Av, s w corner of Ittner Place, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 20,000

EMMERICH, Walter, and another to Babette Kaufmann and another, executors; Park Av, s w corner of Ittner Place, 3 years 30,000

FRANK, Joseph J., to C. W. H. Arnold; Middletown Road, s s, at w s of highway leading to East River, adjoining lands of William and Sidney B. Bowne, contains seven acres, installments, 6 per cent 3,350

FREES, Eliza, to the East River Savings Institution; King's Bridge Av, 27, 3 years 3,500

FREES, Eliza, to Julia J. Albanese; King's Bridge Av, 27, prior mtg $3,500, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent 1,000

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to Hattie F. Kellogg; Lot 161, map of partition of Hunt estate, 3 years 2,000

GOLDMAN, Kalman, to Tony Kopta; Lewis St, 113, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,000

HASENBALG, Emil, to William H. Zinsser; 166th St, s s, 249 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, prior mtg $7,500, 1 year, 4 per cent., gold 3,500

HERRMANN, Joseph, to Mary S. Richardson; 17th St, 413 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

KAYTON, Gertrude, to Isaac Frank; 73d St, 182 East, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

LOGAN, Andrew, to Chelsea Realty Company; 28th St, s s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; Thompson St, w s, 280.9 ft s of Grand St, 1 year 25,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; Thompson St, 27 and 29, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

LYONS, Anna E., to Joseph C. Schrader; 3d Av, 3,373, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

MANNES, Maxwell S., and another to Nathan Steinam; 48th St, 131 West, due April 17, 1904, 6 per cent 9,000

MARX, Max, to the American Mortgage Company; Commerce St, 20 and 22, 1 year 14,000

MARX, Louis J., to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; 26th St, 319 and 321 West, 4 years, 4½ per cent 52,000

PICKEN, John A., to George F. Picken; 165th St, s s, 160.9 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Robert Murray, as trustee; Ludlow St, 141 and 143, equal lien, 5 years, 4½ per cent 27,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Elisabeth E. Wenzel, executrix and trustee; Ludlow St, 141 and 143, equal lien, 5 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

SONSIN, Joseph, and another to Bertha Johnson; 135th St, 60 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 20,000

STALEWITZ, Morris, to John L. Rubinsky; 100th St, 59 East, prior mtg $22,000, due Jan. 15, 1907, 5 per cent 3,400

STEIBELING, George F., to George F. Johnson; Kelly St, w s, 400 ft n of 156th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 3,000

STENGER, Martha, to George Herbener; 112th St, 128 West, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years 4,000

TREACY, Patrick S., to Kate A. Brennan; Hughes Av, n s, 21.11 ft e from corner formed by the intersection of n s and e s of Hughes Av, runs n e along n s of old line of Crescent Av, 90.10x n 2.1x w 89.8 to e s of Hughes Av x s 79.11 to beginning, due Jan. 1, 1906, 5 per cent 1,000

VIEMEISTER, Catherine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Perry St, 75, 1 year, 4 per cent 9,000

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., and others to S. Leruta Fairchild; 155th St, s s, 512.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 20,000

WALLACE, Loretta, to Leo J. Kreshover; Mott St, e s, Lots 215 to 217, map of Bayard farm; also Mott St, 127, prior mtg —, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent 5,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Estelle F. Taylor, trustee; Lenox Av, 471, 5 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

WATKINS, Charles C., Jr., to Ernest Fimpel; Pleasant Av, 439 and 441, 5 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

WEISBERGER, Moritz, to Mary B. Fetter; 11th St, 628 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

WEISBERGER, Moritz, to Harriet Baer; 11th St, 628 East, prior mtg $20,000, due March 3, 1906, 6 per cent 3,000

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to Isabella Wilson; 9th St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $25,000, 6 months, 6 per cent 2,300

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to American Mortgage Company; 9th St, 406 and 408 East, 1 year 22,000

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to American Mortgage Company; 9th St, 406 and 408 East, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

ZIRINSKY, Annie, to Abraham Silverson; Ludlow St, 141 and 143, prior mtg $45,000, installments, 6 per cent 14,000

ZUICKGRAF, Louisa, to Emilie Fahs; 150th St, n s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BORDEN, Bertram H., trustee, and another to Bridget A. Decker $2,250

CRAIG, Frederick P., to John B. H. Oakley, guardian 11,000

EARLE, William H., and others, trustees, to Ferdinand P. Earle and others, guardians 30,000

EARLE, William H., and others, trustees, to Ferdinand P. Earle and others, guardians 17,500

EARLE, William H., and others, trustees, to Ferdinand P. Earle and others, guardians 22,000

GUSSAROFF, Elias, and another to Moritz Weiss 1

HELLER, Emanuel S., and another, administrators, to William R. Rose 10,271

HUMMEL, Minnie, individually and as executrix, to Charles A. Meade 1,686

JACOBOWITZ, David, to Joseph Brandt and another 1

KURLAN, Samuel, to the State Bank 2,500

LEVY, Sarah, to S. Levy Lawson 1

QUINLAN, William J., to Adeline Warner 3,018

ROSENTHAL, Louis M., to Solomon Karlebach 2,500

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Leopold B. Rosenberg 1

STATE REALTY AND MORTGAGE Company to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; other consideration and 100

WETMORE, Livingston, to James W. Lewes 500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 162; G. L. Schuyler Company against A. Buchsbaum, owner; Cranwell & Son, contractors 403

4TH ST, 42 West; Samuel and Oscar Mundell against F. Burrell, owner; T. J. Gibbons, owner and contractor 17

15TH ST, 61 West; Samuel and Oscar Mundell against J. L. Delaplaine, owner; T. J. Gibbons, owner and contractor 33

25TH ST, 425 and 427 West; James L. McDermott against McCabe Hanger Manufacturing Company, owner and contractor 292

25TH ST, 425 and 427 West; James L. McDermott against McCabe Hanger Manufacturing Company, owner and contractor 402

38TH ST, 417 and 419 West; Pennsylvania Fireproofing Company against Children's Aid Society, owner; William Henderson, contractor 1,100

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Emanuel Doctor against Eva Jacobson, April 24, 1903 102

15TH ST, 57 West; Samuel and Oscar Mundell against J. L. Delaplaine and another, July 16, 1903 88

40TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 100.5x —; Julius Thaler against Wells Realty and Construction Company, July 11, 1903 87

Lis Pendens.

LEWIS ST, e s, 25 ft s of East Houston St, 25x 70; Elise Fischer, executrix, and another executor, against Bertha Epstein, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Updike.

MAIN and Orchard Sts, s e corner, 101x100x irregular, City Island; Catherine A. Woolley against Adirondack Realty Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis & Foster.

MOORE ST, 24; John L. Fitzgerald against John Myers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Decker, Allen & Chatfield.

NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x 92.8x15.10x92.8; New York Building Loan Banking Company against Walter J. Whalen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hamilton & Beckett.

PIKE ST, 66; Rebecca Meryash against Julia O'Hea, (specific performance;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

RIVINGTON ST, 75 and 77; Sarah E. Smith against Israel Lippmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

18TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 2d Av, 40x92; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Harris Mandelbaum and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

61ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Anna C. Wildey against John M. Redmond an another, (foreclosure for mortgage;) attorney, H. S. Ogden.

80TH ST, 328 to 332 East; Frank Hillman and another against Benjamin Light, (action to establish lien;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

81ST ST, 405 East; Charles C. Bock against Minnie Bohm and another, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, W. B. Dobbs.

135TH ST and Lincoln Av, n w corner, 100x50; Lincoln Av, e s, 25 ft n of 135th St, 25x100, and 3d Av, e s, 50.4 ft n of 135th St, 25.7x24.5x irregular; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Maria Hartmayer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, July 18.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Penniman vs. Penniman—Lewis L. Delafield.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Moore vs. Cauldwell, (No. 2)—S. L. H. Ward. Tierney vs. Minick—Frank L. Hall. Robert vs. R. M. Haan & Co., (2 cases;) R. M. Haan & Co. vs. Robert—Paul L. Kiernan.

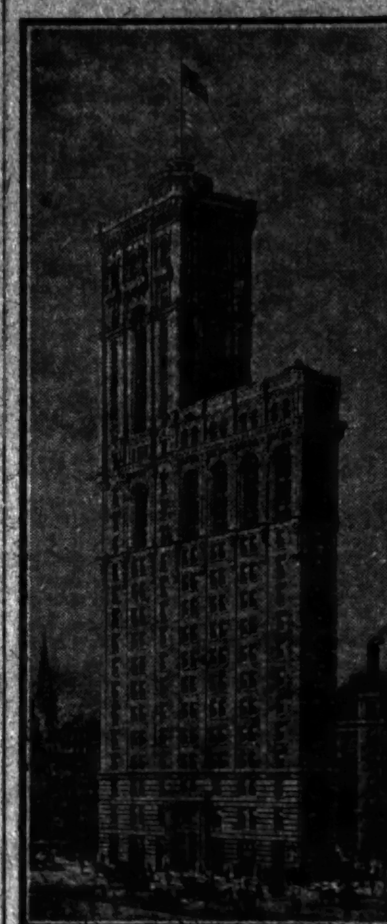
Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 173 failures in the United States during the week, against 154 for the previous week and 174, 208, 202, and 174 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 53, New England 22, Southern 33, Western 53, Northwestern 7, Pacific 4, and Territories 1. About 82 per cent of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 13 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

THE TIMES BUILDING

Broadway—Seventh Avenue—42d and 43d Streets.

Ready For Occupancy April, 1904.



L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents, 158 Broadway or 261 Columbus Av.

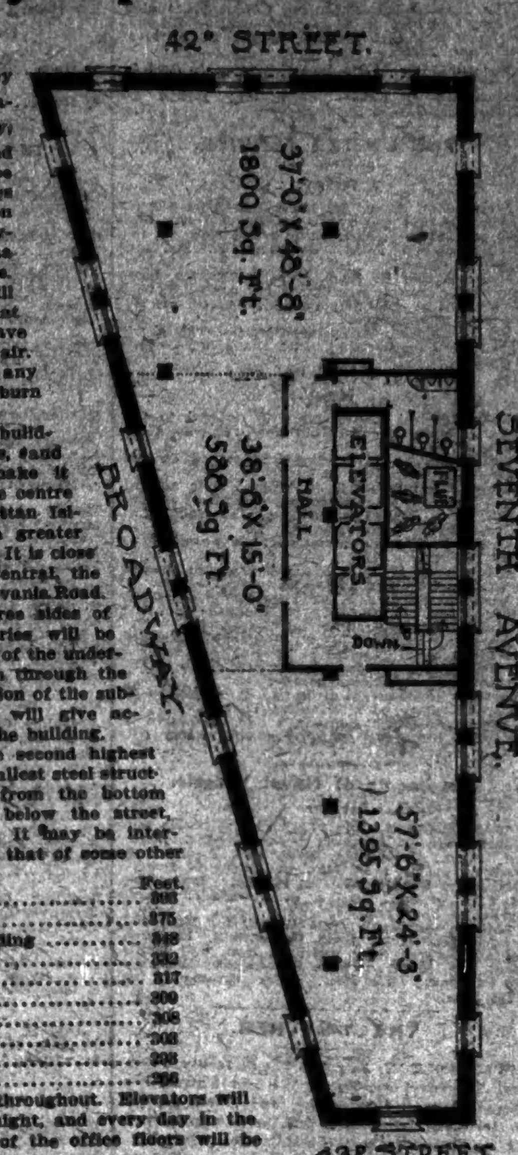
The building to be occupied by THE NEW YORK TIMES at the trapezoid bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, promises to be one of the handsomest structures in New York. It will be sixteen stories high, with a six-story tower, and will be built of terra-cotta and brick, with granite base. Streets one hundred feet wide will surround its four sides, so that every office in the building will have an abundance of light and air. There will be no dark corners on any floor—no place where lights will burn continuously.

The conspicuous situation of the building, its monumental proportions, and its architectural beauty, will make it a landmark. Its location is in the centre of travel and activity on Manhattan Island. It will be accessible to a greater degree than any other location. It is close to the termini of the New York Central, the New Haven line, and the Pennsylvania Road. Surface car lines pass along three sides of the property. The important ferries will be directly connected with it. Trains of the underground rapid transit road will run through the basement of the building. A station of the subway road on the basement level will give access to trains without leaving the building.

THE TIMES Building will be the second highest in New York, and possibly the tallest steel structure of any—440 feet, if measured from the bottom of the excavation, fifty-five feet below the street, where the steel structure begins. It may be interesting to compare its height with that of some other famous edifices:

	Feet.
Park Row Building	382
TIMES Building	375
Manhattan Life Insurance Building	348
Madison Square Garden Tower	332
St. Paul Building	317
Pulitzer Building	309
American Surety Building	308
Masonic Temple, Chicago	302
Fuller Building ("Flatiron")	293
Trinity Church	286

The construction is fire-proof throughout. Elevators will run at all hours of the day and night, and every day in the year. The rentable area of each of the office floors will be 3,600 square feet.



BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

We have just completed several new houses, which are all ready for your inspection. One, a composite design on Westminster road, opens up beautifully. Large reception hall, music room in old blue and white. Library in mahogany; dining-room in weathered ash. All parquet floors, gas and coal ranges; 4 bedrooms; tiled bath. Oriental den on second floor. Billiard room, 2 bedrooms and bath on third floor. Absolutely every improvement. Steam heat, window shades, decorated. Terms to suit. Others at $10,000 to $25,000.

Flatbush L or any Brighton Beach car to Beverley road, our office.

Dean Alvord, Owner, 256-257 Broadway, N. Y.

IDEAL SUMMER AND WINTER COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Beautifully situated new cottage, 10 rooms and bath; all latest improvements; neatly laid out ground, situated in Bay Ridge Park between Fort Hamilton Avenue and 10th Avenue; would exchange for house in town. Apply Stewart, 72d St. and Fort Hamilton Avenue. Take Bay Ridge Avenue car.

Hackman St.—Two-family frame house; all improvements; will sell cheap. G., 105, Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Surveys and Engineering Data furnished by our Survey and Engineering department, which is thoroughly equipped for its work.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan. 38 Court St., Brooklyn.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.

Horace S. Ely & Co. REAL ESTATE, 21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.

Firm of **Leonard J. Carpenter.** 41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave., Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES, BELLE HARBOR, Near Rockaway Park. The most desirable Seaside Resort on the Atlantic Coast.

Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, room 1,308, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad st., N. Y. Telephone, 7,749—Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

Stony Brook, 600 acres woodland, $9.50 acre; near station; principals only. Jones, 150 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—A Summer home in Northern N. J., two hours out from the city; suitable for a private family or two, or for a club of ladies or men. A very quiet place. It would make an excellent home to which children might be sent for the Summer. All necessary buildings, furnished and ready for immediate occupancy. Bathing, fishing, and boating. A safe investment. Address Summer Home, Lock Box No. 2, Easton, Penn.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $780; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

Dutchess County stock farm for sale, or will exchange for property of equal value in Newark, N. J., or vicinity. Farm situated near Millbrook; R. R. station on farm; 171 acres; running water; good commodious buildings; also stock horses, cattle, machinery, &c. Price $6,000. C. H. Nevins, East Orange, N. J.

A Bargain.—New house, seven rooms, all modern improvements; large lot; plenty shade; half hour out; two railroads; commutation 8 cents; $500 cash, balance same as rent. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY. Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Ocean Grove.—To close estate; Winter and Summer house; 12 rooms and bath; tubs, double lot; piazzas; trees; near Fletcher Lake and ocean. G., Box 105 Times.

Wanted.—An experienced man to undertake the sale of lots on commission; a fine large tract; 2 railroad stations; schools. Address, stating terms, Realty, E. 191 Times.

Rutherford, New Jersey.—Furnished 12-room house; rent season, $300; fruit trees. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold **COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY** Buyers get our free catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 23K Tribune Building, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool, Summer residence, surrounded by old shade trees, for sale; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; tennis court; fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photo; a bargain if sold in this season. Apply to H. Wanders, 342 East 5th St.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

The Best Farm Bargain Ever Offered.—200 acres splendid land, with all of the crops, for $2,000; farm cuts 50 tons of hay, all mowed with machine; good buildings; best of water; good neighbors; first-class farming tools at half value; all of the stock or any part of it cheap. Owner is obliged to go away the first of August. J. R. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

COOL, BREEZY WYCHMERE, Cape Cod; 2 furnished seashore cottages; 5 to 9 bedrooms; $200 to $350; all comforts; bathing. Box 55 South Harwich, Mass.

For Rent—At Indian Neck-on-Sound, Branford, Conn.; furnished cottage; modern improvements. Hobart L. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Entire five-story building to let on Chambers St., near Church St., for a term of years from May 1, 1904; rent reasonable. Particulars, &c., of E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO., FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS, TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Doctor's Office.—A large office with window and entrance on the street; $1,800. The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Three very light, attractive, connecting offices, 100 East 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 181 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Entire 5-story building, No. 78 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. C. N. Alborn, 503 5th Av., or your own broker.

Attractive offices, north light, 635 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Business lofts, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 208 West 54th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale—513 W. 27th St., lot 25x98.9; strong 4-story building; store and three flats, suitable for adaptation to business purposes. James A. Allen, 30 Wall St.

16th St. Near Av. A.—Five-story tenement, 21.9 x92; $14,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

24th St. Near 1st.—Five-story, 14-room house, $22,500; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

123 St. Near Lexington Av.	5-story, 4-fam. on floor; 2 stores, 34x100. Price, $38,000. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Irving Pl., near Gramercy Park, six-story apartment, $78,000; rents $8,400. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

90 St. Near Columbus.	5-story, 10-family flat; rented; fine condition. Pr. $52,000; rent, $5,150. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., 140th.—6-story flat; one store; extra bargain; $33,000. Apply to John J. Hoeckh, 650 8th Av., near 40th St.

A number of houses in different parts of the city for sale cheap. WALLENSTEIN, 185 East 93d St.

A Rare Bargain.—5-story 8th Av. store property, $33,500; rent, $3,600; six-story apartment, $63,000; rent, $7,500. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

26th St. Near 3d.—4-sty. tenement, 25x98.9, $42,500; rents $4,248. Folsom Brothers, 635 B'way.

Bronx.

For sale.—Bargain, block of apartment houses on Webster Avenue, Bronx. Newly built, all rented; gross price, $176,500; gross mortgage, $120,000; equity, $56,500; pays net 12%; will sell separately if desired. Money to loan on bond and mortgage; houses and lots for sale and to rent suitable for dwellings or business; estates managed. Apply to Carter & Whitney, Real Estate, 678 East 166th Street; also Webster Avenue, Bedford Park, New York City.

At $200 the Arden estate will sell a few fine lots near Boston Road; $50 cash; balance to suit; Portchester Railroad will have station adjoining this property. Send to main office, 140 East 125th St., for full particulars.

For Sale.—The most elegant 2-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

BENJ. H. IRVING, 494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST. BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING. MORTGAGES SECURED.

Bargain.—House, 13 rooms and store, all clear, 2,430 Belmont Av., near Pelham Av.; sell cheap.

A Chance.—$300 will purchase few lots near Boston Road; $100 cash. Chance, Box 2,100 Times Harlem Office.

$5 monthly, $425 up; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station. Shatzkin, 749 East 171st St.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Gentleman's country residence for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house, 14 rooms and bath; all improvements, fine stable; lot 137x115 feet. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale.—Four lots in Congers cheap. Inquire Charles Colman, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 On Line of New Portchester Railway. $1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

SHOREFRONT SACRIFICE

Two lots high and dry; must sell immediately; 35 minutes out; restricted against nuisances; value about $1,000; will take $600, half cash, balance $5 monthly, or make offer. Needy, E Box 194 Times.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r WILL SELL AT AUCTION SATURDAY, JULY 18th, 1903, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, ON THE GROUNDS, **300 Choice Lots** SITUATED ON Roseld, Hathaway, Sidney and Neptune Aves, Deal Esplanade, Monmouth Drive and Darlington Road, between Ocean Ave. and the steam railroad IN THE BOROUGH OF DEAL, **DEAL BEACH, N. J.**

Terms of sale: 10 per cent. on the day of sale, 5 per cent. per month thereafter until 40 per cent. of the purchase money has been paid; the balance, 60 per cent., may remain on mortgage for 1 or 2 years at 5 per cent. Special discount for cash. Titles guaranteed by the New Jersey Title Guarantee Co. and policies furnished purchasers free of charge.

Luncheon Served at 12 M. on Grounds.

Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of Atlantic Coast Realty Co., Deal, New Jersey, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 1 Pine St., New York City.

R. C. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'S, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION **On Monday, July 20th, 1903,** AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 B'way, PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF EMIL GOLDMARK, REF., **BROADWAY, 31st, 6th AVE.** Having a frontage of 109 feet on 31st St., 42.10 on B'way, (forming N. W. corner,) and 39.2 on 6th Av. **15 EAST 16TH ST.** 4-story business building on lot 25x92. For maps and particulars apply to Jno. N. TUTTLE, Att'y for Plaintiff, or the Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED. Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone 1910 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St.; 'phone 380 Cort.

CLOYD L. BOYKIN, Tel. 2128 J M'g'd, 118 W. 134th St. Real Estate, Insurance, references and bond furnished. Colored Tenements a Specialty.

Harlem property wanted; avenue preferred. Address "S. W.," Advertisement Office, 1,380 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

9-Acre Country Residence.—House 10 rooms; improvements; barn; fruit; stream; ½ mile from station, in Ulster Park, New York; to exchange for flat or tenement; will add cash. Kretsch, 99 Nassau Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

MILTONA 28 and 30 West 131st St. Newly completed Apartment House. 5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH. Telephone, Electric Light, Elevator Service. LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS. RENTS $35 TO $45.

MARJORIE & TERESA NEW APARTMENT HOUSES. RENTS $1,000-$1,100. 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, with every modern convenience; all night elevator service; telephone in each apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated. OWNER ON PREMISES. Telephone, 3503 Morningside.

FERNLEIGH HALL. 51 to 55 East 129th St. Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rentals.

HOLYOCKE Apartments, 784 West End Av., corner 97th St. Apartments of 7 exceptionally large rooms and bath, with all improvements and conveniences. Inquire on premises.

310 East 27th Street, 2d floor; 311 East 27th Street, first floor; 5 large rooms; rents $22 and $21; single houses; improvements. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty Street.

Furnished and unfurnished flats and apartments in good location; rent, $75 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Corner apartments, 183 East 34th St.—Two rooms and bath; latest improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST. One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $2,000; several smaller apartments, $800 to $1,600, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant a la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—We are offering to rent in the Schermerhorn Block of private residences two modern three-story highstoop dwellings; open plumbing, tastefully decorated; rents, $900 and $1,100. Caretaker, 341 E. 68th St. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MULDOON, CECILIA.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen T. McKinley, Mary E. Barron, Anna Evans, Henrietta Doherty, Thomas H. Fagan, sometimes known as Thomas H. Barron, Marion H. Kein, Josephine M. Ryan, William J. Ryan, Agnes L. Ryan, Ruth M. Ryan, Mary McSorley, Ann McKenna, Patrick McKenna, Catharine McKuska, the heirs and next of kin of CECILIA MULDOON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James P. Kein and Philip J. McKinley of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cecilia Muldoon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony, whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto (Seal.) affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, City of New York.

je6-law6wS&jy18

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PEET, Attorney for Executors, 44 Cedar Street, New York City.

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Att'ys for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 40, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:50 A. M.—†Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Montreal special.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:35, Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:40 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.

10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:30 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:20 A. M., St. Louis 5:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 24½ via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 25½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:00 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:30, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 31 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 1:45 P. M. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee).

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: *9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston *9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

[illegible]

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK— [illegible]

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON— [illegible]

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT— [illegible]

ATLANTIC CITY— [illegible]

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON— [illegible]

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS— [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)— [illegible]

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS— [illegible]

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT— [illegible]

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Pt. Pleasant. [illegible]

*From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ||Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington	†9:25AM	†9:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55PM	*1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	*3:25PM	*3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*4:55PM	*5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*6:55PM	*7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square W., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm	*1:00pm	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:25pm	*3:40pm	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm	*7:00pm	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am	*10:30am	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm	*7:00pm	Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm	†1:00pm	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lve. Franklin St. / Lve. W. 42d St.

8:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
11:45 A. M.	Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
1:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	2:00 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:40, 8:25 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:10, 4:55, and 5:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 8:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M. From Desbrosses Street only, 3:30 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 5:45 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. 6-27-1903.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

Mauch Chunk Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Diamond Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Buffalo Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 343 Broadway, and Pa. Annex, Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.; Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40; West 22d St. 9:00; West 129th St. 9:20. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 7 P. M.

Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 P. M., from Pier 43, 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis, Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR BOATS.

Leave Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.

MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR, $2.00 EXC.

SUNDAY AT BLOCK ISLAND.

The elegant Sound Steamer "SHINNECOCK"

Leaves Saturday, on above schedule. Arrives at Block Island 7 A. M. Sunday. The Most Delightful Trip Out of New York. Table d'Hote Dinner 1 to 3 P. M. on Saturdays.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 2:00 P. M. W. 129th St. 30 min. later. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMER TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display. Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 3 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 3 P. M. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., 12 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 10:15 A. M., returning, due New York 8 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) Week days Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M.; WM. G. PAYNE 2 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 3 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 20 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS all lines at 167, 261, 672, 1,165, 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

JOY LINE ONLY $2.00

New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.

New York to Boston, $3. All the way by water. Staterooms, berths free. About 24 hours sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 5 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 33, (new,) daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

K.Wm.II..July 21, 1 PM	Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 4, 10 AM	Kronprinz.Sep. 8, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Aug. 11, 7 AM	K.Wm.II.Sep. 15, 6:30PM
K.Wm.II.Aug. 25, 7:30AM	Kaiser..Sept. 29, 10 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.

SAILS JULY 21, AUG. 25, SEPT. 22.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Luise....July 23, 11 AM	Bremen..Aug. 20, 2 PM
Friedrich.July 30, 10 AM	Luise...Aug. 27, 1 PM
Barbarossa.Aug. 6, 10AM	Friedrich..Sept. 3, 2 PM
Kurfuerst.Aug. 13, Noon	Barbarossa..Sept. 10, N'n

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Hohenz'n.July 18, 11 AM	K.Ann..Sept. 26, 11 AM
Lahn....Aug. 15, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Aug. 22, 11 AM	P. Irene.Oct. 31, 11 AM
P. Irene.Sept. 12, 11 AM	Lahn....Nov. 7, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

is the most delightful short sea trip out of New York.

Fast modern steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.

An unsurpassed sea voyage of nearly eight hundred miles.

Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul.July 22, 10 AM | Phila....Aug. 12, 10 AM
New York.Aug. 5, 10 AM | St.Louis.Aug. 19, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland..July 18, 10 AM | Kroonland.Aug. 1, 10AM
Vaderland.July 25, 10AM | Zeeland..Aug. 8, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Patricia..July 18, 11 AM	Waldersee.Aug. 8, 2 AM
Bluecher..July 23, 9 AM	Palatia..Aug. 15, 9 AM
Pretoria...Aug. 1, Noon	Bluecher..Aug. 20, 3 PM
Moltke....Aug. 6, 9 AM	Penn'a...Aug. 22, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Etruria..July 18, 10 AM | Umbria...Aug. 1, 10 AM
Campania.July 25, 4 PM | Lucania...Aug. 8, 3 PM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Aurania...July 21, 3 PM | Carpathia..Aug. 4, 2 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Ethiopia..July 18, Noon | Anchoria..Aug. 1, Noon
Columbia.July 25, 10 AM | Furnessia..Aug. 8, Noon

First saloon, $50 to $100.

Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $28 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam.......July 22	Ryndam.........Aug. 19
Potsdam........Aug. 5	Noordam.......Aug. 26
Statendam......Aug. 12	Rotterdam......Sept. 2

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

24-HOUR OCEAN TRIP

New-York—Boston, outside route.

$6.00 SAVANNAH LINE, including meals and berth. Ship leaves Pier 35, North River, 4 P. M. Saturdays. Back in N. Y. by rail Monday in time for business. Full information 317 Broadway. Telephone, 415—Franklin.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Mesaba..July 18, 8 AM | Minneap.Aug. 1, 11:30AM
Minnetonka.July 25, 6AM | Minne'ha.Aug. 8, 5:30AM

Only first-class passengers carried.

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Tourists insured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, 'Phone 4300—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Victorian.July 21, 6 AM | Oceanic.July 29, 8:30 AM
Majestic..July 22, Noon | Cymric..July 31, 11 AM
Celtic.....July 24, 3 PM | Armenian.Aug. 4, 6 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE" Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise to Halifax & St. Johns. Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:30, 3:30, 4:40, 5:10, 5:55, 6:40, 7:25, 8:30, 8:55, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

NORTH BEACH

EAST 134TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx).

SUNDAYS—Hourly 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., then half-hourly. WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.

SUNDAYS—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly. WEEK DAYS—Hourly 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

"The New York World's Fair."

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties; Exhibition extraordinary; a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clambake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein-Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:

Cortlandt Street pier, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 4:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:30 P. M.

East 23d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 23d Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:30, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

Daily Excursion.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MT. BEACON.

All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL. ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON ONLY $1.00. TO WEST POINT OR NEWBURGH AND RETURN, 75c.

Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. every morning at 9:00 A. M. and W. 129th St. at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Newburgh at 3:00 P. M.; Fishkill Ldg., 3:10 P. M.; West Point at 7:00 P. M. The most enjoyable trip out of New York is the trip to Mt. Beacon.

For $1.00 you sail sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill, Otis Incline Railway to summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands, and reach New York on return trip in the evening. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on the steamer and at the Mountain Pavilion.

Newport, $1.50 EXCURSION

SUNDAY, JULY 19TH

L. I. R. R. Special Express train with parlor car will leave foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., 8:15; Bedford, 8:20, and East New York, 8:28 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the elegant steamer

"CITY of WORCESTER"

2 Hours in Newport.

Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.

STATEROOMS

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.

BERMUDA.

Delightful 10-Day Ocean Trips, July 18, Aug. 1, 15, 29, Sept. 12, 26, etc. ...$44.50

THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, SARATOGA, &c.

8-day trip...$58.50..July 22, Aug. 5

10-day trip...$75.00..July 25, Aug. 11

12-day trip...$100.00..July 30, Aug. 8

And many other pleasant Summer Tours.

Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.

Programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings (except Sunday) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.; New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40; West 22d St. Pier 9:00; West 129th St. Pier 9:20.

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2 P. M., 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1. N. Y. Central $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.

This excursion made every Saturday.

PATTEN LINE

50C.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50C.
50C.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—50C.

Highland Beach—Pleasure Bay.

AND ALL NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

LV. WEST 129TH ST. 8:25, 11 A. M., 3:40 P. M. SATURDAYS, 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 3:40 P. M.

LV. BATTERY, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M. SATURDAYS, 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.

LV. LONG BRANCH, 7:10 A. M., 2:30, 4:45 P. M.

Sunday Schedule.

LV. WEST 129TH ST. 8:15 A. M.

LV. WEST 13TH ST. 8:55, 9:40, 10:40 A. M.

LV. BATTERY, 9:20, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.

LV. LONG BRANCH, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

"THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 7:40, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Race Days, R. R. A.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 3:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days 6:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:00, 9:20, 10:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days 7:50, 10:50 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays) 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 9:00, 10:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

OCEAN GOING STEAMERS

Gen'l Slocum Grand Republic

West 129th St., 8 A. M.

West 22d St., 8:40, 10:00 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

Battery Ldg., 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.

Leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 3:00, 5:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50C.

Floating Roof Garden every evening except Friday.

MAUCH CHUNK,

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

EXCURSION JULY 19th

via New Jersey Central

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

Adults, $1.50. Children, 75c.

SWITCHBACK TICKETS, 50c. ADDITIONAL

Special train from Liberty Street Station, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., at 9:30 A. M.; foot East 31st St., 10:15 A. M.; due New Haven 2:50 P. M. Returning, due New York, foot East 31st St., 8 P. M.; Pier 40, N. R., 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe service. Music. Tickets, $1.00.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL will leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., at 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for a Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due New York about 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant, Lunch Counter, and Cafe Service. Popular prices.

UP THE SOUND

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON to Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove and Glenwood. Steamer leaves Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning due in New York about 7:30 P. M. Excursion, 50c.

EXCURSIONS.

UP THE SOUND

EVERY SUNDAY

TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

LOANS.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential.

Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland.

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

38 PARK ROW,
6 & 7 EAST 42D ST.,
125TH ST. & PARK AV. } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST.,
63 BROADWAY. } BROOKLYN.

APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

SALARIES Liberal Advances on Salary, Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

MONEY Loaned to people in any kind of business. 150 NASSAU ST. OFFICE 729.

Private party loans on any good security; quick, confidential; lowest charges. Call, write. Wims, 45 Liberty.

Salary loans procured without indorsement; promptly, confidentially, lowest terms. Room 103, Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av.—The particular shop for bargains in genuine old "COLONIAL," "CHIPPENDALE," and other ORIGINAL productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold. Remember, 156.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kistner, 207 8th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Lonzmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Tennessee.—At April Term, 1903.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, vs. THE AETNA IRON MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OIL COMPANY. No. 3320—Equity.

Pursuant to a decree of sale by the above-styled court, in the above-entitled cause, of record upon pages 560 et seq. of Minute Book "DD" of said court, and amended upon page 623 of said Book "DD," I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, county seat of Hickman County, State of Tennessee, upon the fifteenth day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties, rights, franchises, etc., of the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company, to wit:

The following real estate, situated in the County of Hickman, State of Tennessee, fully described in the mortgage dated January 29th, 1884, made by the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and registered in Book 3, pages 1, 2 and 3, in the Register's Office of Hickman County; and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at two white oak trees, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,122, for 1447 acres from State of Tennessee to W. C. Napier, and the northwest corner of Lovelace's land; said corner being about one mile west of Centreville, the county seat of Hickman County, and running thence west with Cake's line, passing a sycamore, his corner, and crossing Little Piney Creek at 130 poles and continuing with Porter's line, in all 270 poles to a stake, his corner, in Lewis Campbell's east line; thence south with said Campbell's line 146 poles to a stake, his corner; thence with said Campbell's line west 194 poles to a hickory, his corner, in the line of the 141 acre entry in the name of W. C. Napier; thence with the same north 106 poles to a beach; thence west crossing Bear Creek 61 poles to an elm and pointers on the east bank of Duck River; thence down said river south 10° east, crossing the mouth of Bear Creek at 24 poles, in all 30 poles to a stake; thence south 26½° west 16 poles to a chinquapin oak on the south bank of Duck River; thence south 50 poles to a stake on the top of the river cliff; thence west with the same 16 poles to a stake; thence south 45½° west, along the same bluff, 35 poles to a chestnut oak; thence south 112 poles to a chestnut oak; thence east 113 poles to a stake in Fesler's line, in all 158 poles to a black gum and chestnut; thence south 112 poles to a stake, Fesler's southeast corner; thence west 26 poles to a dogwood, Bate's corner; thence south along Bate's east line, crossing the public road at 154 poles, in all 179 poles to a white oak and red oak in Mitcham's line, Bate's corner; thence continuing further south 166 poles, in all 347 poles to a stake in the north line of grant No. 12,700 for 26 acres; thence west 24 poles to a stone, the northwest corner of grant No. 12,700; thence south with its west line 78 poles to a point in Beaver Dam Creek; thence up said creek in a southeast direction 50 poles; thence in an east direction 13 poles to a white oak on the east bank of said creek; thence east 22 poles to a white oak, the corner of Young's land; thence north along the east line of grant No. 12,700 28 poles to the southwest corner of Young's 150 acre tract; thence east with the south line of said tract 75 poles to a double white oak, the northwest corner of M. C. Napier's grant of 2,160 acres; thence south with the west line of same, passing a corner at 84 poles, and continuing the same course with Langford's tract, in all 100 poles to a white oak, corner to same; thence west with the same 64 poles to a white oak on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek; thence south 60 poles to an elm and sweet gum; thence west crossing the creek 4 poles west of the sweet gum, to a stake 12 poles; thence south 79 poles to a stake, the southeast corner of Blackford's 10 acre entry in the northeast corner of grant No. 12,700 and the northwest corner of Hick's tract; thence west 350 poles, crossing a branch of Wade's Branch, to a post oak and chestnut oak pointers; thence south with Adkinson's east line 80 poles to a red oak on a steep hill side, east of small drain, corner to Wade's tract; thence with it west 40 poles to a hickory and black oak pointers; thence south 78 poles to a small hickory, poplar and chestnut pointers on an east hill side, near the top of ridge; thence west at 114 poles, passing a black walnut, the northwest corner of grant No. 12,700, in all 138 poles to a stake and pointers; thence west, crossing the east fork of Wade's Branch, 94 poles to a black gum; thence south 112 poles to a black oak; thence west 118 poles to a white oak corner; thence south 156 poles to a white oak; thence west 48 poles to S. C. Smith's corner; thence south 57 poles to a stake; thence west 50 poles to a stake in James Bate's field, in the east boundary line of Smith's 175 acre tract; thence south 540 poles to a black oak with hickory and white oak pointers on east hill side, lettered E. P., near a drain, corner to Joel Morrison's land; thence south 60 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence west 60 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence south 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence east 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence north 188 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner on the north boundary of grant No. 19,122; thence with the north boundary of said grant 584 poles to a corner in the west boundary of a 574 acre tract; thence south with said west boundary line 116 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 120 poles to a corner in the west boundary line of the Baker tract; thence south 16 poles to Harder's corner, near Piney Fork of Beaver Dam; thence with Harder's line west 34 poles to his northwest corner; thence 64 poles to the northeast corner of the Morrison tract; thence west with the north boundary of said tract 156 poles to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 156 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 156 poles to the southeast corner of said tract adjoining the Harder tract; thence north 80 poles along the eastern boundary line of the Morrison tract to the southern boundary line of the Harder tract; thence east with the southern boundary of the Harder tract, and the northern boundary line of the Perry and Warren survey, 814 poles to the eastern boundary line of grant No. 19,121; thence with the eastern boundary of said grant, north, passing at 632 poles to a small white oak, hickory, and dogwood, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,121, and in all 1,604 poles to a stake about 60 poles north of Indian Creek, with chestnut and post oak pointers, it being the northeast corner of grant No. 28,913 and the northwest corner of Bakely and others 5,000 acre survey; thence west, crossing two branches of Indian Creek, 160 poles to a stake in the old cooling, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,122 to M. C. Napier for 1,447 acres; thence north with east line of said grant 60 poles to two white oaks in the south line of an occupant entry in the name of A. Hickman; thence west 112 poles with the same to a chestnut the southwest corner; thence north with the same 222 poles to a stake with chestnut post oak and black gum pointers in Warford's south line, just north of a branch of Indian Creek; thence west 24 poles to his southwest corner; thence north with the same 170 poles to his northwest corner; thence east with the same 8 poles to Lovelace's southwest corner in his north line; thence north with said Lovelace's west line, crossing the Centreville road at 82 poles, in all 306 poles to the beginning, containing 15,000 acres.

Together with the blast furnace situated on said tract, and all the forests, timber, minerals, mining rights, mines, buildings, and fixtures thereon, mills, farms, improvements, franchises, rights, and immunities belonging to said Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining & Oil Company upon January 29th, 1884, and described in the aforesaid mortgage, and all of its property thereafter acquired.

Terms:—The sale will be made for one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months, without appraisement, equity of redemption or exemption. Interest-bearing notes will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained upon the property sold to secure the payment thereof.

Payment of purchase money may, however, be made in valid outstanding bonds and coupons of said company at such value as will equal the holder-purchaser's right to share in the proceeds of sale, except as to such parts thereof as the court may, from time to time, require to be paid in cash.

Every intending bidder, before bidding, will be required to deposit with me a certified check or cash for the sum of $5,000.00, which shall be forfeited if the terms of the sale shall not be complied with.

H. M. DOAK, Master Commissioner.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

STOKES & STOKES, Church and College Streets, Nashville, Tenn., Complainants and Solicitors. jel7-law13wz

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE to DINE

Apply at 8 Park Pl.

A, Ala Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40th St. Tdh. $1.50. Specialties; Music. Suppers. Private Dining Rooms. Three Orchestras.

Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Parisian Dinner, $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 8 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-8 PM. Stretti's Orch.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin. Game. Shellfish.

Healy's, B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's, 43d St. & 6th Av., 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Broadway Central, 3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c., 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Vendome ROOF GARDEN, B'way & 41st St. Away in the Air. A la carte. Fine music

Harlem Casino, 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc., tdh. 75c. $1. Sat., Sun. Vienna music

[illegible], 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.

Pabst's Grand Circle, 58th St. & 8th Av. opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by Bimberg.

Hotel Empire, B'way, 63d St. Orchestral Concerts. T. d'Hote D., $1; also Alc.

Terrace Garden, 58th St. & Lex. Av. A la Carte. Opera & open air Concerts.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT GARDEN, 32d St. and Park Av. A la carte.

"Hugot's," ST. GEORGE, S. I. Table d'hote & a la carte. De Costa's orchestra.

BOARDERS WANTED.

22d Street, 30 East.—Desirable large and hall rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

The Mary Fisher House, 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham Heights; fine rural location; $5 per week upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

40th St., 151 West.—Large, nicely furnished rooms, private house; transients; Southerners.

94th St., 44 East.—A large, airy, well-kept room; private house; references essential.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites, call on Earl A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

Room-mate wanted by young Southern lawyer, to share room and rent of $5 per week on West 82d St.; large, cool; private bath, &c. E., Box 186 Times.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, District of Maine.—ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Max Nathan, Jacob W. Mack, and James D. Maguire, complainants, against UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, defendant.

Whereas the complainants have heretofore filed their bill of complaint in this Honorable Court against the United States Shipbuilding Company, defendant, in which, among other things, they have prayed for the appointment of an ancillary receiver of all the property and assets of every name and kind of the United States Shipbuilding Company within the State and District of Maine.

Your complainants therefore pray,

First: That this court will take ancillary jurisdiction with the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey of said cause now pending in said court.

Second: That the order heretofore made by said United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, sustaining the application of the complainants for a receiver and appointing James Smith, Junior, of Newark, New Jersey, receiver of all the property and assets of the defendant corporation, with certain powers and under certain instructions set forth in said order of appointment, be ratified, approved, and confirmed, and that said James Smith, Junior, be vested with the same powers, rights, and privileges as are conferred by said order of said United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, over all the property and assets of every name and kind of the defendant corporation within the State of Maine and that said receiver be authorized to take possession of said property within the State of Maine and to act as such receiver without taking further oath of office or executing any further bond.

By CHARLES F. LIBBY, GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Solicitors.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, District of Maine.—In equity.—ROLAND R. CONKLIN, et als., complainants, vs. UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, defendant.

On the filing of the petition by the complainants that this court shall take ancillary jurisdiction, and confirm for this district the appointment of James Smith, Junior, of Newark, New Jersey, as receiver; it is now on this thirteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and three, ordered as follows:

Any person or corporation concerned may appear in this court at ten (10) o'clock on the twenty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and three, and show cause why the prayers of said petitioners, or any of them, should or should not be granted; and the petitioners shall cause notice thereof to be given by publishing a copy of this petition and of this order, attested by the Clerk of this court, on three successive days in The New York Daily Times, and on three successive days in The Bath Daily Times, the last publication in each to be not later than on Saturday, the eighteenth instant, and by serving, on or before the fifteenth instant, like certified copies on the Attorney for the United States for this District, and on the President, Secretary, or Treasurer, as the case may be, residing within this district, of each of the constituent corporations created by the laws of the State of Maine, and located at Bath in this district, owned or controlled by the defendant corporation, or in the capital stock or management of which it has any interest.

By the Court. JAMES E. HEWEY, Clerk.

[L. S.] A true copy of petition and order of court thereon.

Attest: JAMES E. HEWEY, Clerk.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of said city for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Edward W. Sheldon, John J. Pulleyn, and John H. Knoeppel, Commissioners of Appraisal herein, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the first day of July, 1903, and that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of July, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1903.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, No. 2 Tryon Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, HERKIMER COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Victor Adams Manufacturing Company for authority to change its name to Little Falls Manufacturing Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Victor Adams Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the City of Little Falls, County of Herkimer and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Utica, N. Y., on the 15th day of August, 1903, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Little Falls Manufacturing Company.

Dated Little Falls, N. Y., June 15, 1903.

VICTOR ADAMS MANUFACTURING CO., By GUSTAV A. BISLER, President.

MYRON G. BRONNER, Attorney for Petitioner, Little Falls, N. Y. je20-law7wz

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Manhattan Railway Relief Association of the City of New York, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Interborough Rapid Transit Relief Association.

Dated New York City, June 20th, 1903.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

By GEORGE E. PEPPER, President.

A. C. & F. W. HOTTENROTH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 160 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID MARX, BANKRUPT.

The affairs of David Marx having been compromised and adjusted, the sale of jewelry and fixtures heretofore advertised for July 17th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and adjourned until Friday, July 24th, 1903, is hereby postponed indefinitely.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Trustee, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

LASELL SEMINARY

For Young Women

This school enjoys the distinction of being the first literary institution of high grade to combine with the usual intellectual work courses of study in Domestic Science.

Household Economics are taught in theory and practice and a girl leaves here prepared for the duties of life.

Special advantages in Music and Art under Boston masters.

Beautiful, healthful location. Gymnasium, Swimming Pool. Write for catalogue and learn our unique plan for a girl's education.

C. C. Bragdon, Principal, Auburndale, Mass.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

45 West 81st St., (Manhattan Sq., N.) Preparation for College and University. Twelfth year begins September 30th. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., M. A., PRINCIPAL.

The Primary and Kindergarten DEPARTMENTS and

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

108 WEST 81st ST.

Boarding Department (20 Boys Received.) Catalogues of both schools on application.

COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH, CONVENT STATION, NEAR MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY, an institution for the higher education of women. Under the Regents confers degrees. Full preparatory course for young girls. Members of all denominations received. For particulars apply for catalogue.

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

HARD WORK well done, with plenty of fun afterward, makes a boy's life at THE BRUNSWICK SCHOOL pleasant and happy. For catalogue address The Headmaster, Geo. E. Carmichael, Greenwich, Conn.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE, Bordentown, N. J.—Every influence tends to start a boy right physically, morally, mentally; courses prepare for college or business life. Catalogue on request. Rev. T. H. Landon, A. M., Prin. T. D. Landon, Commandant.

THE BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE. Excellent teaching facilities; large laboratories; capacious hospitals and dispensary; large clinics. Address DAVID STREETT, M. D., Dean, 712 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

MISS SAYWARD'S SCHOOL, OVERLOOK, PENNSYLVANIA. Delightful Home. Modern Building. College Preparatory. Musical Department.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MISS WRIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA. College preparatory. Buildings lighted by electricity. Modern equipments.

MRS. CHAPMAN AND MISS JONES. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Address Miss C. S. Jones, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklin; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 B'WAY, cor. Park Place. Tel. 1,579 Cort.

Typewriter Headquarters, 333 Broadway.—Call up 3125 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Underwood Typewriter; excellent condition; price, $50. Nathan's Stationery store, 30 Fulton St. Telephone.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 3,086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. HATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

Upright $125, celebrated maker, fine condition; square, $25; pianos rented. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Six good square pianos, $20 to $45; upright, good maker, $100. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., B'klyn.

AUCTION SALES.

CITY MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution I will expose for sale at public vendue, on Monday, July 20th, at 11:30 in the forenoon, at 79 Graham Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, all fixtures, all house-furnishing goods, consisting of crockery, glassware, hardware, &c., together with all the right, title, and interest, which Jacob Harrison has in store situated at No. 79 Graham Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Same to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, July 13th, 1903. ANDREW T. FITZSIMMONS, City Marshal.

Sale of household furniture for storage charges, by D. Cohen, auctioneer.—Goods stored at Tony's Warehouse, 211 West 16th St., Manhattan, to be sold Saturday, July 25, 1903, at auctioneer's place of business, 74 Norfolk St., this city, goods belonging to the following persons: Mrs. Donigan, Mrs. Payne, Bromly, Mr. Applehohn, Mrs. Pavey.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A REVOLUTIONARY INVENTION has been perfected which is destined to work a complete change in an important industry now and hitherto done wholly by hand. The inventor, a Christian gentleman, after spending much time and money in its development, desires a Christian partner with 300 to 500 dollars to install three machines in a store, where they will bring an immediate income from the day the invention is thrown open to the public. Address Haskell, 22 East 8th St.

Energetic, reliable lawyer renders legal services relating to the collection of claims, injuries, real estate and wills free unless successful. Address Lawyer, Box 200, Times office.

Want $3,000 for three months; will give good security; no scheme. Address E., Box 197 Times.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard on. Telephone, 387—Melrose.

Gentlemen's clothing taken care of and stored for the season. J. F. Reinhardt, 17 West 28th St., Hicks Building. Established 1879. Telephone, 336 Madison Square.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Wanted—Stenographer, beginner or little experience; must be a Gentile, bright, good reader, and speller, a graduate of the New York High Schools, and have good health and strong, clear voice. Address F Box 187 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Men, English, $7; Antwerp, Germany, $10; Africa, $25; also free transportation return passage. 115 1st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Children's dressmaking; first-class work guaranteed; home or out. Bodine, 101 W. 91st St.

Dressmaker—Desires engagements out by day; stylish work. Mrs. Holmes, 330 W. 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

GARDENERS.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent on a gentleman's country place; by a man thoroughly familiar with all details of such; both under glass and outside; can command first-class reference; married, three children. Supt., Box 161 Morris Plains, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cashier or Stock Clerk.—With Stock Exchange house; twenty years' experience; ten years in same capacity with present firm. Change. F Box 189 Times.

Man, German, landed last May, clean, age 30, not without education, wants employment; willing to do any respectable work outside of New York City. A. K., P. O. Box 812, New York, N. Y.

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING. THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1902 than any other American newspaper.

SEQUEL TO A SEA YARN IS A SUIT FOR $10,000

Capt. Simenson Says a Shipwreck Tale Libeled Him.

Brings Action Against Mr. Munsey Because of Supposed Fiction That Made a Captain a Coward.

Once upon a time, as the story books say, the good ship Daggry, New York to South American ports, Capt. Axel Simonson, master, sailed out of New York Harbor, well laden, and went ashore down the coast in a fog.

The sea ran high, and the wind whistled a doleful air through the rigging. It was beyond all question to put out the boats in such weather, and the devoted crew and their Captain waited for the end, sending up the while signals of distress, if haply they might gain the attention of those on shore. Very properly in the conditions, the life-saving patrol got busy with a breeches buoy, and the Daggry's crew and Captain were safely taken off.

Then the good ship Daggry was shipwrecked and her cargo of railroad iron, coal, and dynamite—there were a few cases of this latter—went to the bottom of the sea.

Such, as the mariners tell it, is the story of the ill-fated Daggry. But there be others in these days who can spin yarns that are beyond the powers of the simple-minded mariners—those who can see the lights and shades, the passions and emotions of humanity, working amid the angry paroxysms of nature. It would have been passing strange had the tragedy of the Daggry—in such conditions—been permitted to rest with the amateurish recital of the men of the sea.

It was possible, for instance, that when the good ship struck the reef, or whatever it was that she struck, something fussed up the dynamite in among the rest of the cargo of coal and railroad iron, and made an explosion imminent from the moment.

It was possible, moreover, that a beautiful maiden should have been on board, concealed somewhere among the wreckage of the deckage and other wreckage, so that none knew but that their fair companion had already preceded them, when the last entered the bifurcated apparatus.

It was possible, still further, in the event of the beautiful maiden having been on board, that she had objected even in the emergency to any surrender to the dress reform movement.

It was possible, in the fourth place, that there should have been on shore two rivals for the hand of another beautiful maiden, these rivals vying with each other in superhuman and altogether impossible efforts.

It was possible, as a development of this contest, that word should have been passed in that awful, breathless sort of way from one to another of the little party of indefatigable but almost exhausted workers on shore that a beautiful maiden was still on board the doomed vessel when the last of the others had been landed.

The remaining possibilities are apparent. The natural thing—indeed, the inevitable thing—if something in the terrible realization of the moment did not parch the throats of all the little company and bring about a condition of absolute voicelessness, was for every one there on the strand, with the breakers roaring in thunder tones and the waves beyond piling up angrily, to send up a cry into the darkness:

"Who'll save the girl?"

Then, of course, it ought to follow that the rivals for the hand of the beautiful maiden on the strand there should jump into the breeches buoy all at once, only to be dragged out again by the strong and willing hands of the little band, and informed that one only could undertake the task of rescue. At this point, bearing in mind the possibilities already alluded to that the dynamite was mixing up with things on board, some one would have been bound to cry:

"She's got dynamite in the hold!" without stopping to particularize, as he waved his seamy hand toward the doomed craft.

However, the situation would have been sufficiently dangerous in any event, and the time would have been ripe for the faint-hearted rival of the two who sought the favor of the beautiful maiden on shore to slink silently away, with ashen countenance and quaking shoulders, and the other—the hero and real thing—who might have been called "Edwy," now realizing that his one and supreme opportunity lay before him, to leap into the breech and be pulled out over the raging main.

It is needless to comment on the thoughts of such a moment. In the first place, the ambiguity of the cry about the dynamite was enough to fill any mind with wonder and give subject matter for at least two pages of mental retrospection. Of course, the hero would have reached the ship, persuaded the maiden to overcome her hesitation about dress reform, satisfied himself regarding the location of the dynamite, and would then have started out for shore.

One possibility heretofore has been neglected. This was that the Captain of the good ship Daggry, an arrant coward, should have gone first of all from his ship and have been roundly cursed by the Captain of the life-saving crew in such words as these:

"The skipper of a lobster boat would have been ashamed to leave her deck until the last of the crew was on shore."

Curiously, it happened that in the April number of Munsey's Magazine there was a contribution by W. Bert Foster. It was a tale of the sea, and in it a ship, called the Daggry, said to be sailing from New York to South American ports, ran ashore somewhere on the coast. The sea was running high, according to the yarn, and a breeches buoy was the only thing by which a rescue could be effected.

Then it was told that the Captain of the ship, named as Axel Simonson, was the first to come over the breeches buoy, for which trick he was roundly cursed by the Captain of the life-saving crew. Other details were given also, and the narration followed somewhat the possibilities suggested for such a tale above.

Here is the sequel. The real Cap'n Axel Simonson, who admits that his ship Daggry was the one that once upon a time ran ashore in a fog, yesterday began suit against Frank A. Munsey, publisher of the magazine, in the United States District Court, asking $10,000 damages for libel. The real Cap'n Simonson states that he is not the coward that a Cap'n Simonson was made out as being in the story, "The Recklessness of Edwy," and that all the parts of the tale are false except that the good ship Daggry once went ashore in a fog, when loaded with railroad iron, coal, and a few cases of dynamite.

By reason of the publication Cap'n Simonson says that his reputation as a master of sea-going ships has been greatly damaged not only in America, where he is well known, but in Sweden, which is his own, his native land. His feelings have been injured also, for he says he can show that he was the last to leave his vessel.

DEPUTY CHIEF LALLY LOSES.

Civil Service Commission Overrules His Protest Against Non-Competitive Examination for Fire Chief.

Deputy Fire Chief Lally yesterday received a rebuff at the hands of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which declined to consider his protest against a non-competitive examination for the position of Chief of the department. President Ogden of the commission, in his letter to Lally, says:

"The commission does not consider it possible to accede to your request that you be notified to attend the examination for promotion to the position of Chief, to which but two persons, Mr. Purroy and yourself, can be candidates. We do not agree with your view that a candidate who is subjected to the physical test enters the examination, and that that test should properly be considered as a part of the examination."

Fire Commissioner Sturgis declared that he had selected Purroy to take the examination because of his seniority, he having been made a Deputy Chief in 1898, while Lally was only appointed a Deputy Chief in 1900, and never had been placed in charge of the department during the absence of the Chief.

Law Clerk Levine's Case Transferred.

Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions yesterday transferred the case of Max Levine, a clerk, charged with practicing law without a license in Civil Justice Bolte's court, from Special Sessions to General Sessions. The transfer was made on application of Levine's lawyer, who declared his client desired a trial by jury. Judge McMahon said he thought Levine was entitled to this.

MAY VOTE FUNDS FOR BRIDGE.

Alderman Who Opposed Lindenthal's Eye-Bar System Confers with Mayor Low.

Alderman Matthews, who was one of the Republican members of the board that voted on Tuesday last against the $6,882,000 appropriation for the superstructure of the Manhattan Bridge, under the Lindenthal eye-bar cable system, was in consultation with Mayor Low for more than an hour yesterday. The Mayor had summoned him for the conference, which was on the subject of the bridge appropriation, since repassed by the Board of Estimate.

"I am of the opinion that the appropriation will be passed upon favorably when it comes before the board the next time," said the Alderman after the conference. He would make no comment beyond this.

DECREASE IN FIRE LOSSES.

Acting Chief Purroy Shows a Saving of Property During His Administration.

Acting Chief Purroy has caused to be prepared in the Fire Department a statement showing the decrease in the fire loss of this city during the first six months of his administration in comparison with the same period of 1902, during which time Edward F. Croker was Chief of the department.

Chief Croker's figures for the first six months of 1902 were for the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, and show a total loss of $2,884,066, with 3,105 fires. For Brooklyn and Queens in that time the loss was $1,237,145, with 1,683 fires. The total loss for the greater city was $4,121,211, with 4,788 fires, an average loss per fire of $860.73.

Chief Purroy's figures for the first six months of 1903 were $2,698,160 loss, with 3,415 fires for Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. For Brooklyn and Queens the loss was $843,037, and the number of fires 1,730, making a total loss of $3,541,197 and total number of fires 5,145, with an average loss per fire of $688.28. The total decrease under Purroy for the first six months of 1903 was $580,014 in loss, with a decrease per fire of $172.45.

HOSPITAL NOT CENSURED.

Coroner So Instructs in the Case of Mrs. Calder, Who Was Burned to Death.

Coroner Scholer yesterday instructed a jury in the case of Mrs. Madeline M. Calder, who was burned to death while a patient in the General Memorial Hospital, that inasmuch as there might be civil action, they would better not find a verdict censuring the hospital, but find a verdict that the woman died from the result of burns while a patient. The jury brought in such a verdict.

Mrs. Calder was the wife of John H. Calder, a Broadway merchant. She went to the General Memorial Hospital on Feb. 11 to undergo an operation, which her physician advised her could be better done there than at her home. Helen Smith, a nurse, on the night previous to the contemplated operation, while preparing her rubbed the woman with alcohol.

Instead of using the regular electric lights in the ward, she placed a small candle in a glass, which she put on the bed. In some way it was overturned. It set fire to the bed clothing and frightfully burned the patient. Mrs. Calder managed to throw herself out of the bed, but too late to save herself from the burns, which caused her death on Feb. 16. Miss Smith, the nurse, is now in Canada.

CREDITORS DECLINE CASH AND OFFER AID INSTEAD.

Those of Sigmund Trautman Reject Action Bankrupting Him and Insist That He Continue in Business.

The fifty-two creditors of Sigmund Trautman, the artificial flower importer of 648 Broadway, yesterday unanimously refused to take the assets, which would have paid them in full. Instead they asked that he give them his personal note for 25 per cent. of what he owed them, payable in one year, and insisted that he remain in business.

Mr. Trautman came to this city about three years ago from Baltimore, where he had been a prominent feather and flower importer for thirty-five years. He also was well known in Democratic politics. Soon after starting business here he thought that he could make money for himself and a friend by incorporating his business. That was done, Mr. Trautman putting $25,000 in the concern and his friend $15,000. Business was not as good as he had hoped, and a short time ago the concern failed. When he had asked his friend to go into the business Mr. Trautman had promised him profits at least, and, finding it took the entire invested capital to pay the creditors, he deeded a block of Baltimore real estate valued at $15,000 to his business partner, though there was no legal obligations to do so.

Mr. Trautman then continued the business as the Trautman Importing Company. Early in this month he found that this venture also was a failure, and on July 6 went to William H. Chorosh of the law firm of Aaronstamm & Chorosh, and asked for advice. Mr. Trautman said that he owed about $20,000 to merchandise creditors and had assets of about $25,000. He said he wished to settle with them and go out of the business, though it left him penniless.

A meeting of the creditors was called for July 15, and a statement was made to them showing that the liabilities could be fully met. Mr. Trautman himself addressed them and said that they could have everything so long as he could leave the business as an honest man. All the creditors begged him to remain in business, and offered to give him financial aid. They appointed a committee, composed of Max Hermann, Charles Thalheimer, Jerome Spiegelberg, Jacob De Jong, and Emil Goodkind, all in the same business in this city, to look into the matter and see what could be done. Another meeting of the creditors was called for yesterday at the offices of Aaronstamm & Chorosh, and the committee reported that they considered that it would be just to all concerned that Mr. Trautman pay 25 per cent. of the liabilities a year from date, and that his personal note be the only security taken, on condition that he remain in business.

The report was welcomed with cheers, and when Mr. Trautman arose to speak his voice was choked with emotion. He said he would accept the offer on condition that there was no dissenting voice. Again the creditors repeated their demand, and, crowding around him, shook his hand and wished him every success with his business, which he will continue under its old name of Trautman & Co.

BAND OF ITALIANS CAUGHT.

Five Men and a Woman Accused of Counterfeiting and Arrested.

Six alleged counterfeiters, some of whom are suspected of connection with the gang who murdered Benedetto Madonia, whose body was found in a barrel on April 14 last, were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday morning by Chief Flynn of the United States Secret Service, and four of his agents.

All of the arrests were made at 80 Main Street, where a man known as Salo Buffalo keeps a butcher shop. Buffalo and his wife Frances were among the prisoners. The others were Antonio Santini of Manhattan, Antonio Havana, Domenico Peris, and Joseph Spischelo of Brooklyn.

The house has been watched by Secret Service men ever since the body of Madonia was found. The arrests yesterday were made somewhat ahead of the calculations of the officers, however, because Lantini, one of the prisoners, became aware that he was being shadowed.

Chief Flynn and his aides had been following him for some time, and agents were after him when he left his home at 28 Mulberry Street yesterday morning. After arriving at the Brooklyn house, where he remained only a short while, he started for Manhattan. Just as he arrived at the Catharine Ferry he looked back, and then turned and ran at full speed toward the house.

At Front and Dock Streets Policeman Dean of the Fulton Street Station saw him take a package from his pocket and throw it over a fence. He reached the house at 80 Main Street somewhat ahead of the Secret Service men, and warned the others.

When Chief Flynn broke in the door he saw the woman, Frances Buffalo, throw something in the fire. He hastily pulled it out of the stove and found that it was a package containing six counterfeit $5 National bank notes on the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J. The other four prisoners were found in the house. Two of them tried to fight their way out, but were quickly subdued by the detectives, who covered them with pistols. The bundle thrown over the fence by Lantini was found to contain ten $5 notes on the same bank. The notes were very poor.

All of the prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner Benedict, who sent them to Raymond Street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN GARBAGE TROUBLE.

Protests Against Kennedy Collection Contract—Extension of Time Will Be Asked.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department is confronted with delays and difficulties in the contract entered into some time ago with H. Milton Kennedy to provide for the final distribution of paper and refuse collected in Brooklyn.

Under this contract, which becomes operative on July 28, Mr. Kennedy is to erect thirteen stations at selected sites and the Street Cleaning Department carts are to dump refuse at those stations instead of carting the matter outside the city to the dumps. Mr. Kennedy is to collect the refuse from the stations, load it into especially constructed trolley cars, and run the cars out during the night hours to such places as shall be filled in with the refuse.

During the last two days many protests have been filed with the Commissioner, first against the price of 35 cents per cubic yard which Mr. Kennedy is to receive and next against the running of the cars loaded with refuse through the streets of Brooklyn. Protest also is made that the collecting stations will be in effect nothing more than ash dumps and will lessen the value of the surrounding property.

Commissioner Woodbury said yesterday that he knew the contractor, Kennedy, would not be able to go ahead with his contract on July 28 and that a request would be made for an extension of time in which to begin.

"When such a request is made," said the Commissioner, "it will be acted on according to the facts presented. Kennedy, I understand, has had trouble to get the money needed to carry out the contract. It will take about $500,000, as the building of the thirteen stations and of the cars, especially constructed, will be expensive. The contract I regard as a good one for the city. As to the price of 35 cents a yard, that is very high on the face of it, but the working out of the contract will save the department 54 per cent. in its carting, and this in effect will reduce the cost to 8 cents a cubic yard, and without any additional men or carts we will be able to give three times the efficient service in Brooklyn and to make collections far more frequently."

As to the running of the trolley cars, the Commissioner did not regard that as objectionable, as they are to be especially constructed, so that nothing in the shape of ashes or odor can escape, and also they will be run in the dead of the night. It was rumored yesterday that in view of Kennedy's inability to command the funds for his contract the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company might assume it.

MRS. J. H. GRAY SUES HUSBAND.

Wife of Linen Importer Says He Ill-Treated Her, So Seeks Separation.

Gerard Roberts, of Truax, Watson & Roberts, counsel for Mrs. Ophelia B. Gray, applied to Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court yesterday for alimony and counsel fee, pending the trial of an action for separation brought against James H. Gray. Justice Greenbaum reserved his decision.

Mrs. Gray is a daughter of one of the leading railroad men of Richmond, Va., and was, prior to her marriage in the Church of the Holy Apostles in this city, on Aug. 26, 1893, one of the belles of that city. Mr. Gray is a linen importer, doing a large business.

Mrs. Gray, in her affidavit, says she was compelled to leave her husband several months ago, as she found it unsafe to remain with him. For a long time he had been addicted to the use of strong liquors, she said, and was, besides, possessed of a most violent temper, and ready to pick a quarrel at any time with any person.

Mrs. Gray said her husband abandoned her on June 24, 1901, without cause. Since then he had refused to support her properly.

Gray went into politics in 1896, according to his wife, and used to spend all his spare time in a saloon at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Eighth Avenue, where he spent most of his money, and was constantly in debt for the liquor consumed there by him and his friends. He then got into the habit, she alleges, of spending much of his time with a Mrs. Cousins, and when she remonstrated with him he packed his trunk and disappeared from home for a week.

"He often came home with his eyes blackened, and got into trouble with the police," continued Mrs. Gray. "He once slapped my face because the milkwoman had forgotten to leave a bottle of cream in the morning."

J. W. Russell, counsel for Mr. Gray, denied all the allegations, and said his client had always treated his wife properly.

TRIBUTE TO AN HONEST MAN.

Public Examiner Praises Ability of the Late John P. Gott, Cashier of Police Department.

An unusual indorsement of the public service of a city employe is made in the report of John W. Booth, chief examiner of the Commissioners of Accounts, on the examination of the books of the late John P. Gott, who was cashier and bookkeeper for the Police Department. The report finds that the accounts of Mr. Gott are correct, and says that his surety bond of $10,000 can be discharged. The following is the tribute paid by the report:

"During Mr. Gott's term of service, running for nearly forty-three years and ended with his death on April 27, it has been conservatively estimated that he handled more than $210,000,000, every cent of which has been properly accounted for. During his term of office the annual appropriations for the Police Department have been increased more than twentyfold, and the pension fund system, established at about the time he undertook the work of his office, grew to its present proportions. During all this time of service as Treasurer's bookkeeper he never was found lacking in integrity or ability."

TROUBLE OVER AN "AIRSHIP."

Promoters of Coney Island Enterprise Fall Out and a Receivership May Result.

The Supreme Court in Brooklyn has an "airship" problem on its hands and may have to run the craft through the agency of a receiver. The "ship" is an amusement enterprise operated at Tilyou's Steeplechase Walk, Coney Island, where it makes imaginary ascensions, with moving scenic effects.

William Lee Hall, inventor of the "airship," through his attorneys, George W. Schoonmaker and Charles Russell, recently applied to Justice Lambert in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to have an agreement between him and George C. Tilyou, under which the "ship" was operated, dissolved and a receiver appointed. Hall said that Tilyou had broken the agreement, by which he was to receive $50 a week and 10 per cent. of the gross receipts, and had also caused him to be violently ejected from the premises.

Justice Lambert granted the motion for a receiver yesterday, the order to take effect unless Tilyou reinstated Hall as manager of the "airship," and also reinstated Hall's ticket taker. If Tilyou elects not to reinstate Hall, ex-Assemblyman Edward H. M. Roehr is appointed receiver pending the trial of the suit.

Hall has also brought a suit to recover $10,000 damages from Tilyou for having him thrown out of the building.

Fifty Years a City Employe.

Charles Buscall, chief inspector of repairs of the Building Bureau of the Department of Education, will complete his fiftieth year of continuous service in the employ of the city to-day, having been appointed on July 18, 1853. He is said to be the oldest employe in length of service of any city official. His fellow-employes will to-day present him with a handsomely engraved testimonial and an armchair.

LACE WORTH $6,000 GONE

Only Six Yards of It and It Belongs to Gen. Bates's Wife.

Shipped from New York Cleaner's to Washington on April 6, It Disappears in Transit.

A package containing six yards of lace, valued at $6,000, has been missing since April 6. The Adams Express Company, to which it was intrusted, has made diligent search for the property, but has not found a trace of it. The lace is a part of a set valued at $30,000 and belonging to the wife of Gen. A. E. Bates of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bates is at present in Europe with her daughter, who is to be married this Fall. They are buying her trousseau abroad.

Mrs. Bates came to New York early in the Spring, stopping at the Hotel Manhattan. She brought the lace with her to have it cleaned and repaired by Mrs. Odell of 229 West Forty-third Street. As she completed the work on the separate pieces she sent them to Mrs. Bates by express, there being three separate bundles, the second bundle contained the lace that is missing. It was shipped on April 6. Mrs. Odell had placed the six yards, valued at $1,000 a yard, in a long pasteboard box. She received a receipt for it from the company, but failed to declare the value of the package. Two days later she sent the remainder of the lace, which arrived safely in Washington, as the first package had. The last package contained the piece of greatest value, it being a large shawl.

Mrs. Bates wrote asking how soon the rest of the work would be finished, and received a reply from Mrs. Odell that she had expressed the three pieces and giving the dates of their shipment. It being evident that the six yards had gone astray, the company was notified, and put detectives on the case. They have failed to find the slightest clue to the missing package. When seen yesterday Mrs. Odell said:

"Though the lace was commercially worth $6,000, it was really of greater value, because it made up a part of a set; and also because it was an heirloom. It was worn by Mrs. Bates's mother at the time King Edward, as the Prince of Wales, was entertained at the White House, and has been admired and commented on whenever worn. I don't believe there is another piece of lace like that in the world or another of the same design. It needed only a little repairing and cleaning.

"I learned lacemaking in Cork when a little girl, but I have never handled as fine a piece. I made a cap for Queen Victoria and pieces for other members of the royal families, but I never touched anything like that lace belonging to Mrs. Bates.

"My greatest fear is that it will fall into the hands of persons that do not know its value, and that it will be cut. I would rather be cut myself than have that lace touched. There are long branches like those of a weeping willow, with graceful leaves, that wave when the slightest breeze shakes the lace, and there are the most beautiful lilies of the valley, pansies, and graceful fern designs. It must be found, because there is no other like it."

RELIEF FUND ONLY $28,357.48.

New York City's Response to Mayor's Appeal for Calamity Victims.

According to the report made to the Mayor yesterday by the committee appointed by him to collect and apply funds for the relief of sufferers by fire, flood, and tornado in various parts of the country last month, the citizens of this city contributed only $28,357.48, notwithstanding the many and urgent appeals issued.

Of that sum $5,000 was contributed by John D. Rockefeller. The expenses of the committee were $528.01 for telegrams, postage, and printing. Of the sum distributed $10,000 went to Kansas City, Kan.; $11,029.47 to Topeka, $2,000 to Gainesville, Ga.; $1,500 to Spartansburg, S. C.; $2,500 to Heppner, Ore., and $800 to Argentine, Kan.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSURANCE SOCIETY'S ATTEMPT TO REPUDIATE ITS OBLIGATIONS.—The Supreme Council, American Legion of Honor, in 1900, adopted a by-law, by which it undertook to limit its liability upon all benefit certificates which it had issued, and which it might issue, to $2,000. Thomas S. Keyser had taken out a certificate for $5,000, in the Council, in 1882, and had paid his dues up to the day before he died, in October, 1900. His beneficiaries were told of the adoption of the by-law limiting payment to $2,000, and were at the same time advised, because of the embarrassed financial condition of the society, to accept $1,900. Upon receiving the money offered the beneficiaries signed the following: "Receipt below given for nineteen hundred dollars ($1,900) only." The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has held, in an action between an assignee of the beneficiaries and the Council, that the claim against the society upon the certificate was a liquidated one for $5,000, and that the acceptance of the $1,900 and the giving of the receipt did not constitute an accord and satisfaction which would prevent the beneficiaries from thereafter suing to recover the balance of the original amount. "This obligation, on the part of the defendant," said Justice Woodward, for the court, "could not be satisfied by the payment of $1,900 under the authorities cited, and the courts ought not to be astute to discover a method of relieving the defendant, which has sought to take advantage of its policy holders by an unlawful change of its contracts, and by representing to the beneficiaries that they were lucky to get any part of the contract sum. The beneficiaries under the policy in suit did not receipt in full for the contract; the specially stated in the written receipt that it was for $1,900, and the mere fact that they surrendered possession of the policy could not operate to deprive them of their vested right to the sum of money which the defendant had contracted to pay."

REMOVAL OF PASSENGER WITHOUT TICKET WHO REFUSES TO PAY ADDITIONAL FARE.—Sometimes it happens that an intending passenger is unable to procure a ticket at the railway station where he intends to board a train because of the temporary absence for some reason or other of the station agent. This fact, however, the Court of Appeals has held, in the case of Charles H. Monnier against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, does not justify the passenger in resisting the conductor when that official orders him to leave the train because of his refusal to pay an excess fare. "The right of the conductor to remove a passenger from the car when the latter refuses to obey the reasonable rules and regulations of the company," said Judge O'Brien for the court in ordering a reversal of a judgment for the plaintiff, "and the right of the passenger to resist the enforcement of such rules by force cannot exist at the same time." The company's rule requiring the collection of an excess fare where no ticket is presented is, continued the Judge, a valid and reasonable regulation. "It is sanctioned by the terms of an express statute, and the duty of the conductor was to enforce it, and therefore it was the duty of the passenger to submit to it. A person who becomes a passenger in a public conveyance must subordinate his conduct to all rules that are reasonable and valid. Without such rules the corporation will not be able to perform the functions for which it was created." Nor could this rule, as asserted by Mr. Monnier, become inoperative or inapplicable because of the fact that the ticket agent was not in his office when the train started. The conductor, said Judge O'Brien, "could not know what the fact was in that respect and was not bound to take the passenger's word for it, nor could he try and decide the question upon the word of the other passengers who procured tickets at the same station. The simple duty of the conductor is to execute and enforce all reasonable rules, and that of the passenger is to obey them. If there is some fact or omission behind the rules not apparent upon the face of the transaction the passenger must resort to some other remedy for his grievance besides the use of force against the conductor, and if under such circumstances he invites a personal collision with the officer in charge of the train, resulting in his forcible expulsion, he puts himself in the wrong and cannot sue the company or the officer for assault and battery."

RECEIVER FOR OSCAR LIPTON.

Proprietor of Numerous Saloons Said to be a Bankrupt, with Liabilities of $70,000.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Oscar M. Lipton of 41 Park Row, by William Lanahan & Son of Baltimore, creditors, for $1,319; Frank L. Lipton, $861, and the Wilson Distilling Company, $7,250. On motion of Frederick F. Eisemann, attorney for the petitioners, Le Roy S. Gove was appointed receiver.

The lease and contents of Lipton's Red Lion Inn, at 73 Cortlandt Street, were sold at auction a few days ago, under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage of $13,000 held by James S. Kelly, from whom Mr. Lipton purchased the place in June, 1901. It is said Lipton paid $28,000 for this place, and spent a large sum in improvements. The lease, which runs to 1912, at $6,000 a year, sold for $10,000, and the contents of the hotel and barroom brought only $1,000. James S. Kelly purchased the lease and the contents, so that he got the place back for less than half of the original sale. It was formerly known as the Trenton Hotel.

It was said that Lipton had spread out too much in buying saloons and taking leases of cafés in office buildings, some of which were not profitable. He has been endeavoring to sell his saloons to get money to pay off his obligations. The saloon at 90 Nassau Street was sold a few days ago, it is said, for $15,000, subject to a mortgage of $3,000. He still retains the cafés at 7 Pine Street, at Cedar and Temple Streets, at Pearl and Fulton Streets, and several others. These were all his individual undertakings. He is also President of the Oscar M. Lipton Company, at 41 Park Row, which is said to be very profitable. He was reputed to own half the capital stock of this company and the Weston Distilling Company the other half. It was capitalized at $75,000. Mr. Lipton became the owner of the place in 1890, and the company was incorporated originally in 1892.

In April, 1902, he formed a corporation called Lipton's Red Lion Inns, with a capital of $750,000, $250,000 preferred, and $500,000 common, with the idea of combining all his ventures in this corporation, but he was unable to raise the necessary capital, and the plan was never carried out. His liabilities are estimated at $70,000.

STRONG ADVANCE IN STOCKS.

Bear Attacks Fail to Disturb the General Market Advance—Closing Prices Good.

Wall Street was happier yesterday. The stock market was strong from beginning to end, and it was a strength, so bankers declared, that was suggestive of better things to come. Prices in active stocks rose from two to three points each, with the close at practically the highest of the day; while in inactive stocks there were such advances as 5 points in Lackawanna, (the greater part of it maintained,) 5½ in Omaha, 6 in American Express, 4⅛ in Anaconda, 3 in St. Paul preferred, and 3 in Pullman Palace Car—all these being held to the end.

The advance, however, did not come about without active opposition from the bear party, who are still short of stocks and who are finding their position less comfortable. Members of this party who at various times during the day attacked Colorado Fuel, forcing a decline in it of 6½ points, (more than half later recovered,) and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western issues, the common of which broke 3 points and the preferred 3. There was little recovery in these, largely for the reason that the stocks had been carried by a rather weak pool.

Yet despite the weakness in these stocks the general market continued to go up, refusing to be disturbed by these breaks as it had been on the day previous by the collapse in Copper Trust stock. The Copper issue, it may be said, was one of the strongest features yesterday, selling up over 2 points and closing at the best. This was taken as clear indication that the selling on Thursday had been in the nature of a bear raid.

Other especially strong active features were St. Paul, which was up 2¼ points; Atchison, 1⅞; Baltimore and Ohio, 1½; Consolidated Gas, 3; Erie first preferred, 2⅛; Pennsylvania, 2; New York Central, 2¼; Illinois Central, 2⅛, and Missouri Pacific, 1⅞.

Bankers say it looks very much as if enforced liquidation were over, for the time being, at least.

Good investment buying was reported all day.

HELD FOR INSURANCE FRAUD.

Alfred B. Tong, Accused of Complicity with Osborne, Who Killed Himself in Portsmouth, N. H.

Alfred B. Tong, one of the two men accused of having been implicated with George P. Osborne, who shot himself at Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday, in swindling the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, and held in $1,500 bail for examination on Tuesday.

Tong, who is a painter and decorator, was arrested at his residence, 400 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, by Detective Sergt. McNaught of the District Attorney's office and locked up at Police Headquarters over night. The other man, who is said to be a builder, had not been taken into custody last night.

The complainant against Tong is Col. A. W. Wray, manager of the company, who charges the prisoner with having defrauded the company in collusion with Osborne. The specific charge is that on Feb. 16, 1902, Osborne, as manager of the claims department, presented a requisition for $1,480, which he asserted was due Tong for work which he had done after a fire on the premises 303 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. The house was owned by Mrs. Theresa B. Tis Piedra, who held the company's policy for $9,500.

The money, it is alleged, was paid out in a sight draft, which Osborne is said to have given Tong, who deposited it in a Brooklyn bank and received the money.

Robert Goeller, who represented Tong, said that, while he understood his client had received the draft for the amount mentioned, he had merely taken it for the purpose of cashing it for Osborne as a favor to him.

BIG COUNTER-SUITS SETTLED.

Actions of the Taylor Estate and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Are Discontinued.

Three actions, involving many hundreds of thousands of dollars, were discontinued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court through a settlement having been reached. Releases were exchanged and the order of discontinuance was signed by Judge Lacombe. The first case was brought by the ancillary executors of Henry A. Taylor against the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway. In that action it was asserted that Mr. Taylor had acted as the agent in New York for the defendant company, and that in handling its finances, particularly those of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Railway, which the former railroad acquired, the company was indebted to his estate in the sum of several hundred thousand dollars.

Soon after the beginning of the first suit the railway company brought two actions against the estate of Henry A. Taylor. These were in the nature of counter claims, and set up that the estate was really indebted to the railway company. The firm of Shipman, Laroque & Choate, representing the plaintiff estate, and Lawrence & Hughes, representing the railway company, however, reached a settlement out of court.

TO TEST CYCLISTS' RIGHTS.

Brooklyn Lawyer, Arrested for Riding on Parkway, to Defend Action.

As Edward D. Childs, a Brooklyn lawyer, was returning on his bicycle from Coney Island yesterday, and while riding on the Parkway, at a point where the bicycle path was under repair, he was arrested, and arraigned in the Grand Street Police Court on a charge of having violated a Park ordinance.

The policeman making the arrest asserted that Mr. Childs had no right to ride elsewhere than on the bicycle path. Mr. Childs was paroled until next Wednesday. He contends that his bicycle has as much right on the Parkway as any other vehicle. The attorney for the League of American Wheelmen, of which organization Mr. Childs is a member, will conduct the defense.

DOCK INQUIRY IS TIED UP

Prosecutor Must Show Cause Why It Should Not Be Prohibited.

Counsel for Contractor Fleming Obtains Order from Justice Scott—Mr. Clarke Charges Trickery.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke was served yesterday with an order to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not be issued stopping all further John Doe proceedings against Charles F. Murphy, J. Sergeant Cram, and Peter F. Meyer, members of the Van Wyck Dock Board, who are accused of neglect of duty in connection with their administration of Dock Board affairs. Mr. Clarke was angered by this move, and made open charges of trickery and deception against L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel of John Fleming, one of the witnesses in the proceedings.

Mr. Fleming is a member of Brown & Fleming, which Mr. Clarke declares received many favors from the Van Wyck Dock Board. The order was obtained from Justice Scott of the Supreme Court by Mr. Kellogg late on Thursday afternoon, and was served on Mr. Clarke when he arrived at his office yesterday morning. A similar order, issued for Justice Mayer, before whom the secret hearings have been held, was not served, owing to his absence from the city.

"I have anticipated this move for several days," said Mr. Clarke, in speaking of the matter, "because Mr. Kellogg has kept calling me up on the telephone, asking me not to examine Mr. Fleming because he was moving his family out to the country for the Summer and could not be present. From all my conversations with him I was given to understand, however, that no step tending to prevent these proceedings would be taken by him in the meanwhile.

"I believe that this present action is due to the fact that after examining James Hurley, one of Brown & Fleming's clerks, who told me that several lots of broken stone, which had been furnished by the firm for the improvement of the Summer homes of Peter F. Meyer and 'Larrie' Delmour, has been paid for, I declared my intention of obtaining the books of the firm to verify the statement. My contention is that the material was furnished as a gift and was never paid for.

"I am surprised at the action taken by Mr. Kellogg, in view of the fact that when Fleming was called as a witness the lawyer came to me and said:

"'My son and you are friends. You play golf together. I wish you would help me out in this as much as you can. I know it is a secret investigation, but I want to be on hand and advise my client.'

"Mr. Kellogg was not allowed to stay in the room, but he remained outside the door, and Fleming frequently consulted with him. I never thought he was there in the capacity of a spy, seeking information to be used against the District Attorney. I notice that in the order served no stay is granted, and if Justice Mayer were in town I would proceed at once."

Mr. Kellogg said he was astonished to hear that such a statement had been made by Mr. Clarke.

"I am sure it must be some mistake," he said. "I talked with him this morning over the telephone, and he had nothing to complain of then, except the fact that I had spoken about his talking with reporters after the Fleming examination.

"When Mr. Fleming was examined on June 30 I attended and told Mr. Clarke my client had nothing to conceal; and that if I could be present and advise him he would tell everything he knew. I was told very courteously that this could not be, and was obliged to remain in an adjoining room.

"I did not see my client until after the examination. An adjournment was then taken until July 2 or 3, which was allowed to stand over at my request until July 6, on my promise that no step would be taken in the meanwhile to test the validity of the proceedings. I conscientiously avoided taking any such steps or preparing any papers until after I had repeatedly called Mr. Clarke up on the telephone and tendered my client to him, invariably receiving the answer that he was in no hurry to examine him, and until I had learned that Grand Jury subpoenas were being used to compel the attendance of Brown & Fleming's employes as witnesses. Then I thought it was high time that some step should be taken to test the validity of the so-called 'John Doe' proceedings."

Mr. Clarke yesterday talked about the result of his investigations along the water front in a launch on Thursday afternoon.

"I have discovered that there is monopoly in dumps on the North River front," he said. "Between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, there are only three. Two of these are held by the New York Contracting and Trucking Company and the third by William L. Kidney, whom this investigation has shown to be a figurehead for that concern."

Assemblyman McManus, who is associated with State Senator Plunkitt in the contracting business, and had been subpoenaed to explain some filling-in contracts he obtained, was reluctantly excused by Mr. Clarke after he had declared that, while willing to testify, he would prefer to wait until a decision had been rendered on the writ of prohibition. This is returnable on Tuesday.

CHESS STRUGGLE CLOSING.

Fight for First Place in Rice Tournament Will Be Between Finn and Keidanz.

The struggle for supremacy in the Rice gambit tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club continues exciting until the last. There remain but eleven games to be contested. Julius Finn and Dr. H. Keidanz are both so well in advance of the rest of the contestants that the first prize now rests between them. Each has three more games to play and only half a point separates their respective totals. The white pieces continue in the ascendency to the tune of 26 victories and 16 defeats. Three games have been drawn. The scores of the competitors are appended:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Finn	8½	2½	Delmar	4½	7½
Keidanz	8	3	Siegheim	5	6
Phillips	8	5	Roething	4½	6½
Halpern	5½	6½	Hanham	3	8

In the annual tournament for the possession of the Rice Trophy at the midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association, opening at Sylvan Beach, Oneida Lake, N. Y., on Monday, the Manhattan Chess Club will be represented by Harold M. Phillips and the association by Otto Roething. The Brooklyn Chess Club, holder of the cup, has not yet selected its representative. G. S. Howell, who won it last year, is in Maine, and will not play. It is likely that either H. Zirn or C. Curt will be sent.

SAY WOMAN KILLED HUSBAND.

Fight at Dinner Table Resulted in the Death of Smith.

Mrs. Mamie Smith, fifty-five years old, was committed to Raymond Street Jail in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with homicide. It is alleged that she is responsible for the death of her husband, Frank Smith, sixty years old.

The couple lived at 375 Rockaway Avenue. Smith went home intoxicated on Monday night and quarreled with his wife. At the dinner table he began to throw dishes at her. It is said she returned his fire and threw a heavy cup, which struck Smith in the forehead. He fell and his throat struck a bowl that had been broken in the mêlée. The jagged edge of the bowl severed the jugular vein. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where he died yesterday.

ANNOYED BY AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Some Person Caused Unemployed Men to Call on Miss Robbins.

Miss Henrietta Robbins of 51 Marion Street, Brooklyn, is seeking to learn the identity of a person who through malice or as a "joke" caused her great annoyance and a number of unemployed men much disappointment and vexation by publishing an advertisement in a local paper on Thursday.

The advertisement stated that two men were wanted for work at 51 Marion Street. About a dozen men who were anxious to obtain employment called at Miss Robbins's home on Thursday evening, only to learn that the advertisement was false.

Recently Miss Robbins, who lives with her mother and aunt, both of whom are in poor health, complained about some noisy roosters kept by a neighbor. She also had occasion to make complaint about a boisterous group of corner loungers. The advertisement, she believes, is a spiteful result of these complaints.

We hie away at high noon. So before 12's high time to buy clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

THE BEST EVER REPPO CRAVATS
WOVEN FOR WEAR
LOOK SWELL WEAR WELL
OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. AT 2 Shannon's 23D REG'T Band. AT 4 & 8 LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS GREAT MINSTREL COMPANY. TO-NIGHT AT 8 PAIN'S POMPEII and GRAND FIREWORKS. —TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 3 & 8—GREAT POPULAR CONCERT by LEW DOCKSTADER and his ENTIRE COMPANY. GOOD RESERVED SEAT FOR 50 CENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE B'way & 41 St. To-day Matinee at 2. To-night at 8. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES. Henry W. Savage Presents the Musical Comedy 18TH WEEK—5TH MONTH. PRINCE OF PILSEN

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. 26TH WEEK. 250TH TIME IN N. Y. AUG. 5—SOUVENIRS. WIZARD OF OZ BEST SEATS. Wed. Mat. $1.00. Ev.&Sat. Mat. $1.50. with FRED A. STONE as the Scarecrow.

CASINO Mat. T'y, 2:15. To-night at 8:15. THE RUNAWAYS AND MISS FAY TEMPLETON.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—50c THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN. JAPAN —BY— NIGHT Great Cast, Pretty Girls, Catchy Music, Delightfully Cool, Rainy Nights, Performances in New Hall. Big Comic Opera Hit, OTOYO

GRAND CIRCLE ROOF CONCERTS Every Evening (Sunday included), 8:15. Selected Orchestra, Soloists. CARL REINECKE, CONDUCTOR. Above Majestic Theatre, Grand Circle Hotel. Admission, including seat at table, 50c.

LUNA PARK THE THOMPSON and DUNDY SHOWS

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Str. Grand Republic, High Class Vaudeville. W. 129th St., 8 P. M.; W. 22d, 8:30; Bat. Ldg., 9. Every evening except Friday. Fare 50c.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. 25c, 50c. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. Bc. Bx Sts. $1. 23d Big Continuous Vaudeville. The Baby 5th Av. Cont. Vaudeville. The Rivals. 58th Chase. Vaud. 125th A Prodigal Father. Big Vaudeville.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

CRYSTAL GARDENS (N.Y. Theatre) Eve. (except Sunday) 8:30. At 9:45 P. M.—BLANCHE RING, DARLING OF THE GALLERY GODS. Wayburn's Minstrel Misses at 10 P. M.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42 St., B'y. & 7th Av. THE MYSTERIOUS AGA. BIG VAUDEVILLE & Extravaganza & Ballet

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD CONEY ISLAND.

DUSS MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Evgs. 8:30. Soloists: Miss Sibyl Sammis, Nahan Franko. Island & Res'd Table Sts. $1. Gen adm 50c Knabe Piano Used. Venice in New York

TERRACE GARDEN TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. FRA DIAVOLO

BOSTOCK'S CONEY'S BEST.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

CANTOR REPLIES TO CRITICS.

Says Tardiness of Justices Delayed Court House Improvements.

Borough President Cantor yesterday wrote a letter to Supreme Court Justices Dugro, Truax, and Scott in reply to their criticisms regarding the delay in beginning the alterations in the old Court House, so as to have the building in proper shape for the reopening of the courts in October. These Justices compose the committee named by the eighteen Justices.

President Cantor in his letter declares the delay has been caused because of the tardiness of the Justices themselves in approving the plans for the alterations and to other causes over which he and his department have no control. He says the matter now is in such shape that the work can be pushed rapidly, and will be completed in ample time. The contracts will be let on July 29.

Argentine Schoolship Sails Away.

The Presidente Sarmiento, schoolship of the Argentine Republic, which had been anchored in the North River for something over a week, sailed yesterday for Halifax and Quebec. During her stay July 9, the independence day of the Argentine Republic, was observed on board, and the presence of the ship in port was officially recognized by the city authorities.

Mayor Low Visits the Navy Yard.

Mayor Low, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moran, yesterday visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard to return the call made upon him last week by Rear Admiral Rodgers, the commandant there.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

Mr. Allen's New Idyll. Page.
"The Mettle of the Pasture" Quite Equal to His Best Work in the Matter of Literary Facility. By Bliss Carman........ 493

Bach and Handel.
Dr. Fuller Maitland's Work in the Fourth Volume of the Oxford History........ 494

Anti-Semitism.
Bernard Lazare's New Book on Its History and Various Causes. Second Article........ 495

Charles Butler.
An American Lawyer of Note—Some of His Acquaintances........ 496

England and India.
The Rule of a Vast Empire, Changed Conditions, and Honest Methods........ 497

Ruskin.
New Light on His Character from His Letters to Gladstone's Daughters........ 499

European Literature.
Review of the Year's Books Made by the Athenaeum's Correspondents........ 500

Joseph Le Conte.
The Rev. John White Chadwick Reviews His Newly Published Autobiography........ 505

Other Books Reviewed:
"Wild Birds in City Parks"........ 494
"Evolution of Japan"........ 495
Lowell's "The Solar System"........ 496
"A Partnership in Magic"........ 497
"Our Feathered Game"........ 498
"Study of Textile Design"........ 499
"The Influence of Emerson"........ 499
"History of American Finance"........ 504
"Idylls of the Gass"........ 506
"A Spectre of Power"........ 506
"On Special Assignment"........ 506
"At the Time Appointed"........ 507

Mr. Alden's Views........ 498
Boston Notes........ 499
William Ernest Henley........ 500
Stevenson's Faith........ 500
Individuality........ 500
London News by Cable........ 501
Mrs. Trask's New Books........ 501
From Readers........ 502
Another Set of Lamb........ 505
Queries........ 507

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE article by Mr. Bliss Carman, in review of Mr. James Lane Allen's new romance, "The Mettle of the Pasture," which we publish this week, is colored naturally by the honest and wholesome prejudice of the poet and student of nature against the mere conventions and artifices of the trade of fiction making. Mr. Carman does not like the "situation" upon which Mr. Allen bases his story, and says as much frankly, and states the reason for his objections with admirable lucidity. It is inevitable that a novelist of Mr. Allen's fame and uncommon literary facility, which his present reviewer so cordially recognizes, should be judged by his own standards, but, on the other hand, no novel of the present year, since "Lady Rose's Daughter," has seemed to us to justify by its literary merit and the commanding skill of its author, a critical review so comprehensive in its scope, and at once so stern and so sympathetic as this. The ordinary novel, the "book of the week," which is to be forgotten next week, gets off generally with shorter notice, and is apt to have its worst failings kindly overlooked, which is right enough, as the world wags. Criticism of a forcible quality expended on ephemeral trifles is criticism wasted. Mr. Allen's books are not ephemeral, and we have no doubt that "The Mettle of the Pasture" will live in our literature along with "A Kentucky Cardinal" and "The Reign of Law." We have an idea, too, that the purely sentimental code of ethics involved in its story will not offend the taste of many thousands of worthy readers. Mr. Carman himself seems to foresee popular success for the book, and we fancy that his own commendation of its uncommon literary charm will induce many persons to take it up.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's forthcoming volume of essays, "Backgrounds of Literature," comprises studies of Shakespeare, Goethe, Wordsworth, Emerson, Washington Irving, Scott, and others, in relation to their environment. Mr. Mabie attempts to "place behind each writer the background of landscape which most deeply affects his imagination and gives color to his genius." Thus we shall have new descriptions of Warwickshire and the English lakes, the Scottish highlands, and the woods and fields of Eastern Massachusetts. Mr. Mabie always does this sort of thing well.

Israel Gollancz, who is Secretary of the new British Academy, has just succeeded to the Presidency of the Jewish Historical Society of England. He has not been hitherto conspicuously associated with the public works of his own race, but he seems just the man to forward the "literary revival" among the English-speaking Jews which his society has been encouraging. Mr. Gollancz is a literary scholar of high aims and indefatigable industry. He has edited Shakespeare and the lesser Elizabethans, and has made a name in the arduous field of Anglo-Saxon and early English literature. He is still a comparatively young man, in the thirties.

John Coleman, who contributes a memoir of the author to a new English edition of Charles Reade's novels, which begins with "The Cloister and the Hearth," was a contemporary and an acquaintance of the novelist, who was also a dramatist and greatly interested in the theatre of his hour. Mr. Coleman has written much for the stage and about it, and was one of the biographers of that hard-working English actor and theatre manager, Samuel Phelps. His literary stature is not large, and he is scarcely the critic and analyst of good literature who would be looked to to reintroduce Charles Reade's admirable books to a heedless generation. But doubtless the note of enthusiastic admiration for Reade's vigorous personality will not be lacking in his memoir, and that will count for something. Besides, Andrew Lang and Edmund Gosse cannot do everything, while G. K. Chesterton would surely poke fun at Reade's earnestness. Mr. Coleman, as announced elsewhere, has also written a new book about Charles Reade.

After a long delay the book on the "Sand Buried Ruins of Khotan," by Dr. M. Aurel Stein, will soon be published in London, probably before the end of the Summer, and will likely be brought out here in the Fall. Dr. Stein, as a member of the India Educational Department, conducted a series of explorations among the shifting sands of Chinese Turkestan and uncovered temples and dwellings in the desert. Much has been published of his discoveries, which included written records in Sanskrit and Chinese and an unknown language. But his book, which has been frequently announced, is already more than a year overdue.

A London journalist has unearthed a printed list of the most esteemed English novelists in the year 1890, before Kipling was known, before Conan Doyle, Barrie, Zangwill, Anthony Hope, Hewlett, and Gissing had become famous. But Meredith and Hardy were at the top of the list then, and are still in the lead, we fancy; and if Stevenson and Blackmore have passed away in the flesh, the fame of one of them has not diminished. Rider Haggard, Stanley Weyman, and a few others have since come to the front, but they have scarcely held their own in the race. Mr. Quiller Couch has flickered up several times, but the lamp of his genius even now does not burn with a steady flame. Conrad, Jerome Jerome, and Robert Hichens have lately published books of worth, and may yet outrank some of their more highly praised contemporaries.

Pope Leo XIII. figures largely in the literature of his era, and at least two writers of notable fiction have put him in well-remembered books. In one chapter of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" there is an admirable picture of the aged and feeble Pontiff attending mass in St. Peter's, and the effect of his presence on the crowd. In Paul Bourget's "Cosmopolis" there is a vivid description of the Pope taking his morning walk through the garden of the Vatican to his carriage chatting with his gardener by the way. In both these passages of recent fiction the pathos of the contrast between the august station and huge responsibility of the Pope and his physical fragility is tenderly expressed.

MR. ALLEN'S NEW IDYLL.

"The Mettle of the Pasture" Quite Equal to His Best Work in the Matter of Literary Facility.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

BLISS CARMAN.

MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN is probably the most fastidious, as he is certainly one of the most winning and graceful, of living American writers. He first won recognition for himself by the careful delicacy of his work, and since coming into his well-earned popularity he has been equally scrupulous as an artist and has refused to be hurried. He was not in a hurry to win fame, apparently, and now that he has it he certainly takes his own deliberate time over his books, sparing no toil to make them meet his own exacting standard of excellence. The eagerness of his publishers and the appetite of his public must wait for the quiet maturing of his inspiration.

There are some writers, of whom Stevenson was the chief in our day, who are so sensitive to beauty of form in art that no amount of diligent painstaking seems too great for them. They are willing (as Stevenson himself said they should be) to lavish a whole afternoon on turning a phrase or balancing a sentence. However pressing may be the tenor of their words and the message they have to impart, they are not willing their work should go from them until it is brought within a hair's breadth of perfection. Of such artists now using our native tongue there are probably more in England than in America. The conditions of our life here are more confusing, if not more exigent, and the artist is apt to be infected with a touch of the general haste. Unless he is very determined, his wits will be stampeded by the noise and excitement which necessarily accompany the rougher work of active life.

In a community where speed is all-important and quality in work counts for little, where the bulk of the output is everything and the excellence of the product is of minor importance, the follower of the fine arts can hardly help feeling the prevailing taint of slovenliness all about him. He grows to look with tolerance on the second best. If a thing is done "well enough" he is satisfied. If he can meet the public demand and turn out his work on time he asks no more. The inartistic atmospheric pressure under which he lives is too great for him; it unsteadies his nerve, unsettles his poise, destroys his nice balance of taste as to what is really fine in his art, and in too many cases makes him a prosperous but uninspiring hack.

In such an uncongenial intellectual climate art can only flourish by a severe process of elimination. The timeservers flourish, but the weakly and uncertain devotees of their craft soon fall away, leaving only the most persistent to survive. To practice the fine arts with anything like loyalty to their exacting requirements is an undertaking that calls for no small amount of zeal and determination. It looks very easy to be a great artist or an eminent writer, but I fancy that no man reaches that enviable distinction without a large grain of obdurate fortitude in his make-up. So perhaps the conditions are not so bad after all.

Mr. Allen is one of the few. When he does publish, you may be sure he has done his utmost. It is three years since his last book appeared, and we are now given a new work from his careful hands. Like all of his work hitherto, "The Mettle of the Pasture" is a study of Kentucky life, wrought out with remarkable faithfulness and detail, thoughtful, elaborate, picturesque, rich in color, exact in style, and finished to a nicety.

That the book is leisurely goes without saying. Mr. Allen's work is always leisurely. His books, I believe we may say, are idyllic rather than dramatic. He is by temperament a poet of nature, or a sympathetic, humane moralist rather than a novelist—if we use the term novelist in that narrower sense which the practice of so many analytical and psychological writers has imparted to it. He is much more closely akin to Theocritus and Tennyson and Longfellow than he is to Thackeray or Dickens or Shakespeare. His work gives me the impression that it is not the dramatic interplay of opposing human wills or the turbulent currents of conflicting human passions that interests him, so much as the prime relation of the human being to his ancestral influences, his natural surroundings, and the vast cosmic forces from which he is sprung.

The dramatist or the novelist (who is a dramatist using the narrative method) cares chiefly how his

*THE METTLE OF THE PASTURE. By James Lane Allen. Pp. 448. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

characters behave under certain conditions. He and his characters are hurried along in the drift of incident and circumstance and chance adventure—almost carried away, it sometimes seems, in the headlong stream of inevitable destiny to issues beyond control. In the midst of this boisterous flowing tide of life the people of his fancy dare and do, succeed or fail, triumph over the current to go whither they will, or go down before its too inexorable strength. To portray not only the manner and outward seeming of his characters, but to show the struggle and growth or nobleness and deterioration of their soul as well, is the great concern of the dramatic novelist.

The painter of idyllic scenes, on the other hand, is so enraptured a lover of beauty, so entranced a spectator of all the loveliness of the outward world, that he does not often care to look below the surface or inquire of motives or lay bare for us the very hearts of his puppets. He may make his people very real to us, very human and winsome, but his main delight as an artist is still in the appearance of things—in the background of his picture, the scene and atmosphere through which those people move. His aim (whether intentional or not) is always to make us feel deeply about life rather than to think accurately about it. His art approaches more nearly the realm of religion than that of science, whereas the art of his fellow-worker, the psychological novelist, tends to become scientific rather than religious.

The best art, of course, will give us something of each of these qualities. While it fills our eye to satisfaction with some phase of the beauty of the world, it both stimulates and ennobles our emotions and clarifies and enlarges our ideas. It is Mr. Allen's greatest excellence as a writer that he does this, that he appeals to us in all three ways. If I have intimated that he is rather idyllic than dramatic, I did not mean to imply that he is lacking in analysis or that he does not care for the psychology—the soul-law—of his characters. On the contrary, he is extremely interested in it. Only he does not carry a teeming population in his brain, as Shakespeare and Dickens did, filling his pages with their doings to the exclusion of everything else. His people are few, his plots are simple, his incidents are unimportant, and he cares nothing for adventure. Yet for all that he is more than a mere idyllist.

Those who read his last book, "The Reign of Law," will remember how slight was that theme and how characteristic of the author. The well-worn old maxim for the story teller bids him hurry his reader in medias res and the old-fashioned tale captures you at the first page—at the first sentence, if possible. But here Mr. Allen proceeds to give you an essay of over twenty pages on hemp before the tale begins. Not a line of the coming story, not a mention of a character in it. Nothing but background, with not a figure in sight. You would say beforehand the thing must be impossible. But so true is his charm of style, so gracious and penetrating his spiritual appreciation of nature, that you read this extensive introduction with zest for its own sake. And all the while, page by page, he has been preparing you to receive sympathetically the narrative that is to follow. Then that narrative—how simple a theme, a single thread of interest, the story of one lad's change of mind from old-style religious beliefs to modern free thought. The story of a soul in simple setting. Not until you have turned nearly 200 pages does the second person of the drama appear. To construct a story in this way would be intolerable unless it were written with consummate mastery. Yet Mr. Allen has done it, and has succeeded.

"The Mettle of the Pasture" moves much more quickly than that, however. It is less idyllic and more dramatic. On the first page there is a very delicately drawn picture of the heroine; at the third page the action begins; at the tenth the hero enters, and before twenty pages are past the lovers have quarreled and separated, and the story is well under way.

But why do you guess the girl sent her lover away before the middle of that first chapter? He told her something that made her dismiss him in anger. What it was you are not to know until the end of the tale is nearly reached. During the greater part of this time the girl is abroad trying to forget or forgive the man, while he stays at home, leading a life of blameless innocence and worrying himself into a decline through his love for the lady. Of course, there have been rumors and scandals, dealing rudely with the young man's fair name—all of them entirely undeserved, since nobody knows what was the young lady's real reason for breaking her engagement. The gossip has all been started by Isabel's grandmother, an unpleasant, clever, high-handed, and high-tempered old worldling, who had set her heart on the match, who saw her plans frustrated by a willful, whimsical slip of a girl, (since the granddaughter couldn't possibly tell why she threw the man over,) and who (as conventional old ladies will) defended the fair name of her own house by cautiously slandering that of the quondam suitor. Finally, after several years, the girl comes to her senses, discovers that her love for the man is bigger than her revulsion of feeling over his secret, and comes home to marry him.

On Page 320 this secret is out. When the man was a student at college he had a child by a woman not of his own social standing; she refused to marry him because it seemed to her that their future together could only mean disaster, and instead married another man of her own station in life, adopted her own child, (the husband knowing nothing of its parentage,) and was perfectly content. No one except its parents had ever known whose the child was.

Now, here is the problem, and here shows the mettle of the pasture—the temper and breeding of this young thoroughbred. He felt called on to tell the history of his life to the girl he was about to marry. He must either tell the truth and shatter her ideal of him (knowing she already loved him devotedly) or deceive her tacitly and let her keep her ideal unmarred, and carry off the girl without a struggle.

So here is a fine piece of casuistry presented to you to unravel. What do you think of it? Mr. Allen seems inclined to favor the opinion that the lover was a model for American manhood, while it seems to go without saying, in his mind, that the girl couldn't possibly have acted in any other way, being of the breed she was. I fear that my judgment in the matter would lean a little in the other direction. In the first place, had the man any right to tell the secret? Was it his to give away? Didn't half of it belong to the other woman? In the second place, supposing he had a right to dispose of his own half of the secret, he had no right to inflict the unlovely story of his delinquency on any unoffending soul that cared for him. To deliberately thrust it upon his sweetheart was monstrous. He was not called on to act a lie before her; he was only required to forget his past. The man who will not tell a lie and maintain it cheerfully in such a case is not a gentleman, whatever else he may be. As for the benighted imbecile who insists on telling all he knows about himself, he simply isn't fit for human society. There are many things that ought to be ruthlessly forgotten; to recall them is almost as criminal as to commit them; to rehearse them to another is stark folly.

I dislike to take exception to anything that comes from so lovable an artist and so kindly a philosopher as Mr. Allen, but if this is his portrait of an ideal American gentleman, I confess I don't like his looks. To me he has very much the appearance of a conspicuous prig, suffering from an over-inflation of inconsiderate cant. Unless he had been labeled for the part, I could not possibly have mistaken him for the gentleman hero of the piece.

And this suffering flower of high-bred womanhood—what shall we say of her? By the author's account of her speech and manner, her ways and doings, we get the impression of a lovable, piquant personality, instantly attractive and with sterling qualities. It is her first love affair and there is no doubt she is properly and bewitchingly in love with the man. Mr. Allen makes us believe thoroughly in his delightful heroine, in her courage, her faith, her spirit, and intelligence. Why, then, does he ask us to believe that she took three years to learn her own mind? What do you think of her? I confess I am disappointed. She might have broken with her lover very naturally on the spur of the impulse, but if she could not recover her balance and be reconciled to him within forty-eight hours I have an uncomfortable suspicion that her heart was in the wrong place. To do her justice, she does seem to have been more incensed at the man for telling her than at the truth itself.

Whether the psychology of the situation is right or wrong I cannot tell, but the artistic result seems to me unhappy. With a hero who is a prig and a heroine whose conduct seems to be quite out of keeping with her temperament, the prospect for a good novel was not very encouraging, and "The Mettle of the Pasture" is only saved by its narrator's genius and persuasive charm. From paragraph to paragraph, from page to page, he leads us along by the force of a winsome and persuading spirit. There is sweetness and graciousness everywhere. Yet I question whether the prime fault of the tale is not too grave, too fundamental, to be redeemed by the inescapable air of dignity and gentleness in which it is set.

Finally, I wonder whether "The Mettle of the Pasture" may not be only another instance of the unfortunate subservience in which art is held by conventional ideas of morality. The Philistinic atmosphere is hard for the artist to endure; it often overcomes him in the end, despise it as he may; under its blighting influence work which might have been encouraging and fine becomes only futile and confusing, and the artist or writer who fully intended to give us some vital help in the difficult matter of conduct is trapped by popular superstition into giving us only an antiquated solution to our problem.

I suppose the average novel reader will be edified by "The Mettle of the Pasture" and praise the hero for his unblemished sense of honor, but a great many men and women who do their own thinking will consider the ethics of the situation false and petty and will wish that Mr. Allen would lend his great powers to some more radical, free, and wholesome settlement of moral perplexities.

BLISS CARMAN.

Two Fiction Numbers.

Alice Brown's new novelette, "Judgment," has its first installment in the August number of Harper's Magazine, and is illustrated in color. Other fiction in the same number is by Robert W. Chambers, Margaret Deland, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Marie Van Vorst, Arthur Colton, Christopher St. John, James Branch Cabell, Ellsworth Kelley, Muriel Campbell Dyar, and May Isabel Fisk.

Scribner's for August will introduce to magazine readers Hilaire Belloc, the well-known English-educated Frenchman, author of "Danton," and other books. He has written a description of "The Sea Fight Off Ushant," the famous battle in which took place the sinking of the Vengeur. The colored illustrations will be done by Frank Brangwyn, of the British Royal Academy. The same number will also contain the first part of a new story by Mrs. Wharton, to be illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark; as well as the work of other notable writers, and a number of colored and other illustrations.

BACH AND HANDEL.

Mr. Fuller Maitland's Work in the Fourth Volume of the Oxford History.*

THE interest and directness of the Oxford history's appeal to the musical amateur increases with the successive volumes. The latest one, the fourth, brings the subject down from the place of a purely antiquarian investigation to the discussion of a phase of art that is still very much alive and that enters into the life of every music lover. For the historian, however, it is a difficult period to treat, because of the great diversification that the art took on and the widely divergent influences that were at work. Mr. Fuller Maitland has produced a most interesting volume. We can scarcely avoid the feeling, however, that it is not so final and authoritative as Mr. Hubert Parry's volume in the same work that preceded it; that all its wealth of material is not always wisely employed to give the fullest and the justest view of the entire field that he is surveying. Bach and Handel themselves naturally must come in for the lion's share of the discussion, but if there is anything that the enlightened modern student of musical history is more and more convinced of it is the importance of the part played by lesser men in building up and developing the fabric of musical art. One criticism that must be made upon Mr. Fuller Maitland's work is that he has not given us quite the view of the lesser men to show the age of Bach and Handel in its true perspective.

The genius of these two men, as the author puts it, worked in exactly opposite directions:

> If in studying Handel we seem to have our eyes turned always toward the past, in Bach we are continually brought face to face with idioms and turns of expression which are as much of the essence of modern music that the student is tempted to imagine that the art has made no progress since Bach. Handel sums up the eighteenth century, and in studying all but a very few exceptionally inspired pages of his works, we remain conscious of the full bottomed wig, the lace ruffles, and all the other various details of his costume. It is only here and there that Bach brings a corresponding image of himself before our minds, so constantly does he make us feel the presence of a spiritual, immortal beauty over which time itself has no power.

The historian first surveys the forms and methods of art existing at the outset of his period. He begins with the chorale, an essential factor in the development of German music. The chorales, indeed, suggested expedients which have resulted in the development of artistic forms of lasting value. Its direct outcome, the church cantata as employed by Bach, and the Passion music, a form that had descended from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, are treated in rather brief fashion. Concerning the oft-repeated charge that Bach's airs are too instrumental in design, the historian admits that to Bach the chief interest in abstract music was the themes themselves, and his vocal melodies, often beautiful, are not often "grateful." Indeed, as Mr. Fuller Maitland points out, it often seems as if Bach had "a special detestation of the tenor voice as well as a low opinion of the intellectual capacity that generally accompanies it," and showed it by setting before his singers tasks of mere virtuosity that could never be perfectly accomplished.

In the meantime, as the new style of music introduced by the Florentine reformers had gained ground, roughly speaking, the homophonic instead of the strictly contrapuntal, there had been a steady deterioration in the quality of Latin church music. In the productions of the period under discussion we are often puzzled by finding numbers in which "a magnificent idea of vocal sonority goes hand in hand with constructive ability and polyphonic resource, set in close juxtaposition with portions whose triviality of style, thinness of texture, and poverty of invention would seem to indicate another authorship were not the phenomenon too common to admit of such explanation." The tendency grew in what is known to students of the period as the "Zopf"—the assumption of simplicity by courtly persons who had become artificialized and wanted a new sensation; and this is one of the curiously characteristic manifestations of the century.

The oratorio Mr. Fuller Maitland sets down as the most important and elaborate art form that was brought to perfection in the time of Bach and Handel. The ideal of oratorio as well as its origin, he points out, is dramatic; it is not devotional. The oratorio is performed before an audience and realizes its purpose in the concert room or theatre. The chapter on Handel's oratorios is excellent, both in its analysis and in the tracing of the forces and influences that operated on the enterprising and hard-headed German in England. As to the charges of the wholesale thievery from the works of others committed by him, Mr. Fuller Maitland admits that Handel must stand convicted, after giving an amusing summary of the offenses committed.

The chapters on the keyed instruments, the orchestra, and the growth of virtuosity, are full of interest and suggestiveness, giving the right point of view for an understanding of the development of orchestral instinct. There was no such thing then as any definite and unvarying conception of "a full orchestra," the idea of varying color schemes did not exist; the choice of instruments once made for a particular movement, they were continued through it as real parts without relief of any contrasting quality of tone.

The account of the opera suffers from the narrowness of its view. Is it devoted too exclusively to following the fortunes of Handel and of the other operatic composers in London, and the story of the development of this form of art at this period of its greatest artificiality and wretchedness does not show the matter upon all its sides. The reference, for instance, to the invention of the finale is a bewilderingly curt treatment of an important branch of the subject: "The concerted finale is said to have been the invention of Nicolo Logroscino, (c. 1701-1763,) who was the first to introduce a connected series of movements into the ends of his grotesquely comic operas in the Neapolitan dialect." Here is certainly a point that needed further investigation.

The "rules" that then governed the structure of Italian opera show as clearly as anything to what a low level the art was reduced:

> There must always be six principal characters, three of each sex; the first woman was always a high soprano, the first man an artificial soprano, although he must always appear as the hero of the piece; the second man and the second woman might be either sopranos or contraltos; the third man on rare occasions was a tenor, and the occasional employment of a fourth man admitted a bass singer into the company. In each act each of the principal singers must sing at least one air, and airs were divided into five classes, though all were in the conventional "da capo" form. A most strict rule was that no two airs that belonged to the same class should follow one another immediately. * * * There must be a duet for the first man and woman, and at the end a so-called "coro," in which only the voices of the principal singers were employed.

The volume is ended with chapters on the state of music in Germany, Italy, France, and England, respectively, that give a readable though rather brief summary of the situation. In Germany foreign influences were predominant, especially the Italian, except as to sacred music; in opera and in instrumental works the patterns were set by Italians. The solitary figure of Bach, which looms so large now, was scarcely discerned or felt by his contemporaries. In Italy the opera had arrived at a position of almost supreme pre-eminence in music. In France the musical characteristics of the nation were such as have persisted down to the present time, or to the rise of the "new" French school that is now ruling there. The ideals then prevalent were clearness, neatness, precision, and in dramatic music expression rather than the conventions of operatic structure. Mr. Fuller Maitland points out that the persistence of these characteristics was due to that national chauvinism that has always prevailed in France:

> Ever since music became an art France has held aloof from the general stream of its development; with her it has been no cosmopolitan movement in which she could exchange ideas with other countries; she has worked out her own line of development for herself, and has always been content to know little or nothing about the musical history of the rest of the world.

The greatest contrast has been offered by England, which, since the demise of the English school with Purcell, has been at the mercy of foreigners from Handel down. His conquest of England brought it about that no Englishman of the period under discussion bore the slightest share in the main stream of musical development that was going on in the rest of Europe. To use Mr. Fuller Maitland's expressive phrase, he "sat down" upon what had been a musical nation, and acted as a repressive influence until more than a century after his death. It is worth while noting, however, that in this "unmusical country" the public concert was a recognized institution for a very long time before such a thing was established or even known on the Continent. Public concerts were established by John Banister in London before 1678, and after his death were kept up by that remarkable and interesting character, Thomas Britton, the "small coals man." The Academy of Ancient Music began its existence in 1710, and the musical festivals of the "Three Choirs," Gloucester, Worcester and Hereford, were instituted in 1724. These, at least, are facts in which the rueful English historian of the period of Bach and Handel may take pride.

*THE OXFORD HISTORY OF MUSIC. Volume IV. The Age of Bach and Handel. By J. A. Fuller Maitland. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-362. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.

Birds with an Opera Glass.

"Wild Birds in City Parks," (A. W. Mumford, Chicago, 25 cents,) is the title of a forty-five-page canvas-bound pamphlet, written by Herbert E. and Alice Hall Walter. This little work, now in its second edition, is the result of five years' systematic observation of the birds in Lincoln Park, Chicago. There is a folding chart, copied from the one the authors used to carry, which affords room for notes on about 100 named varieties and as many more additional ones; these notes show just how many specimens of each kind were seen on each date, besides indicating weather and wind for that date. In the body of the book these 100 varieties are carefully described in the order of their average first appearance in Lincoln Park, based upon observations made during the last five years. The list also gives the scientific name of each bird, indicates which one has a song worthy of particular notice, and mentions any bird or birds for which it might easily be mistaken. Following this is a table arranged by families, showing the date of the first arrival of each bird mentioned as observed in Lincoln Park. Still another table shows on how many days the various birds have been observed; lastly, there is a graphic chart showing the "height of the migration," May 8 to 20, of each year. A supplementary list includes not only the birds seen by the authors, but many others known to occur in the locality under observation; each name is followed by the official number as given in the check list of the American Ornithological Union. The book closes with an index of common names as mentioned in its pages.

THE NEW JAPAN.

A Sociological Study of Japanese Traits and Japan's Marvelous Progress.*

CAN there be a sociological study more deeply fraught with human interest than that represented to-day in Japan? National growth has been considered as a slow process, carried on through thousands of years. Here is a little nation that in a generation has "leaped into the forefront of the world's attention." To-day when we read Mr. Sidney L. Gulick's "Evolution of the Japanese" there arises a certain amount of perturbation. Will Japan be able to resist that storm which is brewing in the remote Orient?

The author of this volume deserves unstinted praise for the care and study he has devoted to his subject, his evident desire to be just. He writes from the standpoint of a missionary, and the mind of the preacher of Christianity in Japan may have been in a measure biased by his disappointment. From Mr. Gulick's own writing it becomes evident that the introduction of Christianity has not met with the success it deserved. The position the missionary held in Japan twenty-five or thirty years ago has not been sustained. "Blind devotion to the past," a trait by no means peculiar to the Japanese, still holds its sway.

A curious anomaly still remains in Japan on the subject of liberty in study and belief. Though perfect liberty is the rule, one topic is even yet under official embargo. No one may express public dissent from the authorised version of primitive Japanese history. A few years ago a professor in the Imperial University made an attempt to interpret Japanese myths. His constructions were supposed to threaten the divine descent of the imperial line, and he was summarily dismissed.

Generally, European and American visitors are of the opinion that the Japanese "take religion lightly." A recent native essayist has written that "religion is like tea. It serves a social end and nothing more," and a late President of the Imperial University declared that "religion depended on fear." Whether the Marquis Ito expressed himself as doubting the efficacy of religious thought is questioned. The words he is reported to have said were: "I do not regret the tendency to free thought and atheism which is almost universal in Japan, because I do not regard it as a source of danger to the community." It becomes exceedingly difficult, even when following the author, to determine how much religious feeling the Japanese have. Indeed, the piety of a race from a foreign point of view becomes a debatable question, and will forever remain so. Shall we condemn what Mr. Percival Lowell has written, "Sense may not be vital to religion, but incense is"? Of course, he is discussing Japan.

That was a pertinent question asked the author by an Englishman: "Can you explain to me how is it that the Japanese have succeeded in jumping out of their skins?" Then there was an American, who put this query: "How can such a mushroom growth, necessarily without deep roots in the past, be real and strong and permanent? How can it escape being superficial?" Mr. Gulick's answer is:

The true explanation, therefore, of the recent and rapid rise in Japan to power and reputation is to be found not in the externals of her civilization, not in the pressure of foreign Governments, but rather in the inherited mental and temperamental characteristics reacting on the new and stimulating environment, and working along the lines of true evolution. Japan has not "jumped out of her skin," but a new vitality has given that skin a new color.

From the chapter with the title "Historical Sketch" we get a fairly clear conception of Japan in the past. Japanese early history is mythological nonsense. We know nothing about primitive Japan. Anthropologists believe that the Japanese of to-day represent the mixture of the Malay, Mongolian, and the Ural-Altaic. The last is a most uncertain quantity. About 500 or 600 A. D. there seems to have been an amalgamation of certain conflicting tribes. Maybe then came more competent elements from China, Korea, and India. The language was derived from China. From the very earliest time the Government of Japan was feudal. There was an Emperor, but feudalism was the real power. As early as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Japan stretched her conquering arms and attacked China and invaded Korea. Under the guidance of the Tokugawa family began what the author calls an era of "national self-sufficiency." Spain and Portugal had sent missionaries to Japan. There were many converts, but Catholicism was stamped out. What efforts the Dutchman made were insignificant. He was really no humbug, this Hollander. He was there for trade. For many, many years the Dutchman swapped his copper for about its weight in silver. Things went on apparently in the same way until Perry came to Japan, in 1854; then and after that happened the great, the momentous, change.

Mr. Gulick informs the reader that the change had been prepared centuries before. "A long line of Japanese scholars had been undermining the authority of the military leaders," (they represented feudalism,) and the scholars wanted the Emperor to have the fullest power and authority. The author writes:

The casual student of Japan has been equally ignorant of the real mental and moral calibre of the Japanese. Dressed in clothing that appeared to us fantastic, and armed with cumbersome armor and old-fashioned guns, it was easy to jump to the conclusion that the people were essentially uncivilized. We did not know the intellectual discipline demanded of one, whether native or foreign, who would master the native language or the native system of thought. We forget that we appeared as grotesque and as barbarous to them as they did to us, and that mental ability and moral worth are qualities which do not show on the surface of a nation's civilization. While they thought us to be "unclean," "dogs," "red-faced devils," we perhaps thought them to be clever savages, or at least half civilized heathen, without moral perception or intellectual ability.

The world varies its appreciations. Japan certainly took her place a half century ago as a commercial nation. We were soon aware that her receptivity was remarkable. She was accepting the ideas of the Occident, but all of a sudden, when she went to war with China, her fighting qualities were applauded. Recently when her help was given in China, the gallantry of her soldiers and officers was at once accorded, and then came wonder how "such a small country and the men of small stature, sarcastically described by their foes as 'Wojen,' pigmy, attacked the army and navy of a country (China) ten times its size."

Mr. Gulick thinks that just as there was in Europe the Dark Ages, followed by the "Renaissance," precisely the same conditions have existed in Japan. Her intellect, long dormant, had its awakening. "Her ambition is equaled only by her self-reliance." Without self-confidence the man or the nation becomes lethargic. Japan then presents the somewhat anomalous condition of Occidento-Oriental civilization. In time it may be more Occidental, but there is "no reason to think that it will ever become wholly Occidental." Is there much change in India? But little, and there only on the surface, and that little brought about by the will of a stronger race and for the good of the Hindu. Conditions there are abnormal. "In Japan, on the other hand, evolution is natural. There has not been the slightest physical compulsion laid on her from without. * * * During these years of change there have been none but Japanese rulers, and such has been the case throughout the entire period of Japanese history." Still wonder does not cease. It is impossible to imagine that Occidental civilization—in part, at least—should have been desired by the bulk of the Japanese. It must have come from a small and limited class, and a class wonderfully gifted. Anthropologically considered, has insularity had anything to do with the individual? There is unquestionably persistence of type. We do not accept to-day brain weights or cranial measurements as indicative of mental ability. With M. de Quatrefages, we say, "The development of the intellectual faculties of man is, to a great extent, independent of the capacity of the cranium and the volume of the brain."

In the volume, all the peculiarities of the Japanese, social, psychic, physical, are described. Such an extended research could only have been possible save when the writer had lived so long among the people he describes. There is much which is entertaining when ways and manners are told of. The Japanese have their good and their bad traits. They see things from a different standpoint; and so do we. Is the complaint made against the Japanese, that they are not to be depended upon in commercial transactions, to be sustained? Foreign merchants insist that there is want of honesty on the part of the Japanese. Something which the general public have found fault with, has been that just as soon as the foreign teacher in the employ of the Government has accomplished the purpose he was hired for he has been eliminated. Or, as it has been expressed, having sucked the orange dry, it is "chucked away." To repeat the phrase of the author, "a foreigner is useful not for what he can do, but for what he can teach. When any Japanese can do his work tolerably well, the foreigner is sure to be dropped." Points of agreement between Mr. Gulick and Mr. Lafcadio Hearn are not common. The imaginative faculty and hard common sense are not always combined. Putting aside all controversy of a pure analytical character, such as Mr. Gulick has presented, the social phenomenon presents itself, which is just as astounding as ever, and it is the startling rise and progress of Japan in a brief fifty years.

*EVOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE, SOCIAL AND PSYCHIC. By Sidney L. Gulick, Missionary of the American Board of Japan. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 457. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

Doubleday, Page & Co.'s New Home.

A new building is being erected for Doubleday, Page & Co., about a stone's throw from their present location, on Union Square. It will be six stories in height, and will occupy the site of three houses on East Sixteenth Street, one of which was the residence of David Dudley Field, when his influence in New York was at its height. The two magazines, The World's Work and Country Life in America, will be printed from new modern machines, constructed especially for this purpose, and electricity will be used throughout for all purposes. However, the house will not print its own books, bind them, or do other manufacturing in the new quarters beyond the printing of the magazines and the setting of the type for all its publications, and the electrotyping.

A Labor Leader's Story.

Joseph R. Buchanan, in his "Story of a Labor Agitator," points out the problems confronting labor leaders. He presents the vital side of trade union activities. He has for a long time held the position of labor news editor. Before taking this position he was in the thick of the labor conflict in the West for twenty years. Though he never struck himself, it is said that Mr. Buchanan "led" more strikes than any other man in the country.

Ready Next Week

Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec

A Critical Study. By JUSTIN H. SMITH, Professor of Modern History, Dartmouth College, author of "Troubadours at Home," etc. 8vo. With Maps and Plans. $3.00 net (Postage 20c.)

Late in the Summer of 1775 Washington dispatched a small force under Benedict Arnold against Quebec. The route lay through an unknown wilderness. The march itself was a campaign—a campaign against the forest and the flood, against fatigue, sickness, and famine. In so keen a struggle the smallest of circumstances was enough to throw the victory this way or that. Every detail, therefore, not only enlists the attention of the reader, but well repays his interest.

Francis Adrian Van Der Kemp

1752-1829. An Autobiography, Together with Extracts from His Correspondence. Edited, with an Historical Sketch, by HELEN LINCKLAEN FAIRCHILD. Limited to 750 copies. 8vo. Illustrated. Net, $5.50. (Postage 20c.)

The interesting record of a man who was a scholar, a Dutch patriot, and later a friend of Presidents Adams and Jefferson. The book pays a deserved tribute to the services of Holland in aiding the newly-organized American Government.

G. P. Putnam's Sons NEW YORK and LONDON

The author is said to be a well-known writer who conceals his identity under a nom de plume.—BROOKLYN STANDARD-UNION.

Mr. Claghorn's Daughter.

By HILARY TRENT.

Hilary Trent is a writer of unmistakable ability and experience, who knows Paris and the French comme sa poche. A clever novel.—N. Y. Times Saturday Review.

He has written a stirring story around the Westminster Confession. N. Y. Sun.

A distinguished novel. The persons have the real living touch.—N. Y. Press.

Vigorously written; of great dramatic power.—N. Y. World.

DAMNED.

The author attacks the standard of a great church, the doctrine of eternal punishment. He knows no more about religion than about the creation of a strong story. Whether Hilary Trent be a she, a he or an it, the public does not know—nor will it care.—PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.

A problem novel by an author with a sense of humor and of undoubted talent and culture. A clever and interesting story.—N. Y. Town Topics.

Skillfully handled; without vulgarity. Destined to leave a vivid impression.—Phila. Item.

A most valuable contribution to literature, and takes high rank.—Providence Telegram.

Has dramatic power which in itself justifies the story.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

I have read it with strong interest because of the grace and vigor of the style and because of the attractions of the story as a story.—MARK TWAIN.

12mo. 277 Pages. Cloth, $1.00. Sold by all dealers or mailed on receipt of price by

J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 57 Rose Street, New York.

LONDON "Always interesting." THE TIMES

FLOWERS OF THE DUST

NEW YORK "The reader is bound to be made glad by it." THE SUN

JOHN OXENHAM 12mo, cloth decorative, $1.50

A ROMANCE OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

"Well Conceived—Well Told—Well Written."—Minneapolis Tribune.

CHICAGO "A very difficult piece of work well done." EVE. POST

A. Wessels Co. 43 East 19th St. NEW YORK

BOSTON "A novel of power and grace." EVE. TRANSCRIPT

JUST READY

MORS ET VICTORIA

A DRAMA IN THREE ACTS

Octavo, cloth extra. Printed at the Merrymount Press. Pp. 120, $1.20 net. By mail, $1.28.

The heroine of this dramatic poem is maid of honor to Margaret of Navarre. Persecuted at the court by the attentions of the Duke of Guise, she flees to her father, to place herself under his protection and that of her Huguenot lover. Guise follows the girl, and a collision occurs between his soldiery and the little band led by Vallon, in which the helpless Huguenots are massacred and Marguerite shares the fate of her lover.

THE INDIA OF THE QUEEN, AND OTHER ESSAYS.

By the late Sir WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., LL. D., etc. Edited by Lady Hunter. With an Introduction by Francis Henry Skrine, Indian Civil Service, (Retired.) 8vo, pp. xviii.-277. $3.00 net. By mail, $3.14.

*.*Uniform with the "Life of Sir William Hunter."

Contents: I. The India of the Queen—II. Popular Movements in India—III. The Ruin of Aurangzeb—IV. England's Work in India—V. A River of Ruined Capitals—VI. Our Missionaries—VII. A Forgotten Oxford Movement—VIII. A Pilgrim Scholar.

Longmans, Green & Co., 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

IN THE "PUBLIC MEN OF TO-DAY" SERIES

POPE LEO XIII.

By JUSTIN McCARTHY. With an interesting portrait. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

*.*This important work views the Pope from a distinctly "modern" point of view. Easily and gracefully written, in Mr. McCarthy's best style, the volume is eminently readable and instructive.

"There is not a dull page in the book."—*The Outlook.*

"A very good succinct history of Leo XIII.'s administration."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

"Eminently fair and impartial."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"Written in Mr. McCarthy's easy style, and in a thoroughly appreciative spirit."—*Review of Reviews.*

"Bigotry itself might melt before the tale of Leo's genuine goodness and high humanitarian integrity and Mr. McCarthy tells it well."—*The Dial*, Chicago.

. Of all booksellers, or post paid on receipt of published price by

FREDERICK WARNE & CO., 36 East 22d St., N. Y. City

ANTI-SEMITISM.

Bernard Lazare's New Book on Its History and Various Causes.*

SECOND ARTICLE.

IN Western Europe in our own time, national and ethnological anti-Semitism was born in Germany, and thence spread to France, Austria, and other countries. It is based on the theory that the Jew is a stranger, an unassimilated foreign ingredient within the national body, which, as such, is noxious and must be extirpated. Renan, indeed, gave the first intellectual impetus, but von Treitschke, Adolph Wagner, Pastor Stöcker developed it in Germany, Schönerer in Austria, Istóczy in Hungary, and Drumont somewhat later in France. W. Marr's book, "The Victory of Judaism over Germanism," had great influence in this way in Germany, and it inspired Drumont's "La France Juive." Schopenhauer too joined in and exerted a strong anti-Jewish effect. Hegelian thought, elaborated and carried into broader strata by his pupils Feuerbach, Arnold Ruge, Bruno Bauer, afterward by Max Stirner, wrought in a similar direction. Dühring also, though his anti-Semitism was more ethical than metaphysical. Finally, Nietzsche, whose hammer blows of fiery rhetoric were struck alike at Judaism and Christianity. Thus we find modern German philosophy—a whole host of popular German teachers for a century past—almost solidly arrayed against the Jewish spirit. Nietzsche spoke of it as the "ethics of slaves." In France, Gustave Tridon and Regnard labored in the same field to a like purpose.

The author considers the claims put forth by this scientific anti-Semitism, on ethnological, national, historical, ethical, religious, economic and social grounds, one by one, and reduces them, it must be said, to very little. A residuum, however, is left over by his reasoning, and that residuum is precisely the thing which gives anti-Semitism the power it still undoubtedly exerts, even with thinkers.

In discussing the ethnological objections to the Jews, the author says: "Race is, however, a fiction," using the latest scientific arguments against the assumption of race purity. To combat the theory of the "purity of the Jewish race," a theory dear to the soul of most orthodox Jews, he draws up a formidable array of ascertained facts. He denies that even the twelve tribes were of one stock, and as to their subsequent mingling with other nations and races, including even black and yellow races, he leaves no doubt on the mind. On the Jews' return from Babylonian captivity they united with the Samaritans, Ammonites, Moabites, and Idumeans. During the two or three centuries before the Christian era Judaism was winning hosts of proselytes in the Roman and Greek provinces, in Egypt and Asia Minor. Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Damascus, and Cyprus were centres of this fusion. In certain centres of Palestine itself the population was very mixed, as, for instance, in Galilee, that "circle of Gentiles," where Jesus was born. And this mixing process by proselyting went on apace all through the Middle Ages, even up to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, so that the Popes repeatedly inveighed against it.

Whole tribes turned Jew, like the Chazars and the Tartars in the Caucasus. The Sephardim and Ashkenazim—the two great western and eastern divisions into which the Jews split racially—tell this story but approximately; the divisions were, in fact, numberless. And as for the racial purity of the Christian nations, of the Aryans, our author scoffs at it, and his storehouse of historical and ethnological proofs is well drawn upon to smash that legend. Wherever the Jews were settled in goodly numbers and for any length of time they intermarried and otherwise mingled freely with the native population. A striking illustration of that is Spain. "In nearly all Spanish families," he says, "a Jew or a Moor is found at some point of their genealogy; the noblest houses are full of Jews." Cardinal Mendoza y Bovadilla wrote in the sixteenth century a pamphlet on these flaws in Spanish lineages. It was similar in Southern France and elsewhere. Cases of wholesale conversion of Jews were exceedingly numerous throughout the Middle Ages.

The author, however, arrives at the conclusion that the Jews, though no race, are a nation. "Though scattered, the Jews thought the same way in Seville, York, Ancona, Ratisbon, Troyes, Prague." Under the influence of the Torah, the Jewish Law, and of the Talmud, the collection of the writings, opinions, and discussions of the Jewish doctors, which had come to almost supersede the Torah, these different ethnological units were cast into the same mold and formed a fairly homogeneous amalgam, exhibiting mental traits, ethics, and manners essentially the same. "The chain of tradition has never been broken. They have considered themselves exiles and have comforted themselves with the dream of the restoration of Israel's kingdom on earth. Every year, on the eve of the Passover, they have chanted from the depth of their souls, three times, the sentence, 'Leshana haba b'Yerushalaim,' (the next year in Jerusalem.) They have continued to consider themselves the elect people, one superior to all other peoples, which is characteristic of all Chauvinist nations, the Germans as well as the French and English, of to-day." And further on the author says: "Among the Jews who receive a Talmudic education, and this means the majority of the Jews in Russia, Poland, Galicia, Hungary, Bohemia, and the Orient, the idea of nationality is still as alive at present as it had been during the Middle Ages. They still form a people apart." He says that the Talmudic spirit, the spirit of isolation and sullen aloofness and stubborn pride, is the barrier erected against assimilation. But he goes on:

> This intolerant aversion toward the stranger has disappeared among the Western Jews, the Jews of France, England, Italy, and a great portion of the German Jews. The Talmud is no longer read by these Jews, and the Talmudic ethics, at least the national ethics of the Talmud, have no longer any hold on them. They no longer observe the 613 laws, have lost their fear of impurity, a horror which the Eastern Jews have preserved. * * * When the Jew ceases to have the national consciousness he disappears; so long as he has this consciousness he will continue to be. He (the reform Jew of the Western type) practices his religious faith no longer, he is irreligious, often even an atheist, but he continues to be, because he has a belief in his race. He has kept his national pride, he always fancies himself a superior individuality, a different being from those around him, and this conviction prevents him from assimilating himself, for, being always exclusive, he generally refuses to mix through marriage with the peoples surrounding him. Modern Judaism claims to be but a religious confession, but in reality it is an ethnos besides, for it believes it is that. It has preserved its prejudices, egoism, and its vanity as a people—a belief, prejudices, egoism, and vanity which make it appear a stranger to the peoples in whose midst it exists, and here we touch upon one of the most profound causes of anti-Semitism. For anti-Semitism is one of the ways in which the principle of nationalities is manifested.

In the successful struggle for wealth the palm the world over is conceded to the Jew. This the author explains partly by the inherited characteristics of the race, bred through centuries of money-changing and usury, and partly by Jewish solidarity. "Its very existence is denied," he exclaims, "and yet it is undeniable. Jewish solidarity dates from the Dispersion."

The sovereign cure for anti-Semitism the author looks for in the gradual assimilation of the Jews by the different nations. This process will be greatly hastened, he thinks, by the spread of Reform Judaism of the Western type, and still further by the extinction of the Jewish religion. As it is the oldest, he says, it ought to be the first to go, and he sees many signs of its approaching dissolution and complete disappearance. Under present conditions he believes that the process of assimilation will not be resisted by the more advanced Jews, and that the trend of events in the backward countries points in the same direction. Their entire history proves, he says, that the Jews easily assimilate with other nations, wherever no barriers are erected against such a consummation. "In certain countries," he says, "as in the United States, the distinction between Jews and Christians is rapidly disappearing." With the gradual elimination of the Talmudic spirit of haughty exclusiveness, the chief obstacle to complete absorption will also vanish.

In fine, a remarkable book. A searcher after abstract truth Bernard Lazare assuredly is. Whether he has throughout succeeded is a question per se. Perhaps in his eager yet terribly calm quest the exact verity on every point of a problem so multifarious and involved, so complicated and beset with difficulties, has not always been established. Perhaps in his anxiety to ever remain impartial he leans now and then unconsciously to the side opposed to the race whence he himself has sprung. Yet this much seems certain: His candor is admirable; his fairness cannot be questioned; his research is enormous, and the pains he takes to arrive at the naked truth in carrying out his self-imposed task are deserving of praise. The earnestness of the man is felt in every line. A pity it is, a great pity, that the book has been so hastily and imperfectly gotten up and translated. It abounds in typographical errors and misprints. Yet withal it is a book deserving of the closest attention. The reader indeed gains a clear insight into the Jewish phenomenon. The book will not go unchallenged, no doubt, and its culminating dogma may bring out a champion from the hosts of Israel to shiver a lance or two. But so much the better.

W. von S.

*ANTI-SEMITISM. Its History and Causes. By Bernard Lazare. Translated from the French. With Preface and Index. Small 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The International Library Publishing Company.

Shakespeare Reprints.

The Clarendon Press will add to their facsimile of the Shakespeare First Folio the four folio volumes which were omitted in the First Folio. These are: "Venus and Adonis," (1593,) "The Rape of Lucrece," (1594,) "The Passionate Pilgrim," (1599,) and the "Sonnets," (1609,) as well as the play of "Pericles," which was first published in quarto in 1609, but was not included in a collected edition of Shakespeare's plays before the third folio edition of 1664. The reprint will be executed under the direction of Sidney Lee, who will contribute introductions containing the latest results of his researches regarding the bibliography of Shakespeare's poems and "Pericles." The reproductions will probably be ready in the Autumn of 1904.

Creole Cookery.

Harper & Brothers have in preparation for publication in a few days a new edition of "Cooking in Old Creole Days," by Célestine Eustis. Miss Eustis has gathered into her book all the famous old recipes of the Creole cooks, which have been in constant danger of loss. Many of them have been handed down by oral tradition from generation to generation, and have been served in historic families. In connection with the recipes are a number of old Creole folk-songs celebrating the joys of the table.

CHARLES BUTLER.

An American Lawyer of Note—Some of His Acquaintances.*

MR. STODDARD'S book is to be valued as the record of a useful and distinguished life; of the remarkably long and active career of a man who did much not only for his own State, but for the country. It pictures the strength, activity, and piety of Charles Butler himself; it also gives some interesting views of events and the conditions of life throughout the long period of his activity. His earliest manhood goes back to 1818, when he entered Martin Van Buren's law office in Albany as a student and became an inmate of his home. Van Buren's mode of life was somewhat disconcerting for his law clerks. "I rise early," wrote Butler at this period, "and, what is more provoking, Mr. Van Buren some mornings back has risen at 4:30. I rise at 5 and find him up." The young lawyer also gained valuable experience in his brother's banking business. We get an amusing glimpse of the primitive methods then in vogue in a letter from the brother telling of a box of specie that was coming up the river from New York: "You need not put it in the bank for safe keeping," he writes, "but leave it in charge of the barkeeper of the Eagle Tavern, where I think it will be perfectly safe." Similarly another cask of specie was sent up by the New York bank authorities in care of a chance passenger, whose name they did not ask, but who duly delivered up his charge.

Charles Butler launched his career as a lawyer at Lyons, N. Y., in 1824, boarding with a Mr. Griffith "at the rate of 12s. ($1.50) per week for victuals," and borrowing $500 from his brother to buy a law library. Although he had every opportunity to enter politics with his friends of the "Albany Regency," the associates of the Van Burens, he determined to stay by the practice of law, and he never swerved from the determination. He did, indeed, hold the office of Postmaster at Geneva—the city in which he made his home in 1826—but he resigned it to maintain his religious ideals, because of the Sunday labor that the department required in the office. The act was characteristic of his deep piety throughout his life. There were many interesting and important duties performed by the young advocate at this period. One was the prosecution of the kidnappers of Morgan, whose forcible removal and disappearance at Niagara sent such a convulsion through the country in 1826 and the years immediately following. Another was his service after the incorporation of the New York Life Insurance Company in 1830, in establishing a system of mortgage loans for the relief of the farmers of Western New York. Among the applicants for loans at that time was Martin Harris, who wanted funds, which Mr. Butler refused him, for the publication of Joseph Smith's Mormon Bible.

We have an interesting account of his visit to Chicago in 1833, after a long journey through the wilderness. It was a settlement of a few hundred people, most of whom had come within the last year or two, living in about twenty wretched houses. Yet Charles Butler wrote of it:

> Chicago is a beautiful place. * * * If I were a young man [Mr. Butler was then thirty-one] and unmarried, I should settle at Chicago. It presents one of the finest fields in America for industry and enterprise, and, though at present a journey to this point is attended with great privations, fatigue, exposure, and difficulty, in a few years we shall think no more of going to Chicago than we now think of going to Buffalo.

His special field of usefulness as the organizer of great undertakings and the trusted counselor of men of action became steadily clearer as he became more and more interested in the railroad and financial issues then coming up. He did a great service to the country's credit, according to his biographer, by his campaigns before the Michigan and Indiana Legislatures to prevent the repudiation of the State bonds recklessly issued for public improvements. To this long and stormy episode much space is given. Mr. Butler had some interesting and amusing experiences in his European visits of 1838 and thereafter. One was his consultation with Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, then living in Paris at the zenith of his fame. He received his patient with great formality, inquiring into all his symptoms with the utmost minuteness, and assuring him that he would consider the case. The next visit, and the next, and the next were like the first—each ending with the deposit of a gold piece on the mantel. The expected prescription and treatment never came, but when Mr. Butler's time was up and he had to leave Paris there was a wrathful explosion on the part of the eminent physician, who declared that if he cared more for his business and his money than he did for his health and his life, he would have nothing more to do with him, and had not. Another amusing incident was his meeting in Rome with Cardinal Mezzofanti, the celebrated linguist, who addressed him in a language he did not understand. Somewhat taken aback, Mr. Butler said that he did not speak Italian, whereupon the Cardinal replied:

"Ah! I addressed you in Cherokee, but I can speak English if you prefer!"

In a subsequent visit to Europe Mr. Butler made the acquaintance of Carlyle—the beginning of a long and intimate friendship with the Sage of Chelsea, for whom he made some small but prosperous investments. What Carlyle thought of their friendship is shown by this letter of 186[illegible]:

> I was a stranger, and I felt that you took me up as a friend; and sure enough, you have throughout acted conspicuously in that character; caring for my interests with a constant loyalty, sagacity, and punctuality as if they had been your own; manifesting at all times the qualities of a perfect man of business and of an altogether singularly generous, faithful, and courteous benefactor; in short, making good nobly in all points the reading we took of you here that evening long years ago, when, alas, it was still "we," not, as now, one only, who could recognize good men and love them.

Froude was another of Mr. Butler's literary friends, from whom a number of interesting letters are given in the book. In one of them he makes the statement: "I am more and more confident that the future of the Anglo-Saxon race is with you and not with us"—a prediction that it took more courage to utter thirty years ago than it would take now.

A letter from Matthew Arnold is interesting as one of his most characteristic responses to the charges of his unamiable criticism of this country:

> If you could have heard us all talking over in these last few days America and our friends there you would know what are the recollections which we do really entertain of you, and how impossible it is. I do not merely say that I should print a vicious and insolent criticism of America, but even that such a criticism should come into my head. You and dear Miss Butler stand first among those who cause us to feel gratefully and affectionately toward America; but really we met with so much kindness there that the kindness is now all that we remember.

It is perhaps necessary only to give a reminder of the many institutions of New York with which Mr. Butler was intimately connected, either as a founder or as a zealous friend—New York University, the Union Theological Seminary, the Union League Club, are some of the most prominent. He was active in support of the Government throughout the civil war, and the quarter century that was left to him after the war was over was passed in active business and social affairs till almost the end of his unusually long and fruitful life. Of that life Mr. Stoddard has given a sufficient and stimulating account that shows us the uprightness and beauty of character as well as the resolution and activity of it. It is a book that shows the highest type of the New York citizen.

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF CHARLES BUTLER. By Francis Hovey Stoddard. With Portraits. 8vo. Pp. viii-356. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Prof. Lowell's New Book.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM. Six Lectures Delivered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in December, 1902. By Percival Lowell. 12mo. Pp. 126. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Lowell's little book is technical and is intended for mathematical students of astronomy. But it has much that will interest the non-technical person as conveying some of the latest conclusions of astronomical investigators. Thus Mr. Lowell starts out by assuring us that included within the great increase of our knowledge of the solar system gained in the last twenty-five years is the fact that meteors, shooting stars, and comets are all members of it, part and parcel of what the sun controls. Formerly it was thought and taught that they were visitors from other stars or systems. Meteorites must have had their origin in "the sun our system had before the catastrophe which caused the nebula, which caused our sun, occurred." They are "old with an age that staggers imagination."

Mr. Lowell discusses further Mercury, Mars, Saturn and its systems, Jupiter and his comets, and closes with a chapter on cosmogony. Of Mercury we knew till very lately next to nothing. It rotates upon its axis while it makes one revolution around the sun, as is determined by the markings upon its face—markings that are not in the least like those upon Mars. "Cracks" best explains their appearance and probably their nature. Day and night, Summer and Winter have ceased to exist on it; one-half is forever being baked, the other half forever frozen. It represents planetary decrepitude.

Mars, on the other hand, shows planetary youth. Mr. Lowell considers the markings of Mars to be artificial canals for water; the so-called "seas" are not water, but areas of vegetation. Mars, unlike the earth, is almost all land; water is scarce, its whole supply coming from the annual melting of the polar caps, and the canals are the means by which intelligence has utilized it to the fullest advantage. Mars is circumstanced like ourselves, in the mid-way of planetary existence, but that its development was in any but the broadest sense an analogue of our own is certainly not the case. Its career began under different physical conditions, and it has run more rapidly through its successive stages. And of a subject that has more or less exercised the inhabitants of the earth for some years Mr. Lowell says this:

> Life on Mars must take on a very different guise from what it wears on earth. It is certain that there can be no men there; that is as certain as anything well can be. But this does not preclude a local intelligence equal to, and perhaps easily superior to, our own. We seem to have evidence that something of this sort does exist there at the present moment, and has made imprint there of its existence far exceeding anything we have yet left on Mother Earth.

The discussion of Saturn and Jupiter is highly technical; the latter is devoted to considering the large number of comets—thirty-two—that Jupiter has "captured." As to "cosmogony," Mr. Lowell discusses various theories, of which he declares none are satisfactory. But he says that we now know of relations so systematic and singular that we are sure some law underlies them. It is "rather pleasant than otherwise" to have that law baffle our first attempts at discovery. The only thing we are sure of is a time to come when each of the bodies composing the solar system shall turn an unchanging face in perpetuity to the sun; when each will have reached the end of its evolution, "set in the unchanging stare of death"; when the sun itself will go out, becoming a cold and lifeless mass, and the solar system will circle unseen, ghostlike in space, awaiting only the resurrection of another cosmic catastrophe.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

The Rule of a Vast Empire, Changed Conditions, and Honest Methods.*

ARE WE to apply Newton's science to England? "In physics the greater attracts the less," and will the possession of India convert a "group of islands set in a northern sea from a European into an Asiatic power?" Sufficient is it to comprehend the present situation and indulge in no prophecies as to the future. Between London and Bombay the distance is great, and betwixt Moscow and Port Arthur the miles are many; only in the latter case the Ural slopes face both Europe and Asia. If Russia has a strong dash of the Orient in her veins will she not in time become more distinctly Asiatic?

Certainly of all recent writers, Sir William Wilson Hunter knew most concerning India. For over the third of a century he has given us a mass of information concerning India. His many-sidedness has been conspicuous. Not only commercial, social, and political India have been clearly presented by him, but Indian literature has been treated. In the volume before us, in proof of this, under the title of "A Pilgrim Scholar," he gives in the most sympathetic manner the labors of that Hungarian, Csoma de Körös, who, wandering over India and Thibet during the first third of the last century, devoted his life to the study of the Thibetan and Sanskrit.

The title of the volume is taken from the heading of the first chapter, "The India of the Queen." When Victoria came to the throne in 1837 the map of India scarcely wanted remodeling, for it was about the same as when she was born. During her reign there have been eight wars fought out in India. "Ten territories have been conquered or annexed with a population of about 45,000,000 people and an area exceeding 400,000 square miles. * * * Broadly speaking, therefore, Queen Victoria's reign has witnessed the acquisition of nearly one-fourth of the present population and about one-half of the present area of India." The author states clearly and briefly conditions up to 1858, when by royal proclamation the transfer of India was made to the Queen. Then three pledges were given. They were:

To the Princes of India the Crown frankly relinquished the right which the company had lately enforced, of resuming the great fiefs of the empire on the failure of natural heirs. To the people of India the Crown gave the assurance of employment in the government of the country without distinction of religion or race. To both Princes and people the Queen proclaimed her deep concern in their welfare.

The promises of Princes have been too often not worth the paper they were written on, but in the case of the late Queen of England she always was solicitous regarding India and her trials, and there never was a famine that did not bring with it the deepest grief to Victoria. The responsibilities of England are great. It is certain that the good judgment of England will carry her through it all triumphantly. We have much to learn from her, for our apprenticeship has in a measure just begun as far as colonization is concerned. Suppose a Hindu of the last century should revisit the country of his birth? He would find regions of what was wild jungle now converted into fertile crop lands. The fever-smitten swamps have been covered with healthy, well-drained cities—the great rivers which formed the barriers between provinces and desolated the country with their floods have now been controlled to the uses of man, spanned by bridges, and tapped by canals. What is, however, the most surprising is the changed attitude of the people.

In provinces where every man, from the prince to the peasant, a hundred years ago, went armed, he would look round in vain for a matchlock or a sword. He would find the multitudinous native States of India, which he remembered in jealous isolation broken only by merciless wars, now trading quietly with each other, bound together by railways and roads, by the post and the telegraph. * * * Instead of bristling fortresses, he would see courts of justice. In place of a Mohammedan General in charge of each district he would find an English magistrate; instead of a swarming soldiery, he would discover a police.

But then, too, there would be certain discouraging features.

In provinces where, a hundred years ago, there was plenty of land for every one who wished to till it, he would see human beings so densely crowded together as to exhaust the soil, and yet fail to wring from it enough to eat. Among a people whose sole means of subsistence was agriculture he would find a landless proletariate springing up, while millions more were clinging with a despairing grip to their half-acre of earth apiece under a burden of rack-rent and usury. On the one hand, he would see great bodies of traders and husbandmen living in a security and comfort unknown in the palmiest days of the Mughals. On the other hand, he would ask himself, as I have often asked myself, whether the prosperity of the prosperous is not highly paid for by the poverty of the poor, and whether the splendid fabric of British rule does not rest deep down on a harder struggle for life.

India in former centuries was a centre of human strife. Her enemies were not alone her own people, but all outsiders seem to have battened on her. The mountain wall around Northern India was no protection until the British came. There were pirates on the coast and the rivers that rendered commerce impossible. An English surveyor of the first half of the last century entered on his map a tract of a thousand miles square as "depopulated by the Maghs," the Maghs being professional pirates. Driven to desperation by having been plundered through centuries, peasants became professional robbers. In 1772 the Council of Calcutta reported organized bands of robbers in the districts of Bengal which numbered 80,000 men. A state paper of the same year describes the dakoits or gangs of banditti. They were robbers by birth. They lived in what were apparently peaceful villages, but the villagers would travel hundreds of miles so as to carry out their robberies.

Another special crime was thagi, or strangling, dexterously performed by bands of professional murderers, disguised as traveling merchants or pilgrims. The thags and dakoits, or hereditary stranglers and gang robbers, thought none the worse of themselves for their profession, and were regarded by their countrymen with an awe which in the last century would hardly be distinguished from respect. "I am a thag or strangler of the royal records," one of these gentlemen was good enough to explain to an English officer. "I and my fathers have been professional stranglers for twenty generations."

As to the famines of India, the most terrible was that of 1770. It is believed that 10,000,000 peasants perished. The India Company spent £9,000 in food. In the famine year of 1874 the amount disbursed by the English Government to alleviate the misery was £4,000,000, and in the five years ending in 1878 it was £14,000,000. The time of depopulation is passed. Taking the whole series of years of over a third of a century it is less than "two per thousand," the famine years included.

To-day travel in India is absolutely safe. The native population has become more settled. Commerce and manufactures are increasing. We hear less and less of religious fanaticism. The wonderful thing is that England has made cities in India. Take, for instance, Calcutta and Bombay. Charles II. was glad to give over Bombay and its surroundings to the East India Company for £10 a year. Bombay now has a population of three-quarters of a million, who live for the major part by commerce. Calcutta has a population double that of any city in England excepting London, and Calcutta owes its being to a continued fight with the River Ganges. A very interesting chapter is the one called "A River of Ruined Capitals." Along the Ganges from the remotest past man has tried to build his abode, and been unsuccessful. The great waterway of India declines being fettered. It is a stream as turbulent in character as is the Missouri, only the more destructive as it reaches the coast. The Ganges carries with it an immense amount of silt, which it deposits and so blocks up harbors. Then it naturally seeks other channels. It is the skill of the English engineer of to-day that prevents calamities.

It was in 1888 that Sir William Wilson Hunter wrote his famous article, the title of which was "Our Missionaries." We are of the opinion that this study of missionary efforts is the most careful, the most pertinent, one yet presented. Endless are the questions asked.

What lessons does the hard-won experience of the country teach? The experience bought by the labors of thousands of devoted men and women in every quarter of the globe? What conquests has that great missionary army made from the dark continent of ignorance and cruel rites? What influence has it exerted on the higher Eastern races who have a religion, a literature, a civilization older than our own? How far do the missionary methods of the past accord with the actual needs of the present?

The author is of the opinion that practical methods of converting the Hindus often suffer from the theories promulgated at home. Perhaps "at home" the entire evidence of the missionary is not presented. Then, too, in the field the native is in a quandary, for he does not understand how he is to be saved when there is such enmity shown by the followers of certain Christian religions. The Professor of Chinese at Oxford has said, reviewing an experience of thirty-four years in China, that "as long as Christianity presents itself infected with the bitter internal animosities of the Christian sects and associated with the habits of drunkenness and the social evil conspicuous among Christian nations, it will not do its work, because it does not deserve to do its work, in the non-Christian world." It is "at home" that there is too much indulgence given to bigotry and cant. There are narrow-minded men quite ready to insist that rather than have the Hindu a Catholic it would be better for him to remain in darkest ignorance. Sir William Wilson Hunter declaims against the injustice done to the Roman Catholic Church, "to that great Church which is quietly and with small worldly means educating, disciplining, and consoling a Christian population three times more numerous than all the Protestant converts in India put together."

That any Englishman will ever bring about a general conversion in India the author doubts, but he thinks "it within reasonable probability that some native of India will spring up whose life and preaching may lead to an accession on a great scale to the Christian Church. Not so many years ago the missionary saw in the Hindu only an unclean thing and told him so. The modern missionary in India "takes the tone in which the great proselyting apostle addressed the Brahmans of Europe at Athens; he quotes their literature and, starting from their devotions at their own altars, he labors to supplant an ignorant worship by an enlightened faith." The volume we cannot give too much praise to. We would recommend the reading of it most particularly to those interested in our recent schemes of colonization. That we may be just and impartial is the wish of every American. The trials England has gone through in India we are all fairly familiar with. It was after the Mutiny that Great Britain showed the highest qualities of statesmanship. It is the exposition of these, the nobler traits, with good, hard common sense combined, which renders the book under notice of such practical value.

*THE INDIA OF THE QUEEN, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By the late Sir William Wilson Hunter. Edited by Lady Hunter, with an introduction by Francis Henry Skrine. Cloth. Pp. 277. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

A Lucky Boy.

A PARTNERSHIP IN MAGIC. By Charles Battell Loomis. Illustrated by Herman Heyer. 12mo. Pp. 270. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.

A very nice little boy picking large yellow oranges from the shade trees in Union Square and upon retired side streets and selling them to an Italian pushcart man "tres centa ascha," is not exactly a common midwinter sight in New York. But Bob Greene had, besides a cruel stepfather and a round engaging face, a magic gift. He was an imaginative country boy much abused by his cruel stepparent, and one Winter day, standing in a deep snowdrift under the bare branches of a cherry tree, he wished for cherries. Immediately appeared upon the twig in his hand a cluster of the very finest cherries, and when the young magician tried an oak tree that did just as well. So he ran away to New York to make his fortune in the fruit business. In New York the chief trouble naturally was the trees. Policemen chase boys out of park shade trees in New York. However Bob, first finding that he could wish oranges as well as cherries, found also a humorous young man with large ideas, and the two went into partnership. Mindful of the inconveniences of the parks as harvest fields, the partners bought a potted plant and conveyed it to their hall bedroom on Nineteenth Street. Unfortunately the potted plant was a rare Japanese dwarf apple tree of some centuries standing, and produced oranges no bigger than marbles. Then the partners hired a store in Sixth Avenue with an ailantus tree in the back yard and did a rushing business for two days and got into the papers, pictures and all. Besides Bob was run over by an automobile driven by a benevolent chauffeur, who was so grateful to the youngster for "not letting himself get killed" that he togged him out in fine city clothes and gave him a resplendent suit case moreover.

In the end the magic gift departing at the expiration of a week as suddenly as it had come, and the cruel stepfather being providentially assaulted and slain by a friendly trolley car, Bob returned to his village, and was received with speechmaking and the music of the local brass band.

Mr. Loomis's book is entertaining. Boys will read it with pleasure. Grown-ups also will read it with pleasure. The idea is good and the gentle jeers at certain queer things in New York not only do not spoil the fairy story, but add spice to it.

Charles Reade.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just sent to press "Charles Reade as I Knew Him," being random recollections of the dramatist, novelist, and journalist, by John Coleman, author of "Players and Playwrights I Have Met," "Memoirs of Samuel Phelps," "An Actor's Story," "The White Ladye of Rosemount," &c. The work is in two volumes, Volume I. referring to periods antecedent to the author's intimacy with Reade, Volume II. being mere "disjecta membra," in Mr. Coleman's "own prosaic words." The author opens with the account of a conversation he had with Reade in 1859, before the production of "It's Never Too Late to Mend." At that time, Mr. Coleman says, Reade "appeared to be about fifty or fifty-five years of age. He stood over six feet high, a massive chest, herculean limbs, a bearded and leonine face, giving traces of a manly beauty which ripened into majesty as he grew older. Large brown eyes which could at times become exceedingly fierce, a fine head, quite bald at top, but covered at the sides with soft brown hair, a head so strangely disproportioned to the bulk of body that I never could understand how so large a brain could be confined in so small a cranium." Mr. Coleman offered to play one of the leading characters in "It's Never Too Late to Mend," in spite of the criticisms received by the author from such men as Boucicault. The conversation resulted in a friendship of over twenty years, only to end with Reade's death.

The work will contain many illustrations. There will be portraits of Kate Bateman, Dion Boucicault, Vining, Ben Webster, Mrs. Stirling, Charles Dickens, Carlotta and Rose Leclercq, Phelps, Fechter, Charles Mathews, Laura Seymour, and other actors, playwrights, critics, &c. There are also included some views of Charles Reade's home and pictures of several performers in their characters. A list is also given of Charles Reade's acted and unacted plays, as well as his novels and short stories. Letters are included by Reade, Mr. Coleman, and others.

Tolstoi as a Man.

Prof. Steiner of Grinnell College is writing a book on "Tolstoi the Man." The author spent several months at Moscow, at Yasnaya Polyana, Tolstoi's residence, and in other Russian places closely connected with the novelist's personal history. Prof. Steiner lived and talked with the Russian peasants, conversed with Tolstoi about his life, was intimate in the Tolstoi circle in Moscow, and collected many new anecdotes and personal incidents relating to the great author and teacher. There will be a number of pictures in the book from original paintings by Pasternak, the brilliant Russian artist and personal friend of Tolstoi. It will bear the imprint of The Outlook Company.

New Things for Harper's.

Alice Brown has written a new story, which Harper's Magazine will publish, beginning with the August number. The same number will contain the story of an incident, almost forgotten, in our history—the time when Vermont was an independent republic—by Mayo W. Hazeltine.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY
Mr. JACK LONDON'S
NEW NOVEL
The Call of the Wild
Illustrated in Colors, Cloth, $1.50

François

Perrault

"JACK LONDON has written the romance of a dog's life with a vigor, insight and dramatic power which no other similar tale except 'Bob, Son of Battle' approaches in interest and literary quality . . . but it is above all an absorbing tale of wild life, full of pictorial power and abounding in striking incidents of frontier town, camp and adventure."
—HAMILTON W. MABIE

Ask any bookseller for it, or
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
66 Fifth Avenue New York

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Dialect Stories, Conan Doyle's Large Honorarium, and Other Random Topics.

LONDON, July 8.—The author of "Wee Macgreegor" has published a new book entitled "Ethel," and the general verdict of the press is that the book is inferior to its predecessor. Now "Wee Macgreegor" was reeking with Scotch dialect, and everybody said that it was full of humor and pathos. There is no dialect in "Ethel," and the public does not find either humor or pathos in it. This suggests the question, "How much has the dialect of a 'kailyard' book to do with its humor?" Long ago Josh Billings discovered that to misspell words was to make them humorous. He had written for some time in ordinary English without attracting any attention, but when he began to misspell he became immediately a leading humorist. I wonder what would be thought of "Wee Macgreegor" and all the rest of the books in Scotch dialect which during the last few years have been so plentiful if they were to be translated into ordinary English? There is undoubtedly true humor in Mr. Barrie's writings, but if they were written in English they would certainly have far fewer admirers than they now have. Translate the humorous remarks of "Tammas Haggart"—and for that matter call him plain Thomas Haggart—and some of them at least would fail to strike the average man as humorous. When Tammas says "I tak' no credit in bein' able to speak wi' a sort of faceelity on topics 'at I've made my ain," we instantly smile because we know that Tammas is always amusing. But suppose he had said "I take no credit in being able to speak with a sort of facility on topics that I have made my own," we should scarcely see the humor of the remark.

The author of "Wee Macgreegor," having made his reputation by a book in the Scotch dialect, should have seen the value of his method, and should not have departed from it. Unfortunately for himself, he decided to write a second book which should contain no dialect, and the result is that the public does not consider the new book humorous. In point of fact, it is quite as good in its way as was "Wee Macgreegor," only it is written in a tongue understood by the people. Sentences which might have been humorous or pathetic had they been written in Scotch dialect seem commonplace and flat when written in English. If it is not too late, the author should immediately translate "Ethel" into Scotch of the broadest type and publish it as a new book. It would then without doubt strike the public as fully equal to "Wee Macgreegor." The public would laugh over its pages and weep over what they take to be its pathos. In its English dress "Ethel" has no more chance of success than had Josh Billings's early attempts to write correctly. Mr. Barrie and Mr. Crockett and "Ian Maclaren" will never make the mistake of writing novels in pure English. They have tested too thoroughly the value of the Scottish dialect ever to abandon it. They know that to a very large extent Scottish humor consists in spelling according to the rules of the Scottish dialect, and they do not intend to throw away their reputation as Scottish humorists.

We now know why Sir Conan Doyle consented to resurrect Sherlock Holmes. Every one who knows the author knows that he dislikes extremely to have his reputation associated in the public mind with Sherlock Holmes rather than with the other books that he has written. Why then did he consent to write six more Holmes stories for The Strand? It was because The Strand is to pay him £6,000 for the six stories. That is an argument which he could hardly be expected to resist. Indeed, had he resisted it most of us would have a poor opinion of his judgment. So The Strand is to have the "Sherlock Holmes" stories and Sir Conan Doyle is to have the £6,000. It is to be hoped that all parties, and the public also, will be satisfied with the bargain.

Are not prices in the literary world becoming as preposterously high as they are in the operatic world? When a prima donna is paid an enormous sum of money to sing before an audience that, with possibly the exception of two or three persons, is utterly incapable of knowing whether she sings better or worse than half a dozen other singers, it seems to most men to be an absurdity. It is reasonably safe to say that no woman's voice is worth what the prominent female singers of to-day demand for their voices. As a mere mercantile speculation it may be worth while for a manager to pay a woman $1,000 a night for singing two songs, but from any other point of view except that of the manager it is a shameful waste of money. Is it not equally absurd to pay any man, even Sir Conan Doyle, £6,000 for six short stories? Undoubtedly the stories will be cleverly written and will interest the readers, but surely they are not worth any such price as £6,000.

If the competition among magazine publishers is going to lead them to pay such preposterous prices it will, of course, be a good thing for the authors, but a bad thing for the public. It will inevitably put good contemporary literature out of the reach of the ordinary man. When it becomes impossible to induce any one of a dozen leading writers to write a story for less than £1,000, either the magazines will do without them, or the prices of magazines will become so high that no one who is not rich can buy them. Fortunately the day when this will happen, if it does happen, is not very close at hand. There is probably no living story writer to whom any magazine publisher would dream of offering the price which has just been offered to Sir Conan Doyle. The "Sherlock Holmes" stories happened to be just the sort of things which pleased every one. Of course, the people who read detective stories and have no idea of literature liked the "Holmes" stories simply because they were detective stories, while other people liked them because they were good stories in spite of the fact that Holmes was a detective. No other stories can approach the "Sherlock Holmes" stories so far as the extent of the public is concerned to which they appeal, and therefore Sir Conan Doyle need fear no rivalry from his fellow-authors. He will take his £6,000 and kill Sherlock Holmes for positively the last time, and I shall be very much surprised if any future offer on the part of a publisher will induce Sir Conan to resuscitate Sherlock again.

⁂

Lieut. Shackleton's "Farthest South with the Discovery" will soon appear in The Illustrated News. It will be the first book of Antarctic exploration which has been published for many years. The Arctic region has monopolized the attention of explorers, though why this should be so it is difficult to see. The south pole is, so far as we know, quite as good a pole in every respect as the north pole, and it is undeniable that it has been treated with gross neglect. Arctic exploration had originally the excuse that it was a search for the Northwest passage, but that was given up long ago, and now no one goes to the Arctic seas except with a view to getting to the north pole. There is such a tiresome sameness in the stories told by successive Arctic explorers that we ought to welcome the variation of the theme which is afforded by Antarctic exploration. Besides, there really is something to be seen in the extreme South besides ice and snow. There are real volcanoes and unimpeachable land. We shall doubtless have a rapid succession of Antarctic books during the next ten years, and people would do well to read the earlier books while they retain their interest, for, of course, after a time the Antarctic explorer will have as much sameness in his experiences as falls to the lot of the Arctic explorer.

⁂

It is rather sad to note that the complete edition of Mr. Hardy's novels is nearly finished. When a novelist gives us a complete edition of his novels and adds to the gift one or more volumes of poetry, we may recognize the fact that he has finished his work. There is not, so far as can be learned, the slightest probability that we shall have another novel from Mr. Hardy's pen. He is understood to have finished his career as a novelist, and if we have any more work from his pen it will probably be in the form of verse. We can understand a like decision in the case of Mr. Meredith, for Mr. Meredith has reached the age when he is entitled to rest, but Mr. Hardy is by no means an old man, and his best work has been that of recent years. Why he has decided to write no more novels he himself knows, but the public does not understand the reason for such a decision, nor does it feel at all satisfied with it.

⁂

Mr. Chamberlain's unexpected advocacy of protection has naturally been the universal theme of conversation, and already several well-known literary men have publicly taken sides for or against the Colonial Secretary. It is to be hoped that protection will not become a theme for novelists, but there is reason to fear that it will. Now that the novel is the accepted vehicle for advocating all sorts of "causes," protection will doubtless have its share of attention at the hands of reforming novelists. We shall be asked to interest ourselves in the fortunes of a free-trade hero who is persecuted by a wicked protectionist, and we may even be asked to sympathize with the noble free-trading heroine who gives up home and fortune rather than yield to the arguments of a father who wishes her to marry an advocate of preferential tariffs. After all, the protectionist novel would not be much more dreary than the theological novel, or the novel dealing with the deceased wife's sister, or the crimes of vivisectionists. Still, we could do very well without it, and if Mr. Chamberlain proves to be responsible for the introduction of the topic into fiction he will lose his popularity with at least a part of the novel-reading public.

W. L. ALDEN.

Houses for the London Poor.

"The Housing Handbook," (the National Housing Reform Council of London,) written by W. Thompson, author of "Housing of the Working Classes," is "a practical manual for the use of officers, members, and committees of local authorities, ministers of religion, members of Parliament, and all social or municipal reformers interested in the housing of the working classes." The book is a 12mo of about 400 pages, with 25 full page illustrations, and 100 plans and diagrams representing 25 typical workmen's dwellings in various towns. This elaborate treatise first explains the house famine as it already exists in every large town in England and soon may be seen here; it then tells what may be done, what has been done by local authorities, what ought to be done and how to do it. Pictures, facts, and figures are all very thorough; they show the profits a practical man can make with sanitary houses, explain the need of cheap transit facilities, and show the results obtained by the various English trials. There is a long appendix giving the various acts of Parliament bearing on the subject, and a seventeen-page index that, like the book itself, is extremely well done.

BOSTON NOTES.

The Ancient and Honorable Presentation Book—Successful Novels.

SAYS some one in "The New Harry and Lucy," the little book which Dr. Hale and his accomplished sister, Miss Lucretia, some years ago prepared for the enlightenment and encouragement of visitors to this town:

> The Summer climate of Boston involves three days out of five when you breathe a sort of thin paste, which is called air, and is made up of a good deal of nitrogen, a great deal of hot water, something sticky, no ozone, and just enough oxygen to keep you alive.

This was the climate which presented itself to visitors last week. This week, possibly out of respect to the Emerson Memorial School, cooler days and brisk showers have justified the statement of Miss Tryphena Dexter, another character in the book, that Boston is the coolest place to be found. She was the person who said, long before the centenary exercises made the statement familiar:

> In all my Sunday ventures I am bound to hear something of Emerson's pushed into every sermon, no matter whether I am in a Baptist Church, or in a High Episcopal Church, or at some place which your friend, the deacon, would think awfully heretical.

⁂

One wonders whether one scrap of Emerson, the familiar "Hitch your wagon to a star," may not have suggested the guise in which the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts" will present the memorial volume to be given to the members of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, when it comes hither in peace next Autumn. Everybody knows that the cost of such books is very heavy, and that it must be defrayed by advertising, but the Ancients first made sure of not being represented by one of those "books that are not books," as is the case with most of the militia companies whose histories have been written. They engaged Prof. Justin H. Smith of Dartmouth College for the literary work, and they put the illustration into the hands of Mr. Edmund H. Garrett. Thanks to this precaution, they have a good title, "The Historic Booke: A Tale of Two Worlds and Five Centuries"; a quaint title page, and the most artful of introductions to "the Courteous Reader," instructing him that "certain Men of notable publick Spirit and high credit have come forward and contributed freely of their Substance" to pay the cost of the book. "The Names and Abodes of these esteemed and honoured Friends are set down in our Booke that all may reade and remember them," and the "courteous reader" is told "in what Manner they serve their Daye and Generation."

The text will relate the achievements of the two companies, the last chapter describing their relations with one another. The illustrations will be portraits and reproductions in fac simile of important documents, and to these Mr. Garrett will add a series of pictures showing the changes in arms, fortification, military costume, and in naval architecture between the time of King Henry VIII. and his far-off descendant, Edward VII. Copies will be presented to the President and to the King, and will be sent to libraries and universities, but the edition will be limited, and only 100 "subscriptions" will be received.

⁂

Miss Ruth Hall leaves history to take care of itself, and in "The Pine Grove House," to be issued in September by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., she will tell of city folk at a Summer hotel in a country village, a place in which the city dweller learns how to sympathize with the insect on the microscope slide. Speaking of hotels reminds one of an error into which some of the National Education Association wandered last week. Coming from some region equally innocent of such titles as Astor House and Parker House and the later Waldorf-Astoria and Touraine, they carefully asked for the "Adams House Hotel," and the "Parker House Hotel," apparently supposing them to be built on historic sites; and those coming from certain Western cities carefully corrected the natives attempting to direct them to the Union Station or the South Station by inquiring: "Do you mean the Terminal Station?" and the natives, after one or two experiences of the obstinacy of the school teacher, which is beyond all the obstinacy of the army mule, assented. In truth, all the stations in seaboard cities are terminal, as all between the Eastern and Western coast are "way"; but why dispute about words? There are those who are too particular, like the London printer who decorated "nom de plume" with an acute accent on the fifth letter.

⁂

The possible number of Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson's holiday books for children is unknown, but the first to be announced for 1903 is "A Lieutenant Under Washington," which appears on the list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Its time is the Brandywine campaign, and the story ends at Valley Forge.

Among the children's books announced by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are "The Little Colonel at Boarding School," by Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston; "The Story of the Graveleys," by Marshall Saunders; "Little Lady Marjorie," by Frances Margaret Fox, the author of "Farmer Brown and the Birds"; "The Sandman," more farm stories by Mr. William J. Hopkins, and "Pig's Islands of Providence," by Mrs. Johnston.

⁂

With a single exception, all of the first editions of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s Spring novels have been exhausted, and "A Rose of Normandy" is in its third edition. The exception is Miss A. P. Wilson's "The Wars of Peace," which, being a new writer's, and having a perfectly unsuggestive title, is making its way slowly, and entirely by its intrinsic merits. As readers in search of novelty learn that it brings forward a capitalist of a new type, it will take a higher place. Mr. Oppenheim's "A Prince of Sinners," fortunate in everything, is selling excellently, but it is his eleventh novel, and is of the same type as many of its predecessors, so that booksellers and readers knew fairly well what to expect from him, and ordered and bought accordingly. Then, too, King Peter's departure from the line of loyal conduct laid down for him in "The Traitors" caused those who learn of the Balkans and the Little Balkans from novels to talk of the books, and talking always brings sales.

⁂

A section of useful Balkan territory is used anew in Sir William Magnay's "Count Zarka," which Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are publishing. The Count is supposed to be a Russian agent, but he conducts his imperial master's affairs to his own advantage with a cool cynicism that would be his passport to Siberia in a week of real life. The heroine is born for adventures, and meets them, being accidentally shot in the hand by an unseen sportsman, hunted by a wild boar, challenged by a girl to a duel with swords, abducted and almost forced into a marriage within a few days. The merest thread of interest connects the story with "The Red Chancellor," its author's earlier novel.

⁂

One more addition to the Channing literature of the year is promised next Autumn in "William Ellery Channing," a little volume by Mr. Paul Revere Frothingham, and founded, like Mr. McCall's "Webster" and the "Phillips Brooks" of the Bishop of Massachusetts, on a memorial speech. These books are so much better than the pamphlets once thought good enough for the preservation of speeches that one can but hope that the custom of preparing them will find favor with all orators.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 17, 1903.

Our Feathered Game.

OUR FEATHERED GAME. A Handbook of the North American Game Birds. By Dwight W. Huntington. Eight full-page shooting scenes in color and 135 bird portraits. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 396. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

"The breechloader will never come into general use on account of the inconvenience of the little cases in which the loads are carried." So said Frank Forester a half century or so ago. Mr. Dwight W. Huntington, the author of "Our Feathered Game," writes: "I spent a whole day in New York recently in a fruitless effort to find one of the old single muzzle loaders to be used in making an illustration. The muzzle-loading double gun is rapidly becoming a curiosity."

Some old fellows will not agree with the modern sportsmen who insist that the quality of the dog of to-day has improved. He certainly was always good for his special business, nor is he better or handsomer than in the past. It is in the improvement of the arms of the chase that the great advance has been made. Just notice in the late rifle contest in England, where our rifles outshot the British ones, simply because they had a finer mechanism, which overcame wind deflections. If the gun of the moment brings down the game more certainly, it has not been to the advantage of the birds, for they are getting more and more scarce. Mr. Huntington tells of woodcock shooting and its difficulties of to-day. Think of a lad of fifteen, some sixty years ago, without a dog and with a single-barreled shotgun of the percussion cap variety, bagging in a single afternoon in New Jersey forty cocks, and precisely in the "wet woodlands," which the author tells is the favorite feeding place of the bird. The old man who told this to the writer of this article added: "I wish I had only shot, say, a half dozen birds, but you know when you are young how easily you are carried away."

That there is great diminution in the game birds is asserted by not sportsmen alone, but by ornithologists. Mr. Hornaday, who has made a most careful study of bird life, declares that in thirty-nine States and Territories of the United States, comprising three-fifths of the total area of the country, there has been a decrease in the number of birds of fully 46 per cent. during fifteen years. In game birds, the decrease is fully 75 per cent. The Agricultural Department, in a recent bulletin, says "that the woodcock and the woodduck are in danger of extermination." Prof. Dury declares that the game birds of Ohio and the Central States are being rapidly reduced in numbers and some species are on the very verge of extermination." And what does that well-known ornithologist, Elliot, write? "While engaged upon this book (on wild-fowl) I felt that I was writing the history of a rapidly vanishing race."

The chapter on Game Clubs, Parks, and Preserves, explains their organization and general rules.

There should be no book written regarding game and the use of the gun that does not contain its words of caution in relation to the use of firearms. The "Don'ts" should always be read. Every accident is the result of carelessness. The hammerless gun is by far the safest. The volume is handsome with its many colored prints depicting hunting scenes and contains one hundred and thirty-five bird portraits.

The Spanish Moors.

A three-volume work dealing with the Moors in Spain, by S. P. Scott, will be published here by J. B. Lippincott Company, supplementing Prescott's works. It will probably appear in the Autumn.

RUSKIN.

New Light on His Character from His Letters to Gladstone's Daughters.*

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND tells of a meeting of Gladstone and Ruskin in 1881, when Ruskin was sixty-two years old. About that time John Ruskin's methods had changed. Art alone did not occupy his attention. He discussed practical matters, perhaps with aesthetic colorings. His old admirers, though they may not have understood him, still read all he wrote. Mr. Ruskin had an article published in the Nineteenth Century which Canon Scott Holland says "had profoundly stirred Mr. Gladstone." An invitation came to the author of "Modern Painters" to visit Hawarden. An invitation of this kind was something like a royal command. Ruskin is described as having been "extremely timid and suspicious." So as to manage a retreat, had his courage failed him, there was a telegram arranged which at any moment might call him home. The dispositions of the two are thus commented on:

> The amusement of the meeting lay in the absolute contrast between them at every point in which conversation could conceivably turn. The brimming optimism of Mr. Gladstone, hoping all things, believing everybody, came clashing up at every turn with the inveterate pessimism of Mr. Ruskin, who saw nothing on every side but a world rushing headlong down into the pit.

Imagine a talk of this kind, with Gladstone vaunting Homer, who explained what were the principles of barter in the remote past, and Ruskin interjecting "and to think that the devil of Political Economy was alive even then!" Fancy Ruskin elaborating a scheme of this kind: London was to be divided into districts. If a murder was committed in any one of them lots were to be cast and the drawer of an unlucky number was to be hanged, and then "how excellent the moral effect would be if the man on whom the lot fell were of a peculiar high character." Then for sure, argued Ruskin, the real murderer would feel compunctions of conscience, and would never commit murder again. Ruskin had very original ideas about newspapers. They never were to publish anything which they did not know to be absolutely true. He laughed at prison reform and Elizabeth Fry. "Once you had sent people into prison make the inside as bad as possible." Maybe the kind-hearted Gladstone took Ruskin's eccentric opinions as jokes, though it is well known that Gladstone did not possess the sense of humor. A rupture between the two never came.

Gladstone never said anything to be taken back, though Ruskin did. Anyhow, they learned "to know that they were fighting on the same side in the great warfare between good and ill; that they had the same cause at heart. * * * Their spirits drew together, though their ways lay so far apart; and this because, for both, life had its deep root in piety, and had its one and only consummation in God."

Many of Ruskin's peculiarities of speech are to be found in the little volume. His letters to the Misses Gladstone are delightful. Certainly these were spontaneous. Referring to a passage in "Modern Painters," he said: "I wrote that sentence over five times before I was satisfied, and then the young ladies call it 'gush.'" Becoming at home at Hawarden, the place and its inmates delighted him. In 1878, referring to Mr. Gladstone's peculiar exercise as a feller of trees, Ruskin writes:

> My Dear M—: Please thank your father very dearly for his message, and take dearer thanks still for your own. I will come to Hawarden, if I may, toward the close of Autumn, for I want the longer days for walks among the hills to get gradual strength, and I shall be better able, I trust, for all the happy talk of Hawarden. But papa must mark branches, not trees, for me. I can't cut anything more than an inch thick.

What a pretty conceit this is:

> Are you really going to be at Hawarden all the Autumn? And can you let me come when the leaves begin to fall? I don't think a pretty tree is ever meant to be drawn with all its leaves on, any more than a day when its sun is at noon. One draws the day in its morning and evening, the tree in its Spring or Autumn! But I am afraid of myself, whether I shall be able to draw at all. I am not yet; that is to say, it tires me more than anything, when it's the least difficult. It is but too likely I shall just want you to play for me all day long.

In the following letter the idea is conveyed that he does not like to discuss grave matters with Mr. Gladstone. Ruskin had spent some days at Hawarden, and had gone to his home at Brantwood:

> My Dear M—: I got home quite easily and swiftly, though feeling much woe-begone, till I got in sight of my own hills. I liked the pony drive, and the ideal breakfast in library, mightily. The tea at the rectory, and cake, also a pleasant memory, not less your father's and mother's kindness, though I think those bright eyes of yours see that I am often pained in talking to your father by not being able, and sometimes not permitting myself, to say what I want to say. Really and truly, I never can do so, but very slowly, and in my books. So send you another book. (The Eagle's Nest.) which really says more of what I want to say than any, if anybody cared to hear. * * * Your grateful and affectionate
> J. R.

Just occasionally Gladstone lost his temper with Ruskin or the party he represented, and once said that he did care no more for him, meaning of course Ruskin politically or economically, "than for a broken bottle stuck on top of a wall." Ruskin does not resent it, and writes to the lady, "but the rest of me he loves." A letter from Lucca, in 1882, has all the charm of which Ruskin was supreme master.

> Such a walk as I had, too, the day before yesterday on the marble hills which look to Pisa and the sea. It is a great grace of the olive, not enough thought on, that it does not hurt the grass underneath, and in the shady grass banks and terraces beneath the gray and silver of the wild branches, the purple cyclamens are all out, not in showers merely, but in masses, as thick as violets in Spring—vividest red-purple, like light of evening. And it's just chestnut fall time; and where the olives and cyclamens and the chestnuts begin, ankle-deep in places, like a thick, golden-brown moss, which the sunshine rests upon as if it loved it. Higher up come again the soft green terraces, without the olives, swept round the hillsides as if all the people of Italy came there to sit and gaze at the sea, and Capraja and Gorgona.

*LETTERS TO M. G. AND H. G. By John Ruskin. With preface by the Right Hon. G. Wyndham. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 141. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY. By Gilbert Holland Montague. 12mo. Pp. v.-143. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

Religion.

THE CITY OF GOD. By St. Augustine. Translated by John Healey. In three volumes. The Temple Classics. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents per volume.

Fiction.

ANDY BARR. By Willis B. Hawkins. 12mo. Pp. 478. New York: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT. By Samuel Travers Clover. Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1 net.

LINGO DAN. A Novel. By Percival Pollard. 12mo. Pp. 174. Washington, D. C.: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.

THE CRIMSON DICE. By George Nox McCain. 12mo. Pp. 316. Philadelphia: J. Murray Gordon. $1.50.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. By Charles Dickens. With forty illustrations by Phiz. 12mo. Pp. 962. London and New York: Chapman & Hall, Limited, and Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. To which is Prefixed a Shabby Genteel Story. The prose works of William Makepeace Thackeray. Edited by Walter Jerrold, with illustrations by Charles E. Brock. In two volumes. Pp. 580. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1 per volume.

WESTWARD, HO! By Charles Kingsley. With an Introduction by Maurice Kingsley. Library edition. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. 616. New York: I. F. Taylor & Co.

HIS PSEUDOIC MAJESTY; OR, THE KNIGHTS OF THE FLEECE. By William Augustus Smith. Illustrated by A. West from original drawings by the author. 12mo. Pp. 397. New York: The Liberty Publishing Company.

THE CALL OF THE WILD. By Jack London. Illustrated by Philip R. Goodwin and Charles Livingston Bull. Decorated by Charles Edward Hooper. 12mo. Pp. 231. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Juvenile.

A PARTNERSHIP IN MAGIC. By Charles B. Loomis. 12mo. Illustrations. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1 net.

Essays and General Literature.

STUDIES IN NAPOLEONIC STATESMANSHIP. Germany. By Herbert A. L. Fisher. 8vo. Pp. x.-392. New York and Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON. A Guide Book. By Edwin M. Bacon. Prepared for the Convention of National Education Association, July 6-10, 1903. 12mo. Pp. 190. Boston: Ginn & Co.

PERFECT HEALTH. How to Get It and How to Keep It. By One Who Has It. True Scientific Living. 12mo. Pp. 210. Norwich, Conn.: Charles C. Haskell.

AN EASY GUIDE TO THE CONSTELLATIONS. With a Miniature Atlas of the Stars. By the Rev. James Gall. Pp. 78. New and enlarged edition. London: Gall & Inglis. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 60 cents.

PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE IN TAXATION. By Stephen F. Weston, Ph. D., President of Antioch College. Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Volume XVII., No. 2. (Paper.) New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company, agents.

THE CENTRALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION IN OHIO. By Samuel P. Orth, Ph. D., University Fellow in Administration. Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Volume XVI. No. 3. (Paper.) New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company, agents.

THE POULTRY BOOK. By Harrison Weir, F. R. H. S. American edition. Edited by Willis Grant Johnson, assisted by George O. Brown and many American experts. Complete in eighteen parts. Part II. (Paper.) Pp. 117. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 60 cents net.

Textile Design.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF TEXTILE DESIGN. By Alfred F. Barker, Head of the Department of Textile Industries, Bradford Municipal Technical College. With Numerous Illustrations and diagrams. Pp. 311. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The volume on "Textile Design" is written for the students who attend the Textile School. The instruction given is entirely technical, and though invaluable for the student is not written for those who wear the woven gown or the coat. The principal fabrics considered are felt, knitted, woven, and lace structures. "To-day," writes the author, "the felt industry is a very large one, comprising the making of felt hats, table covers, carpets, &c. The operations of making felt are few and comparatively simple."

When you get to knitted fabrics complications come. The woven fabric is the most important. The author says the principle upon which all woven fabrics are made is "two series of threads which cross one another at right angles and interlace with one another according to the style of structure required." The most complex of all are curtains and laces. "The principle upon which these are made is somewhat analogous to that of knitted structures, but in this case several threads or series of threads are employed and passed round one another in the most bewildering way to the uninitiated. Needless to say, however, there is absolute order from the beginning to end in every machine lace pattern." The mechanism of the many looms is shown. There are notes on the character of yarns, and dissertations on the colors to be used. There are goods which command a price on account of their lustre. The Angora goat yields a lustrous wool. Mr. Barker writes: "It is interesting to note that the effect of climate upon wool is such that on the north bank of the river Welland, separating Lincolnshire from the neighboring counties, a pure lustre wool grows, and on the south bank a much inferior lustre; feed the lustrous Lincoln sheep on the south bank and away goes its lustre." The volume is fully illustrated.

Mr. Mead on Emerson.

THE INFLUENCE OF EMERSON. By Edwin D. Mead. 12mo. Pp. 304. Boston: The American Unitarian Association. $1.20.

Appropriately at this season of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Emerson's birth Mr. Edwin D. Mead has published this collection of papers upon the philosopher that he has had by him for twenty years, having delivered them as public addresses within that time. They have grown and changed, and he intimates that if they continued to lie on the table for some years yet they might see greater changes still. They show, indeed, the mellowing influence of reflection and deepening appreciation. He treats first of the philosophy of Emerson, aiming to show the inextricable relation of the philosopher and the poet. The indubitable philosophers have chosen many forms; the thoughts and purpose, not the form and method, are what determine. Emerson was a philosopher because in a higher and more memorable way than any other poet or thinker of America his thought is concerned with the original principle of things, the great problems of the universe and of the soul. To him the universe was an embodiment of God. Mr. Mead seeks to expound the large and all inclusive nature of Emerson's philosophy as approaching nature on the "thought side" and helping to the accomplishment of great pioneering and revolutionizing work in science and the study of nature. The "Darwinism" of Emerson has been made much of, yet not too much, thinks the essayist. Darwinism, indeed, was made the very motto of "Nature" twenty years before "The Origin of Species" was written, and it is full of Darwinism. He had the primary merit of the scientific man in confronting fact and truth confidently and without reserve. His view of nature, that we find "benefit to be the uniform aim; that there is a force always at work to make the best better and the worst good," is Emerson's rationale of the dynamics and teleology of evolution.

Emerson's relations with Theodore Parker and with Carlyle are the subjects of the two essays that make up the rest of the book. As Mr. Mead says, he has found that few studies of Emerson bring out his thought and attitude more clearly than those that view him in relation to these two men; with the former his sympathies were more than with any other religious teacher of the time; with the latter "his affinities and contrasts were equally striking and didactic." In the things of religion the names of Emerson and Parker cannot be separated; they stand for the same thing. Yet their differences were obvious enough. Holmes called Emerson "an iconoclast without a hammer," while Parker wielded the hammer of Thor. Their interrelation and their mutual influences Mr. Mead has thoughtfully and cogently expressed. His postulates are bold and his position is advanced, but we cannot fail to see in his essay a large understanding of the spirit of both these men.

So, too, in the essay on Emerson and Carlyle there is much that is suggestive and stimulating. It deals somewhat more with biographical facts than the other, and sets forth the relations between the two men with interesting detail. But most of the essay is given up to the discussion of the teachings, the points of view, and the characters of the two men—two men who stood perhaps in most ways at opposite poles, and who yet had much in common, and who fully understood each other as two great souls have rarely done. How much they had in common is suggested by those words of Tyndall to the students of London University: "The works of two men have placed me here to-day—the English Carlyle and the American Emerson. They told me what to do in a way that caused me to do it, and all my consequent intellectual action is to be traced to this purely moral source."

Mr. Mead's book is the work of a man who has thought much and deeply, as he has followed the footsteps of Emerson, and he has put into it much that will come as of special value and pertinence in this anniversary period.

Walsh's New Arithmetics.

The Associate Superintendent of Schools of New York City, Mr. John H. Walsh, has republished his textbooks on arithmetic. The one for the primary department is complete in one volume, while the grammar school copy is divided into two. The primary arithmetic is designed for the second, third, and fourth school years, the first chapter to occupy the whole second year, while each of the other chapters furnishes a half year's work. Oral exercises predominate in this volume, and graded reviews are very numerous; the conditions are limited to such as are within the experience and comprehension of the average pupil, and deal with numbers smaller than those used in the corresponding abstract work. In the grammar school arithmetic Mr. Walsh gives some suggestions to teachers; he advises the free use of "approximate answers," that is, in much of their written work the pupils should be required to estimate the result before beginning to solve a problem with the pencil. Besides preventing an absurd answer, this practice will teach the pupil to see what processes are necessary, and he can often find the correct result without using his pencil. He also recommends the use of sight exercises, because many pupils who find it difficult to solve problems read to them readily make the necessary calculations without a pencil when they have the numbers before them on the blackboard. These books take the pupils through interest, domestic exchange, stocks and bonds, and the metric system. They also give a few easy lessons in algebra with one, two, and three unknown quantities, factoring, fractions, and quadratics, and in geometry, circles, quadrilaterals, and calculating heights and distances. (D. C. Heath, Boston.)

Books of Good Humor to make readers Good Humored.

JUST ISSUED

CHEERFUL AMERICANS

BY CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS. With 24 Illustrations by FLORENCE SCOVEL SHINN, FANNY Y. CORY, and others. 12mo. $1.25.

This volume contains three quaint automobile stories most quaintly illustrated, the "American Abroad" series that was so popular in the Century, and a number of other tales, including "The Man of Putty," "Too Much Boy," "The Men Who Swapped Languages," and "Veritable Quiddities." These clever comedienne with the pencil, Mmes. Shinn and Cory, fairly divide the honors with the author.

A DUKE AND HIS DOUBLE

By EDWARD S. VAN ZILE. With a frontispiece by FLORENCE SCOVEL SHINN. 16mo, 75 cents.

An amusing tale of New York life to-day, that has most of the qualities of a rattling comedy on the stage. Flint, the Chicago flour merchant, his wife and daughters, amusing as they are, are also made human and likable. The Duke's Double is an engaging mystery, and staggering as Flint's plan for substituting him for the Duke appears, it is carried out with much plausibility.

8th impression of "a novel novel and an all-around good one."—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR

The Strange Adventures of a Motor Car. Edited by C. N. and A. M. WILLIAMSON. 12mo. $1.50.

An Anglo-American love story with vivid scenes in Provence, Spain and Italy.

The Nation says: "Such delightful people and such delightfulness." *The Boston Transcript*: "It can hardly fail of a popular vote of approval." *The Springfield Republican*: "Wholly new and decidedly interesting."

12th impression of the perennial favorite

HER LADYSHIP'S ELEPHANT

By D. D. WELLS, $1.25

Henry Holt & Company

29 West 23d St., New York.

Just issued, a New Catalogue of
Books and Autographs.
A'Becket, Browning, Carroll, Fitzgerald, Goldsmith, Lamb, Shelley, etc.
Books illustrated by Cruikshank, Rowlandson, Phiz, Leech, etc.
Important collection of books and letters of
DICKENS and THACKERAY.
EDWIN A. DENHAM,
No. 26 West 23d St., New York.

Old and Rare Books
PICKERING & CHATTO,
66, HAYMARKET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Dealers in Rare, Ancient, and Modern English Literature, History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign Bindings. Illustrated MSS. Catalogues issued.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.
Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, BOOKS,
23 West 42d St. - - - - - - New York.
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BUY BOOKS AT
McBride's { "The Wall St Book Shop."
71 BROADWAY. Telephone 1630 Cort.

The latest work of C. D. Gibson is in
Collier's
Ask your Newsdealer. 10 cents

Heinigke & Bowen, New York. **MEMORIAL WINDOWS.**

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1903.—16 PAGES

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

No doubt the late William Ernest Henley would have regarded it an extreme stroke of the irony of fate that he should be known to posterity as a rather ragged and wild waving tail to the Stevensonian kite. But it is a fact that at this moment, and for the next few years, the mention of his name will call up, first of all, the controversy between him and the biographer of Robert Louis Stevenson, in which he himself was, at least superficially, in the wrong.

Henley was really so much better, as well as so much more important, than that. A literary American who met him in London about twenty years ago, what time he was the editor of The Magazine of Art, described him as "a loosely enthusiastic person." He was to survive long enough to prove that description incomplete. In fact, the American who so described him retracted the description upon the appearance of one of Henley's earliest volumes of verse. He was in fact a headlong kind of man, on whose soul it would have lain heavily if he had failed to free it in expression upon any topic upon which his soul or even his opinion might be "required of him." But he did aim at justice. And, even in the controversy in which he was superficially so in the wrong, no discerning reader could have failed to perceive that the hard things he had to say about his old friend and collaborator he did not say either out of malice or out of gayety of heart, but because he thought it "laid upon him" to say them in the interest of historical portraiture. As was said at the time, however, you do not correct a false portrait by simply throwing in a lot of shadows, to be applied at the spectator's discretion. And the proffer of the shadows was really all that Mr. Henley contributed to the portraiture of Stevenson.

The shadows were dark enough, there is no doubt about that. The two Stevensons, "the Stevenson who went to America and the Stevenson who never came back," was a stroke of what looked like innuendo, but there was little innuendo in the attribution to Stevenson of stinginess. But although Henley so plainly ascribed American demoralization to Stevenson, that ascription was accompanied by strokes of eulogy that might have contented any man, or the friends of any man. "Those who know him only by his books know the poorest of him." What a praise that is, considering what those know of Stevenson who know him only by his books! "And so much now for that far-glancing, variously colored, intensely romantic, and flagrantly humorous expression of life, the talk of R. L. S." The fact plainly is that these strokes are meant not as detractions, but as corrections, and that the thing cannot be done in that way. It was simply "up to" Henley to paint a new portrait of Stevenson, instead of quarreling with Balfour's. But there is no ground at all for imputations on his good faith.

And besides Henley was not just a tail to the Stevensonian kite. He was somebody himself. He was not only a very active and multifarious literary and artistic journalist, but, in the consecrated phrase, he was a poet of "no mean order." He took the liberty to discourse largely in "vers libres," a liberty which mostly denotes that he who takes it shirks the trouble of rhyming. But even in technique he was not bad, and in temperament he was very good. His book of "brutal" verse, "The Song of the Sword," is the best known of his poetical essays, but not the best worth knowing. Let us take, in conclusion, these verses which Stevenson quoted, with Stevenson's own friendly account of his reason for quoting them, both as the conclusion of the "controversy," which did not break out publicly while Stevenson was alive, and as the most fitting threnody for Henley:

From a recent book of verse where there is more than one such beautiful and manly poem I take this memorial piece: It says better than I can what I love to think; let it be our parting word.

A late lark twitters from the quiet skies;
And from the west,
Where the sun, his day's work ended,
Lingers as in content,
There falls on the old, gray city
An influence luminous and serene,
A shining peace.

The smoke ascends
In a rosy and golden haze. The spires
Shine and are changed. In the valley
Shadows rise. The lark sings on. The sun,
Closing his benediction,
Sinks, and the darkening air
Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night—
Night, with her train of stars
And her great gift of sleep.

So be my passing!
My task accomplished and the long day done,
My wages taken and in my heart
Some late lark singing,
Let me be gathered to the quiet west,
The sundown splendid and serene,
Death!

STEVENSON'S FAITH.

Stevenson has found a new defender in a young Scot, a clergyman not unknown on this side of the water, John Kelman, Jr., who has written on "The Faith of Robert Louis Stevenson." (Fleming H. Revell Company.) The "faith" of which Mr. Kelman writes is to be taken in the largest sense. It is something more than religious, though the religious is also included in it. The book is indeed a discussion in general of Stevenson's outlook upon life. There might be a large collection of extracts made which, if taken apart from Stevenson's other work, would seem irreligious enough. At the sectarian side of Scottish church life and at the conventional respectabilities of some common types of religion Stevenson sneers openly. But it is not the true way to attempt to construct a creed for him out of words that bear reference to religious doctrines. Such men as he almost always understate their faith. The deeper, inner, inexpressible faith may at times find words in a poem or in a sudden outburst of poetic prose. Not the formal faith but the whole life of character and personality is the significant thing; and this approached Christ's own demand for a life in which saying and doing shall not be held apart. With this sense of faith Mr. Kelman approaches the work of Stevenson seeking to find in religion a more or less subconscious principle of his guidance.

So first he studies his "subjectivity," and here he finds that he is more deeply "interested in himself" than any other writer of our time—a truer way of putting it, he thinks, than to speak of the self-consciousness, affectation, and egoism which appear to have been the impression he made on all his friends at one period. He has solved the problem of "healthy subjectivity." The theatrical element in him cannot be denied; "pretending" was the favorite amusement of his boyhood, and it remained a favorite amusement to the last. And his childlikeness of spirit he never outgrew; eight months before the end he wrote: "As I go on in life, day by day, I become more of a bewildered child; I cannot get used to the world." As to the influence of books upon him, Mr. Kelman finds much to be laid to the credit of the old austere Scottish literature, especially the covenanting history of Scotland. His peculiarities in the use of English, which sometimes seem like affectation, can be traced back to this. The naturally strong personality, fed by vital and nonconforming books, was sure to assert itself in some violent form; and it came in a revolt that readers of his biography know as the misunderstanding between the son and his father, but which extended much beyond the personal relation, and became a rage against conventionality, in which he seems for a time to have lost the sense of any real distinction between the conventional and the moral, and everything connected even with the externals of religious life came within the sphere of his denunciation. But it was followed by a real reconstruction of character and of faith, in which he committed himself fearlessly to his principles. He took the lifelong risk and consistently followed the light that was granted him to the end. He came to believe in faith as belief in God, and "if you believe in God, where is there any more room for terror?" There is to be found in Stevenson a belief in the direct and personal contact with the Divine, and there is in him the vision of God through nature.

Perhaps the best chapters in Mr. Kelman's book are those on "Manliness and Health" and "The Great Task of Happiness," in which he develops the thesis that Stevenson's moral earnestness in the inspiration not of a morbid but of a supremely healthy view of life; and at the same time that his "levity of the strong man," his "light and cool rationality of the much-thwarted and tormented," were his important contribution to the difficult optimism of the valleys and the foothills, after the sparkling peaks of gayety—faith, which is the only worthy optimism. And though he himself disclaimed the word optimism in favor of faith, our critic is for applying the former to him—an optimism that he himself most frankly relates to the belief in God. The Gospel of Health, as Mr. Kelman calls the spirit of Stevenson, while it is not an exhaustive or even an adequate account of Christianity, has yet an immense value as the exposition of a true aspect of Christianity to its generation—one peculiarly suited to the spiritual needs of many in the present time.

"Rasselas."

London Globe.

Debatable statements are never so provoking as when they are dropped incidentally. Reviewing a recent history of Staple Inn the other day, a contemporary remarked that "in one of its courts Dr. Johnson wrote his now unreadable 'Rasselas.'" But recently it was shown from Boswell's "Life" that the oft-repeated statement that Johnson wrote "Rasselas," or part of it, in Staple Inn could not be true. The argument is too long to quote, but, so far as we know, it is unanswerable. As for the adjective "unreadable," it is an impertinence when applied to "Rasselas." In the first place, "Rasselas" is certainly read for its own sake still, and ought to be so read in an age of literary fribbles; moreover, as an expression of Dr. Johnson's mind, the only one of its kind, "Rasselas" must always be readable.

It is possible, indeed, that even the inquisitive appetites of present-day readers may find in "Rasselas" stuff to their liking. At any rate, we lighted the other day on a statement, which we confess was new to us, that the character of the timid and flighty Pekuah was drawn by Johnson from Mrs. Mollekens, the wife of the sculptor, of whom Johnson once said that if his friend had not been so prompt he would have married her himself. Nolle-kens's promptitude was probably Johnson's salvation, for the description of that lady in John Thomas Smith's life of the sculptor is anything but attractive. Her petty jealousies and "scorney" temper, as her husband called it, would have driven Johnson crazy and left Boswell without an occupation.

Notes of the Magazines.

The latest number of The National Review, London, contains an article by the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stuart-Wortley on "Social and Literary Relations Between England and France." An "Englishman" discusses "The Crisis in the Unionist Party," and A. Maurice Low writes, as usual, of "American Affairs."

The home of William L. Elkins at Ogontz, Penn., is described and illustrated in The Architects and Builders' Magazine this month. In the ninth of his articles on "The American Renaissance" Joy Wheeler Dow treats of "Fashion in Architecture" and some of the extravagances of the Queen Anne revival.

The August number of Leslie's is made up of fiction excepting one article on "The Great American Lobby," which is of exceptional interest.

The Smart Set for August contains a novelette by Mrs. Burton Harrison entitled "Sylvia's Husband."

The Anglo-American Alliance.

Liverpool Post.

The Americans have shown themselves such shameless adepts in the art of literary forgery that one always hesitates to accept without corroboration marvelous stories from across the Atlantic.

"The Call of the Wild."

Jack London's striking story with a dog hero, "The Call of the Wild," comes from the Macmillans just at the fag end of the week. It is a splendid specimen of bookmaking. The tinted illustrations are admirable as pictures and serviceable to the reader. He feels he knows Buck, the wonderful dog, better for them.

"Ethel's" English Publishers.

J. J. Bell's new story, "Ethel," issued in this country by Harper & Brothers, is published in Great Britain by the Scots Pictorial Publishing Company. This is the firm that brought "Wee Macgreegor" out at its author's own expense, and had the pleasure of seeing the little volume return $15,000 in profits to Mr. Bell within a very few months.

INDIVIDUALITY.

We are glad to publish this week a sensible and suggestive letter from Mr. Bouck White, whose book of warnings to the men and women of his generation, called "Quo Vadis," was mentioned in this column not long ago. We liked the matter of Bouck White's book more than the manner, and said so, without exciting his resentment, as it seems, for his communication suggests that he may in time change his manner for one that will serve to make his message comprehensible to the multitude; and about the value of his message he has no doubts, as, indeed, we already believed. He is a sincere man. His literary affectations are probably all on the surface.

So, we trust, are the literary affectations of some other authors and journalists of the present hour, who fancy that because the majority in writing places the subject before the predicate, the adjective before the noun, they must write their sentences backward; because the multitude walks erect they must stand on their heads in order to press their "individuality."

***

It is easy to understand the fretfulness of sensitive young literary aspirants when they read the lists of new books forthcoming every day in the week and realize how small are their chances of recognition even if they can get their own books published. It is easy to understand the mood in which they cry out that literature is going to the dogs, that the presses are turning out trash. But the man who has something to say worth heeding can generally get a hearing without resorting to extravagance or buffoonery, while an extravagant manner and the antics of a buffoon are rarely assumed by a man of genius or a high order of talent.

***

There has just come to our notice the first number of a new monthly called The Papyrus, edited and published in Mount Vernon, N. Y., by Mr. Michael Monihan, who calls it "a magazine of individuality." He prides himself on the fact that his periodical is unlike the other magazines. It is, to be sure, very unlike The Century and Scribner's, but it seems to us closely to resemble a dozen other small periodicals edited by young gentlemen who think, with Mr. Monihan, that everybody else is wrong. In one of his notes this new magazine editor remarks that "literature is, after all, only expressed emotion." The literature he gives us in his magazine seems to be merely an expression of his likes and dislikes. Let us see how far these go to prove his claim to "individuality." His dislikes exceedingly:

1. The bustle and clamor and money-grubbing of New York City.
2. The marriages of American young women to good-for-nothing foreigners of title.
3. The bad taste of publishers who reject things he fancies ought to be printed.
4. The large sales of books he thinks beneath contempt.

While he likes:

1. The fresh air and green fields of the country.
2. The poetry of Heine.
3. The novels of Balzac and Thackeray.
4. The writings and the personality of Edwin Markham.

***

Now there is certainly nothing in these likes and dislikes which entitles Mr. Monihan to claim distinctive individuality as a man, as there is nothing in his expression of them which suggests his distinctive individuality as a writer. There are some hundreds of thousands of folks in the Borough of Manhattan who prefer peace and quiet to bustle and clamor, and who try to get an equivalent for them by taking what they can get as peacefully and quietly as possible. But they do not boast about their individuality, of course.

As for the vanity and wickedness of high society, we are all agreed upon that. Everybody condemns it, including the vain and the wicked. The bad taste of publishers who reject manuscripts was condemned years, nay centuries, before Mr. Monihan was born, and there has been no abatement of the censure in any year since. Many of us prefer Balzac to E. P. Roe, and many of us admire the verse of Heine, while we all like to be in the green fields and breathe the pure air, and Mr. Markham has not suffered for lack of praise since he wrote "The Man With the Hoe."

***

Yet, while there is nothing very strongly "individual" in Mr. Monihan's magazine, while it contains some specimens of bad taste equal to any publisher's, and at least one touch of blasphemy, he writes fluently enough and sometimes with a measure of earnestness and comprehension which would doubtless count for something if he could induce himself to take the ups and downs of life philosophically and endure the trials of a world full of jealousy and competition. We fear that his individual enterprise, on its present basis, will make him neither rich nor happy.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, July 17.—John Murray announces "Sixteen Years in Siberia," by Leo Deutsch, translated by Helen Chisholm. It is a narrative of personal experience. The author was a political prisoner in Siberia for many years, and finally escaped. He was an eye-witness of massacres of the Chinese, by the order of Russian officials, during the late China war. He pictures vividly the hardships of Russian political prisoners and events of Siberian prison life, detailing the harsh methods employed to suppress freedom.

⁂

W. D. Pink, the well-known antiquary, is preparing a "Dictionary of Members of Parliament" from 1485 to 1708, covering the period from the Tudor accession under Henry VII. to the formal union with Scotland. There will be biographical notes and an abundance of Parliamentary details, including lists of the committees upon which the various members served.

⁂

Mr. Murray announces a translation by Col. W. H. H. Waters, late military attaché of the British Embassy at Berlin, of the "History of the Boer War," compiled by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The original is now passing through the press in Berlin.

⁂

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. announce a collection of the stories contributed to the Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, a famous Pre-Raphaelite publication, by William Morris. The book will be called "The Hollow Land," and will be published in a limited edition of 300 copies, of which a certain proportion will be sent to the United States.

⁂

The new novel by Charles Marriott, author of "The Column," will be called "The House on the Sands." John Lane will publish it, of course. It is a political novel, and the hero is a Cabinet Minister. The scene is laid in Cornwall, and the story is said to have strong "local color." In it the author gives expression to his idea that instead of subsidising, the Government should take possession of the British Mercantile Marine.

⁂

The author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" will issue in the Autumn a new book called "A Journey Round Rugen."

Sydney Lee's Lowell Institute Lectures will appear in book form in the Autumn, and also H. G. Wells's "Twelve Stories and a Dream."

The Longmans will publish the late Bishop Creighton's "Lectures and Addresses," edited by his widow. E. B.

Reminiscences of Waterloo.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have secured the American rights to Lieut. Col. Basil Jackson's "Notes and Reminiscences of a Staff Officer, Chiefly Relating to the Waterloo Campaign and to St. Helena Matters During the Captivity of Napoleon," edited with notes by R. C. Seaton, M. A., already mentioned in our cable dispatches, and will issue the book in a few weeks. The material was issued privately in 1877. The author died in October, 1869, and was at the time survived by three other heroes of Waterloo—the Earl of Albemarle, Gen. Whichcote, and Lieut. Col. Hewitt. There are eleven pictures in the forthcoming publication showing the author, Napoleon, views of St. Helena, Napoleon's residences in St. Helena, Sir Hudson Lowe's house there, and others. In his preface to the 1877 edition Lieut. Col. Jackson wrote:

> Several friends who have read my manuscript have urged me to publish, but 'there is a time for all things,' and possibly, had it been in existence sixty years ago, when the book trade reaped an abundant harvest from the field of Waterloo, it might have answered a publisher's purpose to bring it out. But when many years have been suffered to pass by, and when we only hear of Waterloo as a bridge, as a place, or a road, it is far too late.

Lieut. Col. Jackson describes Napoleon as having been in height "something under five feet seven. His make thick about the shoulders, with very short neck; eyes gray, which at times appeared wholly devoid of expression. He was dressed just as we see him in his portraits, viz., with a green cutaway military coat, white waistcoat, breeches, and silk stockings; of course he wore the tricolored cockade and the star of the Legion of Honor." There is little to be said, the author writes, of Napoleon's daily habits.

> He rose late, partook of a slight breakfast; often passed hours together in a tepid bath, read after his manner, which was to glance over a page avec le pouce, thus getting through two or three volumes in less than as many hours; dined early, usually alone, and very abstemiously, drinking a little claret and water; had a horrid habit of spitting, and when lying in bed would indulge in it without regard as to where the crachat might fall, whether on bed-curtains or carpet. All stood in his presence; * * * kept badly, and would have Montholon often roused out of bed for dictation.

Food and Diet.

Alida Frances Pattee, a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Household Arts, is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Practical Dietetics with Reference to Diet in Disease," (Brentano's.) It contains ample instructions for nurses and cooks, directions for the preparation of beverages and food, and notes on the proper diet for invalids.

Charles Courtney Haskell of Norwich, Conn., is both author and publisher of "Perfect Health: How to Get It and How to Keep It, by One Who Has It." Mr. Haskell was sick and feeble, and is now well and strong. He urges his fellow-man never to eat breakfast, never to eat at all except when they are naturally hungry, even if they do without food for many days at a time; to drink pure water, but never to drink when eating, to eschew rich foods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco.

"How We Are Fed," by James Franklin Chamberlain, is published in The Home and World Series, (Macmillan's, 40 cents.) It is "A Geographical Reader" for children. Mr. Chamberlain tells "The Story of a Loaf of Bread" from the North Dakota granary, through the elevators and the mills and the bake-oven to the table. Other chapters are "How Our Meat Is Supplied," "Market Gardening," "Butter Making," "Oyster Farming," "Where Salt Comes From," "A Cranberry Bog," "A Visit to a Vineyard," &c. The book is written in a clear and entertaining manner, and is well illustrated.

Last Sale of the Season.

Messrs. Sotheby's last sale of the London book auction season will be held July 20 and 29. It includes several important items, one of the most interesting being a series of autograph letters if William Cowper, addressed to his friend and schoolfellow, the Rev. Walter Bagot, covering a period of forty-four years, together with twenty-five letters written to the poet, including ten by Bagot, and other manuscripts and papers. The Cowper letters, forty-three in number, begin with an early one dated March 12, 1749, when Cowper was with Chapman, the attorney, and finish with one dated in the year 1790, seven years before his death.

Three of the quarto Shakespeare plays form part of the sale—"Richard III.," 1629, unbound, some margins cut into, but otherwise a very fair copy, containing the four original blank leaves at the end; "Love's Labour's Lost," 1631, unbound, some headlines slightly cut into, but in other respects perfect, clean, and sound, and "Romeo and Juliet," 1637, unbound, the top margins of the last twenty leaves defective and some letters of the text lacking in eight of these leaves, but otherwise sound.

An interesting item in the second day's sale is a fine proof before all letters (signed by the artist) of the mezzotint engraving by Storin, 1866, from the three-quarter-length portrait of Shakespeare belonging to Clement Kingston of Ashbourne, Derbyshire. Two rare nineteenth century items are Shelley's "Adonais," the original Pisa edition, in the original blue wrappers, uncut, and Keats's "Endymion," 1818, in the original boards, uncut, a most interesting copy, having formerly been in the possession of Keats's artist friend, B. R. Haydon, who has written his name on the title page.

An attractive New England item in the sale is an original holograph letter of one page quarto, written by Hugh Peters to "John Winthrop, Esq., in New England," bearing date of October 10, 1652.

Scribner's Importations.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just imported a profusely illustrated edition of "Lawn Tennis at Home and Abroad," edited by A. Wallis Myers, with contributions by H. S. Mahoney, H. S. Scrivener, G. W. Hillyard, Mrs. Sterry, Holcombe Ward, and others, dealing with the old and new school of playing lawn tennis for ladies, tennis courts and conditions, &c.; "The Story of Notation," by C. F. Abdy Williams, M. A., Mus. Bac., being a new volume in the Music Story Series, edited by F. J. Crowest, with a number of illustrations; "Sweet Violets and Pansies and Violets from Mountain and Plain," edited by E. T. Cook, with contributions by notable authorities, a new volume in the Country Life Library, containing numerous illustrations; in the new edition on thin paper of the Mermaid Series: Marlowe, edited by Havelock Ellis, with introduction by J. A. Symonds—Otway, introduced by the Hon. Roden Noel, who also provides the notes—Congreve, edited by A. C. Ewald, author of "Stories from State Papers," new volume in the Caxton Thin Paper Series; Dante's "The Vision of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise," translated by H. F. Cary, M. A., with photogravure frontispiece and new biographical sketch of Dante, also a chronological view of his age; "Baedeker's Northern Italy," "Economics in Dairy Farming," by Ernest Mathews, a new volume in the Country Life Library of Agriculture, fully illustrated; "Burdett's Hospital Annual," being the Year Book of philanthropy, and the Hospital Annual, by Sir Henry Burdett, K. C. B.; second, enlarged edition of "British Family Names: Their Origin and Meaning," with lists of Scandinavian, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman names, by the Rev. Henry Barber; "The Story of Cupid and Psyche," translated from the Latin of Apuleius by Charles Stuttaford, illustrated by Jessie Mothersole, and "The Principles of Architectural Perspective," prepared chiefly for the use of students, with chapters on isometric drawing and the preparation of finished perspectives, by G. A. T. Middleton, illustrated with fifty-one diagrams and eight drawings by various architects.

Mrs. Trask's New Books.

We recently noticed, along with some other volumes of verse, the third edition of Katrina Trask's "Bonnets and Lyrics." A new volume of poems by the same writer will soon be forthcoming. It will be called "Under King Constantine." She has also a successful novel called "John Leighton, Jr.," and her forthcoming novel, "Free, Not Bound," which is to be published in a week or two by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is said to be full of promise. The author has found her title from that line by Thomas à Kempis, which reads: "He that loveth, flieth, runneth, and rejoiceth; he is free and is not bound." Although various descriptive notes have appeared from time to time concerning the forthcoming book, possibly the best idea of it may be had from a passage to be found in Chapter III. of the novel itself:

> This is the story of Elizabeth Dearford's love. It is not a story of her times, her heresy, nor of her trial and the verdict thereof. Times, events are merest incidents. Love has no chronology, is not confined to locality. New England, Old England, Rome, and Greece, yesterday and to-day, are but the setting for the drama of the soul. Nor is love dependent upon events. Events are but asides in that great drama. Let those who would know of the time in which Elizabeth lived, and loved search the fascinating pages of Fiske, McMasters, and Woodrow Wilson. Let those who would know the detail of her trial search the records of the old Sutton Church.

Pope's Pastorals.

The original autograph manuscript of the first draft of Pope's "Pastorals," referred to in these columns last week, is to be sold at Sotheby's July 29. This is the second appearance of the manuscript in the auction room, it having been sold for £71 at Sotheby's June 6, 1902.

This very important and interesting manuscript is frequently referred to in Elwin and Courthope's edition of Pope, 1871-89, and to it the editors were indebted for readings of many stanzas of the "Pastorals," differing largely from all published versions, and for several pages of interesting matter throwing light on the author's methods of working. It was presented by the poet to his intimate friend, Jonathan Richardson, the portrait painter, and is mentioned by Elwin in 1871 as being still at that date in the Richardson collection. It will be remembered that Col. Grant's copy of the first edition of Pope's "Dunciad," which sold for £75 in 1900, was also from the Richardson collection.

The four small quarto pages, of which the manuscript consists, contain 125 lines in Pope's wonderfully neat and legible hand. It also contains about twenty-five lines of criticism, alteration, and suggestion in the autograph of William Walsh, "the best critic of his age." Pope headed the manuscript "Alterations to the Pastorals," and after Walsh had returned it with his notes and suggestions, he wrote under the heading: "The solutions of the queries are written by Mr. Walsh."

The Municipality's Business.

"Municipal Trade," by Major Leonard Darwin, is in preparation at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s for publication in this country in a few weeks. The volume, we are told, does not deal with Socialism, "although no doubt Socialists are advocating municipal trade as a stepping-stone to some more completely Socialistic system. The Socialistic plea that workmen will receive more favorable treatment when employed by the State cannot be admitted as an argument in favor of municipal trade. The advantages and disadvantages resulting from municipalisation must therefore be balanced one against the other in each case separately." The author opens his book with a definition of "Municipal Trade":

> "Municipal Trade" has been selected as the title of this volume because it indicates in the simplest manner the subject matter to be discussed. It is not therefore necessary to attempt to give a rigid definition of the meaning of these words. It will be sufficient to remark that they are intended to cover all enterprises managed by local authorities which when they are undertaken by private traders are as a rule worked with the object of making a profit. * * * Municipal trade is no doubt not altogether a happy expression, for it gives the impression that the local authorities concerned are also mainly interested in the question of profit and loss, which is very often not the case.

Major Darwin has chapters on "Municipal Trade and Socialism," "Monopolies," "The Advantages of Municipal Trade," "Administration and Corruption," "Public and Private Management," "Municipal Statistics," "Price and Quality," "Risks and Gains," "Legislation Affecting Private Trade," "Legislation with Reference to Municipal Trade," "The Housing of the Working Classes," "Competition and Protection"; gives a historical sketch of municipal trade, and in his concluding chapter gives a brief summary of the arguments for and against municipal trade generally and in the case of industries which tend to become monopolies. Reforms are needed, the author says, "(1) to more effectually safeguard the consumer and the ratepayer when monopolies are managed by private proprietors; (2) to check excessive municipal trading, and (3) to render municipal trade as little harmful as possible. What is needed most of all is an increase in the interest of the public in municipal affairs."

On August 1st "The One Woman," Thomas Dixon's tremendous novel of love and Socialism, starts on its first hundred thousand.

The author's other book, "The Leopard's Spots," is now well launched in its second hundred thousand.

These stories appeal to the whole reading public.

3,000 copies of "The Leopard's Spots" were sold this week, although the book is more than a year old.

Jeannette L. Gilder, who has read the proofs of "The One Woman," says in a review of it:

"Mr. Dixon has written a powerful story. It will, I hope and believe, make people stop and think. Divorce aimed at divorce and its accompanying evils should be strong, and we should not complain that Mr. Dixon has used a sledge-hammer. Do not make the mistake of thinking that his novel is merely a special plea against Socialism. It is a tremendous love story."

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

A Book
for Your Bag

Before packing your grip for the Summer Vacation Trip, be sure you have a copy of

Ike Glidden
In Maine

The scenes and situations will be in harmony with the place and people where you're going.

It's fairly packed with old-fashioned New England drollery and Yankee wit.

You'll want to take Ike by the hand and give him a boost before you've finished the first chapter.

Handsomely bound. Well illustrated.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
Dickerman Publishing Company,
BOSTON, MASS.

A Book for Art-Lovers

Masters of
English Landscape

4to Wrappers. $2.00 net

This volume surveys pictorially, and also textually, the work of three of the most eminent and representative of the English school of landscape painters, John Sell Cotman, David Cox and Peter Dewint. The painters are treated of respectively by Lawrence Binyon, A. L. Baldry and Walter Shaw Sparrow.

JOHN LANE New York

LOVERS OF BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS
should visit the offices of
The Scott-Thaw Co.,
542 Fifth Avenue.
They make a specialty of the beautiful bindings of Mr. CEDRIC CHIVERS, of Bath, England.
Write for their catalogue of limited edition.

Have YOU Got It?

We are searching for THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL.
YOU may have it!
If so, send it here and we will publish it for you and give your name to the world.
All manuscripts cheerfully examined and reported upon by a skilled critic, without charge. Ask for booklet. Address,

BROADWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
835 Broadway, New York.
Montreal—Chicago—London

CURRENT COMMENT.

Expert Opinions on Various Subjects Touching the Book World.

LITERARY MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.—It has been said that the frequent success of literary men in public affairs is natural and to be expected, because their profession trains them to see things as they are, and to state them clearly. At least we know that their proportion of success in diplomacy as well as in other affairs of government is excellent. Some might say that as the world's business increases, diplomacy must more and more depend, in its highest responsibilities, upon special training; and that, on the other hand, as the world's literature increases, an even greater concentration upon his special work will be demanded of the writer. Yet a fresh view and a new hand, ideals of a different nature from those of the expert diplomatist, may at times be vastly useful in the diplomatic field; while a wider outlook upon the world may add both scope and power to the writer's art.

It is likely to be the case in America that as time goes on and our relations with foreign powers become more and more complicated and pressing, permanence in Consular and diplomatic office, based upon knowledge and proved fitness, will be the rule. This may mean that it will not be so common a practice to take scholars and authors from private life and place them suddenly in foreign Consulates and missions. But even then it is likely that our literature will be enriched by the work of men who have become authors while enjoying the opportunities for new studies and broader observation afforded by the foreign service of their country; so that if hitherto literature has contributed to diplomacy hereafter we shall see our diplomacy contributing to our literature, as has not infrequently already been the case.

It would, indeed, be unfortunate if the diplomacy of the future should be entirely estranged from literature; for the markedly literary diplomat may be of high and particular utility in that nobler diplomacy which includes peoples no less than Governments. This is the diplomacy which fosters peace with an economy which puts to shame the insane method of ever-increasing fleets and armies—a method which burdens the hapless people, in whole decades wherein no hostile sword is drawn, with the full cost of actual and bloody war.—The Century.

RECENT ROMANTIC NOVELS.—Since Stevenson's time we have had an eruption of all kinds of romantic and historical novels. Some of their authors were influenced by Stevenson himself; others were the lineal descendants of G. P. R. James; a third group has attempted to make still another combination of the elements that enter into historical fiction. It is to these last that I wish to call attention. To judge from current practice, the opinion has been growing that a novelist may accept the historical record with all seriousness and yet still find himself free to give it an imaginative rendering and heightening—that a type of fiction is legitimate which, for want of a better description, may be called the realistic or responsible historical novel.

This type of historical novel had in George Eliot's "Romola" and in Flaubert's "Salammbo" its middle-century precursors; but here I am dealing only with contemporary examples. A short consideration of some of these later books will be useful in order to distinguish them clearly from the common kind of historical story, and in order to bring out what are the advantages and dangers of the type. * * *

In Edith Wharton's "The Valley of Decision" the purpose to reproduce the full and precise flavor of a historical period—Italy toward the end of the eighteenth century—is made still more exclusive. She preserves, indeed, the form and chronology of a novel by carrying her history, which is a fortunately social history, upon a thread of fiction; but this thread of fiction is delicately and ingeniously wrought so as to reveal and heighten the proper values of her historical material. The very atmosphere of the story is thoroughly in keeping with her period by remotely yet unmistakably suggesting a novel, which in this respect belongs to the eighteenth century, viz., "The Apprenticeship of Wilhelm Meister." Both of these books portray the intellectual and amorous adventures of a "sympathetic" young man in a highly colored background of manners and travels. It was indeed a period full of pretty accidents and startling contrasts—the society of which was both extremely conventional and apparently bohemian, in which Casanova, Cagliostro, Diderot, the Duc de Richelieu, Prince Leopold of Tuscany, and perhaps even the Chevalier D'Eon had their proper parts to play, which found time to discuss the most subversive ideas in the midst of most elaborate and frivolous social gatherings, which was [illegible] by the money of the Princes and princelings and threatened by the [illegible] of their despotic power—a society of gay conventional [illegible] and political intrigues, [illegible] intellectual [illegible] and [illegible]. All this Mrs. Wharton depicts with the almost precision and with [illegible] literary and scholarly resources. The criticism most frequently passed upon the book—that it lacks [illegible] the mark. It has not the movement and life of a stirring romantic story, or of Colonial America, or of modern Europe, but it has all the real [illegible] of a period in which [illegible] travelled in [illegible] picturesque [illegible] on the road, and had all the time they needed [illegible] or their books. [illegible] adventures enough and as much [illegible] as you please, but the [illegible] of the time are [illegible] by the current of a merely [illegible] story. [illegible] the [illegible] by the French Revolution set in there were in Italy no [illegible] and decisive events. The movement is one of ideas, the crises are personal and intellectual; politics is petty, even in its [illegible] and intriguing [illegible] in very [illegible] achievement; and Mrs. Wharton's hero naturally becomes an eighteenth century [illegible], tempered by love, power, and responsibility. The congruity she attains between the period, the people, and the form is well-nigh complete.—Herbert Croly in The Lamp.

LITERATURE MINUS IMAGINATION.—Would that this were an age of wit, as well as an age of science! We should have less difficulty then than we have now in making up for that large deficiency of imagination which is the main characteristic of English literature to-day. Our decline in imagination is, perhaps, the inevitable companion of scientific tendencies; but not so our very palpable decline in the matter of wit. Wit is with us in general an uncultivated industry. Is it not possible that this is so, not because the national temperament is averse from it, but because our literary economy is so organized that wit has no means of struggling into recognition without the assistance of creative imagination? This creative faculty does not, after all, necessarily accompany wit, and in the case of English writers does so with especial rarity. An enormous amount of what might be valuable literature is, in short, crippled at the present time by the demand that it shall be in the guise of "fiction." And this when "fiction" is the last thing in the world for which most of our writers are equipped by habit of mind and education! We are singularly capable of telling the truth—and of telling it in much detail—but we "cannot lie." We are endowed by long practice in scientific psychology, with unprecedented machinery for the analysis of human nature; we can ornament fact with apothegm to admiration; but create we cannot. The novel, however—or, at any rate, the story, whether short or long—a medium created obviously for purposes of imaginative creation, has grown to be the almost inevitable means of modern literary expression. Whether this be due to the recreative needs of the reading public or not, a story is, in practice, the only framework upon which prose which is not criticism can be hung. Accordingly, out of ten novelists of to-day, one will find that nine have told a story merely to excuse either a philosophic inquiry into human nature or perhaps some exercise of lighter observation and literary "conceit." Some sheer story tellers we have, and the rareness of the faculty among us insures them—as in the case of Mr. Hall Caine—a vogue that remains unaffected by the most monstrous shortcomings that may be evident in their works from the point of view of taste, style, and sense. On the other hand, there never was a period when those of our novelists who are story tellers by genius were so few in comparison with those who are story tellers by necessity.—London Academy.

WRAXALL.—The exact circumstances attending the violent taking off of crowned heads have, however, always been more or less of a mystery. Regicide in Russia, faithful in this as in other things to Byzantine tradition, has generally been committed in the interior of the palace, and by persons who had a direct interest in keeping their share of the work as dark as possible. But nearer home it is not always easy to get at the details of executions carried out in the presence of thousands of people. A controversy was started some years ago as to whether Charles I. knelt or reclined before the block on which he "laid his stately head," and, if I remember rightly, the advocates of the recumbent position proved their case. As for Louis XVI., Wraxall mentions a rumor that, instead of suffering like a martyr, he wrestled with his executioners, had to be thrown violently down, and was wounded in the face before he could be guillotined; while the indignities undergone by poor Marie Antoinette have only lately been made public by M. Funck-Brentano. Perhaps in these matters also the pious fictions which soften for us the horrors of the final scene have their uses.

Speaking of Wraxall reminds one of the not altogether deserved oblivion into which that gossipy author has fallen. Reviews in his day had more power than in our own, and having for some reason or other made himself obnoxious to both The Quarterly and The Edinburgh, his inaccuracies received such a trouncing that he has been quoted as the very type of the lying historian ever since. Yet time has vindicated him in many particulars, such as the mild treatment of prisoners in the Bastille and other French prisons; and his account of scenes in which he was himself an actor, such as the George Gordon riots, and the attempt to liberate Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, are certainly as lively as anything in Pepys. A reprint of his posthumous memoirs, at any rate, might be worth attention in the present dearth of new books.

One story that Wraxall tells may be worth quoting here. Miss Mary Meredith, one of the beauties of her time, was stopped in the Mall by a woman who wished to tell her fortune. On being refused she said: "You think yourself very pretty, but you are born to marry a man who will be hanged!" This duly came about, for she afterward became the wife of the lunatic Lord Ferrers, who was hanged for the murder of his steward. Later she married Lord Frederick Campbell, but fate, as Wraxall rather [illegible] notes, pursued her, and she was burned in her bed at seventy years of age, when her husband's place at Combe Bank caught fire. But Wraxall was always great on what is now called the occult, from his description of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's dealings with the Illuminati, who persuaded him to spend nights in churchyards attempting to "raise apparitions," to his account of the death in perfect health of Lord Lyttelton at Pitt Place, which was, according to him, announced three days beforehand by "a female figure" who appeared by the window "with a fluttering like that of a dove or pigeon." At, or the appointed hour, his lordship "ordered the Valet to mix him some rhubarb," and cursed him with great freedom for not bringing him a teaspoon for the [illegible]. [illegible] to have been [illegible] by [illegible].—Pall Mall Gazette.

TENNYSONIAN SEA ECHOES.—For a little space we mused in silence, to take in the fair picture. Then a wave, broader backed than its fellows, rolled in majestically, broke noisily, streamed among the shingle, rushed white up to our feet, fingered a moment, and then fingered its way back murmuringly.

Lady—In Tennyson's soul what a sympathy there was with sea-sounds! To the ocean's mighty diapason, to the rush and roar of angry winds and waves, to the tender melodies awakened by the sea-harps when he lays his hand on the shore as on a lyre, Tennyson's ear was most delicately attuned. For example:

A silver cloud hung over the gleaming sea.

Barrister—The billowy-bellowing ocean.

Professor—Given the great tidal wave he does not forget:

The great wave that echoes round the world.

Lady—The stormy surf crashed in the shingle.

Barrister—Here is a line that appeals to me:

Rolled to starboard, rolled to larboard, when the surge is seething free.

The evening was now drawing on apace, the sun had sunk below the horizon, and from the roseate zenith the colors of the sky shaded down through opal, mingled with patches of saffron, to a sumptuous purple by the watery horizon. And we watched the changing hues of the sea, which imaged the many-tinted sky, as a lover wears his mistress's colors on his breast.

Then I ventured to ask them what Tennyson's sea colors might be. With ready memory they poured forth line after line.

Lady—In the middle of the green salt sea.

Professor—As white as ocean foam in the morn.

Barrister—White sails flying in the yellow sea.

Lady—The purple seas hung in mid-heaven.

Barrister—Like drops of blood in a dark-gray sea.

Lady—The semicircle of dark-blue waters.

Professor—Tennyson's "purple" is, I suppose, Homer's "porphureos"?

Barrister—Yes; and "dark-blue" is Byronic:

Roll on, thou deep and dark-blue ocean, roll.

Professor—Tennyson's originality, at best, is only of form and not of thought. Homer could have furnished him with as many more color epithets as there are colors in the rainbow; "murky," "livid," "ashen," "violet-tinted," "black," "gray," and "wine-tinted."

The lady looked irritated, and I interposed with the remark that Tennyson was a very mine of richness, and even original, phrases for sea motion. And I offered the quotation:

Where yon fair water sweetly, slowly glides.

Lady—Our poet gives us also "the sliding tides," "the myriad-rolling ocean," "the heaving deep," "the breaker breaking on the beach," "rolling ridge on ridge."

Professor—Also, "the forward-creeping tides began to foam."

Barrister—And here is a good distich:

Slow-moving as a wave against the wind,
That flings a mist behind it in the sun.

Lady—And these expressions—how apt!

Rippled, like an ever-fleeting wave.

Professor—And these:

When the tide
Flashed, sapping its worn ribs; and all without
The slowly-ridging rollers on the cliffs
Clashed, calling to each other.

Barrister—"Up-blown," too, is, I think, original?

The waste and open sea,
When the up-blown billow ran
Shoreward, beneath red clouds.

Professor—Does our poet give us "swirling surges"?

Lady—No, but its equivalent, "weltering waters."

Barrister—And listen to the muscular collectedness of this:

The shock
Of cataract seas that snap
The three-decker's oaken spine.

Professor—I should be the last to question the poetic beauty of these expressions. But is it not beauty of sound only? There is a want of heart in it all. To me it is like a well-chiseled face through which the soul speaks not—clear-cut but cold—symmetrical but passionless—without savor or salt. Compare Tennyson's prettinesses with Shakespeare's regal magnificence:

The cradle of the rude imperious surge,
And in the visitation of the winds,
That take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads and hanging them
With deafening clamors in the slippery clouds.

—W. J. Cloude in The American Catholic Quarterly.

CRABBE'S POETRY.—Crabbe's verse is wanting in the high polish of his master, Pope; and the careful reader may stumble here and there on a halting line, which, in an author whose pen was so prolific, is matter of no great wonder. The current of his theme flows smoothly along. There are none of those jerky and distracting breaks, none of those uncouth and incongruent transitions so much in vogue to-day, and which jar like tunes out of time, or notes struck wrong. His sense is always plain and clear; no unhappy use of opium lent loading, as with De Quincey, Coleridge, and (in less measure) Keats, to morbid rhapsodies, helpless self-reproach, and paralysis of will. What he set himself to do, that he did—did strenuously, and with nerves unshaken.

All throughout he keeps the even tenor of his way, neither rising to the sublime nor falling to the ridiculous. He never attempts to express the inexpressible, hence never lapses into absurdity. He never [illegible], he never sneers; but looks with an eye of pity on all things [illegible]. To [illegible] he never [illegible]; no such line as Hill[illegible]

A [illegible]
Dryden's still more [illegible]
Pindaric [illegible]
[illegible] the student of Crabbe.

Moreover, he is never extravagant or [illegible]; no ribaldry of wit, no gross [illegible] the purity of his clean page. "There is nothing in these pages," says our author in a preface, "which has the [illegible] effect of confounding truth and error, or confusing our ideas of right and wrong." He speaks the plain truth; he [illegible] to himself no more of credit than is fairly his due, no more than his pages [illegible].

Sir Walter Scott in his last lucid intervals would have but two books read at his bedside, "his Bible and his Crabbe."

Taken as a whole, Crabbe's poetry, it must be admitted, is wanting in poetic fire; a want which, though fatal to an epic, may be borne with in an eclogue or a pastoral. Not his warmest admirers claim for their idol that he should sit among the greater gods on the top of the summit. They are content that he has place on a lower slope—a slope where pilgrims, bound for the [illegible] summit, may halt a while and pay a short devotion.—J. Lowson in The Gentleman's Magazine.

MANN AND WASSERMANN.—How easy, after all, is the craftsman's task. When once an Ibsen, a Maupassant, a Nietzsche, has shown the way, the trick is soon learned, and the most imitative, the least original pupils get the greater credit. In this kind the first place must be given to Thomas Mann, who has followed up his success of "Buddenbrooks" with a striking collection of stories of which the second, "Tristan," gives the book its title. There is homogeneity of idea running through the collection. The hideous figure of a fat man, on the cover, overstriding a shrinking and reclining Pierrot, is symbolic. Thomas Mann is obsessed with the contrast between the laws of spiritual and physical being in this world. To him the spiritual is the living principle, but it lies crushed at the mercy of striding physical might. And this life which the ordinary man lives is what the spiritual man desires also, but what the law of his being forbids him ever to attain. So, at least, we interpret this remarkably artistic but, for the most part, excessively unpleasant group of tales. Lonely and aloof, the artist, whether in feeling or in creation, goes through life. "Lobgott Piepsam," the poor drunkard, has drunk deep of the cup of desire, and dies protesting against the desecration of a bicyclist who rides his bicycle on the path to the cemetery, the road that should be consecrated to the dead. "Tonio Kröger," the man of fine sensibilities, is doomed to express himself as a literary artist, and to utter in words the life of which he is always a spectator, never a partaker. These two belong to the same human category, those who are ever conscious of non-achievement. It is a morbid point of view, if you will, but this author depicts it with marvelous vigor and intensity. Somewhat similar in tone, but more natural and sympathetic in its choice of human character, is J. Wassermann's "Der niegeküsste Mund." Philipp Unruh, the schoolmaster, whose love of old folios is suddenly superseded by a passion for a beautiful maiden, is a type not unusual in fiction. It is treated by Herr Wassermann with uncommon delicacy and beauty. The chivalrous purity of his passion is well contrasted with the more vigorous, though not more intense, feeling of his friend Siebengeist for the same woman. Their rivalry, if it can be called such, is carried on with a dignity and freedom from vulgar and degrading jealousies that recall the gentleness of old romance, when love was an ennobling principle, taking up the chord of self. Incidentally, too, there is a charming picture of the little town of Gunzenhausen and its inhabitants. The other story, "Hilperich," is a clever study of a character precisely opposite to that of Unruh—an old man whose power of living and loving seemed unquestionable. Wassermann has imagination, and—even a rarer gift—the sense of beauty which leads him to select subjects delicately, and treat them finely.—London Times.

DR. JOHNSON.—Dr. Johnson ranks with Sir John Falstaff and Mr. Pickwick as one of the three most popular and most typical figures in English literature. Unlike these associates in most respects, Dr. Johnson resembles them in this, that (while there is a veiled period in the early history of each) his personality has been transmitted with such signal success that he is one of those figures whom we seem not only to know of, but actually and personally to know. His very appearance is more familiar to us through portraits and descriptions than that of any other person of past generations. His massive figure still haunts Fleet Street, and he has "stamped his memory upon the remote Hebrides." His personal habits, his tricks of speech, his outlook upon life, all have become part of our national consciousness, while his moral fibre has encouraged both men in the past and men now living to support life with a manlier fortitude and an enlarged hope. The courage and beneficence of his own life, confirmed by the reports of all who knew him best, have justly become a treasured possession of the English race, of whose good points and of whose foibles he was in many respects an epitome. His intellect was not unworthy of his other qualities, the strength and weakness of which it reflected with fidelity. His conversation was even more remarkable than his writings, admirable though the best of these were, and has conferred upon him a species of fame which no Englishman shares with him in any considerable degree. The exceptional traits which were combined in his personality have met in the person of Boswell with a delineator unrivaled in patience, dexterity, and dramatic insight. The result has been a portrait of a man of letters more lifelike than that which any other age or nation has bequeathed to us.—Thomas Seccombe in The London Bookman.

For Summer Reading.

"The Book of the Short Story," edited by Alexander Jessup, editor of the series of Little French Masterpieces, &c., and Henry Seidel Canby, instructor in Yale University, has just been published by D. Appleton & Co. It contains eighteen short tales, and gives a view of the short story from the earliest times to the close of the nineteenth century. Each story has an introduction and notes. Lists are provided of the principal short story collections of the world's literature. The following are the tales: "The Shipwrecked Sailor," from an Egyptian papyrus, 2500 B. C.; "The Story of Ruth," taken from the Bible; "The Story of Cupid and Psyche," from Lucius Apuleius; "Frederick of the Alberighi and His Falcon," one of the best of Boccaccio's stories from "The Decameron"; "The Story of Ali Baba and the Forty Robbers," one of the "Arabian Nights," taken from the French version of Galland; "The Liberal Lover," by Cervantes; "The Apparition of Mrs. Veal," by Daniel Defoe; "Jeannot and Colin," by Voltaire; "Rip Van Winkle," by Washington Irving; "Wandering Willie's Tale," by Sir Walter Scott; "The Taking of the Redoubt," by Prosper Mérimée; "La Grande Bretèche," by Honoré de Balzac; "The Birthmark," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "The Cask of Amontillado," by Edgar Allan Poe; "A Lear of the Steppes," by Ivan Turgenieff; "Markheim," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "A Coward," by Guy de Maupassant, and "Without Benefit of Clergy," by Rudyard Kipling.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is issuing a brochure entitled "Under the Trees With a Book," in which is given a list of its recent publications for Summer reading. The volumes are described and the prices given, as well as illustrations from them. The cover of the brochure is an appropriate design of a shady nook in some wood.

FROM READERS.

Was Lord Howe Buried at Ticonderoga or in Albany?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

ESCAPING to the Adirondacks on my Summer vacation, I have reached this historic locality and stop to look at its ruined fort and gather some points of local interest. The hearts of American patriotism are elated amid these ruins. The memory of early struggles for independence are all around. Allen, Arnold, Gates, Schuyler, St. Clair, Hand, De Haas, all figured here in Colonial and Revolutionary times, and have left memories dear to every American. But before these were heroes whose names are recorded high on the roll of honor: Abercrombie, Montcalm, Howe, Amherst, and others. The middel of the eighteenth century witnessed the struggle between France and England for supremacy in the North and West. Two armies were sent out of England—one against the French in the North, under the command of Abercrombie; the other against French and Indians centred around the head of the Ohio, under Major Gen. Sir Edward Braddock. The fate of the latter's command, the defeat of Braddock July 9, 1755, his death and burial, have recently been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. The death and burial of Lord Howe, second in command of Abercrombie's army, have been the subject of much controversy. There appears a fatal coincidence about the burial of the two—Braddock and Howe—tradition has shrouded both with mystery.

Ticonderoga has been much exercised over certain discoveries made in street grading, when some human remains were unearthed which were supposed to be those of Gen. Howe. Considerable discussion has grown out of the find. A stone was found bearing the inscription: "In Mem. of Lo. Howe, Killed Trout Brook." The preliminary facts are:

July 5, 1758, Gen. Abercrombie, in command, with Lord Howe second, sailed down Lake George with an army of 15,600 regulars and provincials to attack the French under Montcalm at Fort Ticonderoga. On the morning of July 6 a landing was made near Baldwin, or Lord Howe Cove, on the west side of the lake where the noted ranger Rogers was ordered to reconnoitre while the main army formed for the march. Lord Howe, with Major Putnam and 200 rangers, marched in advance of the main column. Suddenly they encountered a company of French near Trout Brook, and a sharp fight occurred, when Lord Howe fell, mortally wounded. Abercrombie advanced on the fort, but met with disastrous defeat, losing more than 2,000 men. Montcalm had but 3,000 men, with a few Indians. The question worrying local historians is, Where was Lord Howe buried? Tradition and general history agree that the remains were taken to Albany and buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, which stood in the middle of State Street. The discovery at Ticonderoga appears to offset this account. A sharp controversy has been carried on over this point, and the question is still an open one.

Viewing the question as a medical man, and one with some experience of army life, I am inclined to doubt the removal of a body under midsummer heat over 100 miles for burial. Braddock was buried where he died, upon the mountain summit. During our civil war officers were generally buried on the battlefield; Albert Sidney Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army at Shiloh, was buried (temporarily) on the field. Lord Viscount Howe was an officer of great merit; he was the pet of the army, and it has been said Pitt intended to make him Commander in Chief. Massachusetts erected a cenotaph to his memory in Westminster Abbey, bearing this inscription:

The Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, by an Order of the Great and General Court, bearing date 1 Feby. 1759, caused this Monument to be erected to the Memory of George, Lord Viscount Howe, Brigadier Genl of His Majesty's Forces in North America, who was slain 6 July, 1758, on his march to Ticonderoga, in the 34th year of his age; in testimony of the sense they had of his services and military virtues, and the affection their officers and soldiers bore to his command. He lived respected and beloved. The Public regret his loss; to his family it is irreparable.

A monument erected by the late Rev. Joseph Cook, distinguished writer and lecturer, stands below the upper falls, near the outlet of Lake George. It bears this inscription:

Near this spot
Fell
July 6, 1758,
In a skirmish preceding
Abercrombie's defeat by Montcalm,
George Augustus,
Viscount Howe.
Aged 34.
Massachusetts erected a Monument to Him
in Westminster Abbey.
Ticonderoga places here this Monument,
September 3, 1876.

Mr. Cook had a Summer home here when he died, June, 1901. He wrote a short history of Ticonderoga while a young man, which has long been out of print. He caused to be inscribed upon a large Laurentian boulder this inscription:

On the south side:
Iroquois Chiefs, 1609.
On the east side:
Samuel De Champlain, 1609.
Montcalm, 1758.
On the north side:
Lord Howe, 1758.
Amherst, 1759.
Burgoyne, 1777.
On the west side:
Putnam, 1758.
Ethan Allen, 1775.

Ticonderoga, July 14, 1903. W. De H.

"The Greenes of Rhode Island."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The compilation of the extensive family history of "The Greenes of Rhode Island" has been erroneously attributed to the late Major Gen. George Sears Greene and his sons. It should have been stated that Gen. Greene collated during fifty years of his life a large bulk of manuscripts, which valuable data were placed, after his death, in the hands of Mrs. Louise Brownell Clarke of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Mrs. Clarke has most carefully compiled and arranged these manuscripts for publication. The book has been published in accordance with Gen. Greene's last wishes by his sons, George S. Greene, Jr., and Gen. Francis V. Greene, and will shortly appear from the Knickerbocker Press. The volume of [illegible] pages contains, besides the genealogy, an interesting memoir of the late General by his son Gen. F. V. Greene, and a chapter on "The Family Arms," by his son George S. Greene, Jr. S.

New York, July 14, 1903.

Sea Stories.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read with considerable interest the discussion about the practical seamanship of W. Clark Russell as described in his various books. As I was for four years an "ordinary seaman" on English and American vessels and a conscientious student of various "epitomes" of navigation—pretty well posted on "dead reckoning" and seamanship in the concrete generally—I may be permitted to express more or less of an expert opinion. I, too, have read Russell's books and agree essentially with Edgar O. Smith's criticisms, though I should not care to exhibit so much heat and scorn in expressing them as Mr. Smith does.

Russell gives a fairly accurate picture of the life and surroundings of the sailor in the merchant marine of to-day, and to that extent Russell is a modern Marryat. His stories, however, lack much of the variety and charm of Marryat, and to me are insufferably tedious and overdrawn when Russell the realist makes way for Russell the romancer. There is a sameness about Russell's yarns that in my opinion would not appear had he been a sailor of wider experience and a more skilled writer. There is to me a much better sea flavor in Morgan Robertson, Joseph Conrad, and some of the later sea writers than I have been able to find in the pages of Russell. I have no doubt that the seaman-author's technical shortcomings (in type) to which Mr. Smith objects are the result of pure carelessness on Russell's part, and nothing more. They may "jolt" the professional sensibilities of the critical A. B. and meet with scorn from any of the "afterguard" who have ever understood how to read the logline or manipulate a sextant; but the lay reader, none the wiser, will pass them by and resent the attempt to prove that Russell's books are not textbooks on practical seamanship. For those who like the kind of books Russell writes, they are pretty good books, and there are thousands of his readers who do not know the difference between the binnacle and the cathead, or can tell the crossjack yard from the lazarette—what is more, they can enjoy Russell without penetrating these and other esoteric nauticalities.

H. W. PALMER.

75 Van Buren Street, Passaic, N. J., July 14, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Edgar O. Smith, in his contributions to the Clark Russell controversy, opens a veritable Bluebeard's closet, which should not be slammed shut again without a peep at its moldy horrors. He cites as a specimen of the "yellow-covered literature" (?) of the two decades anterior to the civil war one of my earliest ephemerae, "The Scarlet Cruiser; or, the Wolf of the Wave." Incredible to relate, it had a parallel, "The Crimson Corsair." There was a run on Buddigore in those days, inspired by Ned Buntline's "Red Revenger," though that is pure Elizabethan, by the way. We young writers of that era were flounderers, having no good models. Irving and the Boston School were to our minds too English, and the first American novelists, Hoffman, Simms, Cooper himself, were so heavy and long winded! Then, again, the grandiloquent Ingraham, the Curtises, Snellings, Henry William Herbert—trying to Americanize his collegiate style in "Pierre the Partisan," for instance—(compare with Webber's "Texan Ranger" stories to judge by the real thing) these were lacking the dash required to sell books to the omnivorous Western and Southwestern readers. Cobb was not up to the shining mark, Judson, ("Buntline.") Knedwurd was our darling! We thought, with his "B'hoys and G'hirls of New York," he had distanced Sue's "Mysteries"; with his "Black Avenger" he left Cooper out of sight; with his Indian stories, (though he had not yet created "Buffalo Bill,") no one but Dr. Robinson, with his "Nick Whiffles and His Dog"—clear piracy of Bird's "Nick o' the Woods" and his dog—approached him. Judson suffered, as we did, from the want of correction. It was under the impression he made that we youngsters produced those piles of cheap stuff, the nominal 112-page "quarter books," which were seen on the foredeck, in the mining camp, and the railroad shanty all around the world. As for the titles, they were made in lists and chosen for the books, often in type without a headline! As for the "scarlet," aniline inks were not known, and the best effect on the primrose paper was the sound nonfugitive vermilion.

The aesthetic may laugh, but not in France, Germany, or London could painters beat our gorgeous covers. You may confront them this day with the best work of Evans and Leighton, or even Larmercier, and acknowledge that in brightness and clearness and the effects of color on color, the old-time color printers knew their trade and did it masterly. That was what sold them—not the letter-press. As for "The Scarlet Cruiser," it had the honor (?) of reprint in a London boys' weekly—but then the common people of England have seized with avidity on all our minor writings, from Beadle's Library to the latest "Deadwood Dicks," "Nick Carters," and "Old Cap. Colliers."

Alack! that Charles Reade should be disremembered and Frank Reade idolized. They talk of pirates over there, but if a tolerable royalty had been paid by the London publishers to our lesser luminaries, the castles on the American Rhine would be inhabited by the Leon Lewises, the Prentiss Ingrahams, Southworths, Victors, and Stephenses who delighted thousands both sides of the Atlantic.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.

Pearl River, N. Y., July 16, 1903.

Girding at Emerson.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you kindly enlighten me? Was Emerson ignorant of the meaning of "pedantic" when he said that "You will think me very pedantic; but I cannot take the smallest interest in any holiday except in so far as it celebrates real and not pretended joys"? or was he trying to shock his hearers into surprised thought over a commonplace in morals by his very improper use of the word? If the latter is true, how much significance is to be attached to what he says about what is "real" and what is "pretended"? He appears to be a clever trickster, for no one would accuse the Sage of Concord of being an ignoramus. But if he used the trickster's art, should he then be commended? Does the shockingly improper use of words entitle one to high rank among those who deliver the "'great little speeches' of the world's literature"? I quote from an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES on "The Real Thing."

Emerson in the sentence quoted from his address either "darkens counsel by words without knowledge," which is absurd, or he purposely misuses and abuses a word. How much, then, does he care for "the real" in contrast with "the pretended"? And is "literature" a mere battledore with letters and words? PUZZLED.

New York City, July 15, 1903.

"Quo Vaditis."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am obliged for the courteousness you brought to the treatment of my book, "Quo Vaditis," in your issue of July 4. It is not often that a work of confessedly a new literary form has the good hap to meet with so open-minded a reader at the very start. The book has been reviewed more flatteringly in other journals, but by none more intelligently. One can abide with composure the laying open of blemishes when the uncovering is done by a kindly hand.

I deplore with you the rant and fanaticism of the age. But is it not indicative of a want in the heart of man which should give pause to them that are leaders to-day and upon whom falls the filling of society's needs?

It is becoming more and more evident that with the decay of the old enthusiasms, with the breakdown of the old religions, the heart of man is turning to whatsoever offers to fill the gap, how poor soever it may be. Humanity cannot get along without a religion. And if men to-day are pursuing false fires, it seems not sufficient to point out the folly of their course; but rather it is needed to kindle a counterflame which shall guide in the right direction. The poor torch I have endeavored to light is scarce more than a smudge, and smokes foully. But perchance it will kindle another which will flame and be clear and steady. Or, it may be, my own torch will burn clearlier—"Quo Vaditis" is a firstling—profiting by the criticisms that are motived by kindness.

BOUCK WHITE.

St. John's, Rockland County, N. Y., July 14, 1903.

The Ethics of History.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Upon reading the introduction to "English Literature," one cannot but wonder how Mr. Gosse's essay "The Ethics of Biography" and the former could have issued from the same writer almost contemporaneously. As requisites of biography these introductory notes are rules, though summarily given, to which the biographer could conform his work with the assurance that it would not suffer from incompleteness. The novelty of undertaking manifested in "English Literature: An Illustrated Record" will not allow it to be passed upon without some one pointing out the advantage or disadvantage of that novelty.

For if biography has ethics which are to be respected, the construction of history has ethical limitations not to be disregarded. The importance of the history is vastly diminished by the defect in that part of the book which treats of biography; because all that may be inferred from the prospective remarks is not fulfilled in merely supplying the reader with pictures and facsimiles and such material of which a sufficiency is to be found in the general history. If our curiosity for the author, the history of whose works becomes extraordinarily interesting in the course of our reading, is awakened, we must wait until the proper time to satiate it, when we may contemplate the individual.

Furthermore, a history of literature does not imply the vast scope of a biographical and historical encyclopedia of literature, to which the present work actually pretends, but which it disclaims in its title.

JOSEPH TAUBER.

New York, July 17, 1903.

Whittier's Dr. Weld.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The Dr. Weld of whom Mr. Pickard wishes to get information lived for a time at least in Hudson, Ohio, with a family named Tracey, who were relatives. This must have been along in the fifties. I think that Prof. Allan T. Burrows of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, can give you additional information, as his first wife was a Miss Sophia Weld, who was a niece, probably, of Dr. Weld.

I have a clear recollection of Dr. Weld, as a very old man, and it was known, or believed, that he was the original of the doctor in "Snowbound."

WILLIAM E. STRONG.

Tryon, N. C., July 14, 1903.

Sun of My Soul.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent of July 11 thinks I "made a mistake in calling Mr. Keble a humble minister." If that was a mistake it was not I that made it. I gave it as a quotation from remarks made by Mr. Charles Nutter at the foot of the hymn, No. 162, in "Hymn Studies," to which I thought I had used quotation marks. I fail to see that it is a mistake to call a minister of the Gospel humble, however high he may be. If I were a preacher or a Bishop or Pope I would consider it an honor to be called humble. HYMN STUDIES.

Keyport, N. J., July 10, 1903.

It Will Live!

"'The Main Chance' will live because it has strength to live. It is a genuine relief to read an American story."—Wash'n Post.

[illegible] THE MAIN CHANCE.

Announcement
TO
Booklovers
OF
New York District

We have enlarged our delivery facilities and increased the book equipment in the New York district and have a special offer to make at this time. We have arranged to serve 12,000 members weekly and until our membership reaches this number we are making the following

$5.00 SPECIAL OFFER

For Five Dollars a year, paid in advance, you will be entitled to one new book with the privilege of exchanging it as often as you wish at any of the following Library stations in the New York District:

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION MAY BE ENTERED AT

THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY

New York City - - - [illegible] West 23rd St.
" " " - - 125th St. and 7th Ave.
Brooklyn - - - - - [illegible] Joralemon St.
Newark, N.J. - - - 131 Academy St.
Atlantic City - - - - - - Boardwalk
Flushing, L.I. - - - - 43 Main Street
Mt. Vernon, N.Y. - - [illegible]
Staten Island - St. George Ferry House
Yonkers, N.Y. - W. P. [illegible]'s Bookstore

MEMBERSHIP PRIVILEGES

On receipt of your membership fee you may receive on application to the Home Office a Complimentary Annual Membership in THE TABARD INN LIBRARY. Revolving bookcases containing [illegible] books have been placed in attractive shops and leading summer resort hotels of 2,000 cities and towns throughout the country. You may exchange your Tabard Inn books as often as you like at any Tabard Inn library or exchange station at the regular exchange rates (four cents each exchange if tickets are used, otherwise five cents.)

THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE

The membership fee includes a year's subscription to The Booklovers Magazine which is mailed to all subscribers promptly on the first of each month. It is the very newest thing in illustrated magazines, and sells on the news-stands at 25 cents a copy. In the advertising pages of The Booklovers Magazine will be found the complete catalogue of new books added to the Library during the month.

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY ADDED

1476. The Mettle of the Pasture — *James Lane Allen*
1495. Sinful Peck — *Morgan Robertson*
1504. Anne Carmel — *Gwendolen Overton*
1505. Thompson's Progress — *Cutcliffe Hyne*
1496. Mr. Claghorn's Daughter — *H. Trent*
1498. The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch — *Mrs. Burton Harrison*
1497. Round Anvil Rock — *Nancy H. Banks*
1499. The Autobiography of a Thief — *Hutchins Hapgood*
5114. New Conceptions in Science — *Carl Snyder*

THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY
HOME OFFICE:
1323 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Best Selling Novel in New York

Peggy O'Neal

By the author of "Wolfville"

Alfred Henry Lewis

Illustrated in colors by
HENRY HUTT

Drexel Biddle, Publisher, Philadelphia

The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch

By Mrs. BURTON HARRISON

12mo. Cloth, gilt top, uncut edges, $1.50.

"A thoroughly artistic bit of work. Extremely well told."—NEW YORK SUN.

The Captain's Toll-Gate

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON

12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"A piece of pure refreshment."—THE OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIFE

HIS DAUGHTER FIRST

By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. $1.50

"The tale is fascinating from first to last."—Phila. Ledger.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

The Development of Our Monetary System Described by Prof. Dewey.*

PROF. DEWEY'S "Financial History of the United States" will prove an invaluable work to the student of American history, whether financial or political, for in many cases a grasp of financial conditions is a prerequisite to a thorough understanding of political phenomena. American independence had for its proximate cause a financial question—that of taxation. The Constitution under which we live was the direct outcome of certain unsatisfactory financial conditions which the previous form of government could not rectify. Many people, we are sure, know the locality of the present Federal capital who have never heard of the Federal assumption of State debts, and yet so important was the latter at the time that Hamilton regarded it as fully compensating the North for its loss of the National capital. Thus a purely financial question determined the situation of the City of Washington.

The author says that he has constantly kept in mind the relations of financial legislation to democracy, and under the head of "Suggestions for Students, Teachers, and Readers" he includes a brief but excellent bibliography of political history. To the economist and financier the more special bibliography on matters of finance, as well as the excellent references at the beginning of each chapter, will prove most serviceable.

The book is primarily a narrative, seldom argumentative or controversial, though occasionally there is a discussion of a philosophical character. For example, Prof. Dewey is not inclined to censure the Revolutionary issues of paper money as severely as is commonly done, and discusses the difficulties of keeping the Government afloat by any other means. Also the arguments for and against a tariff are brought forward in a section on "The Analysis of Tariff Reasoning," and are admirably stated as follows. In favor of a tariff for protection: (1) United States should be economically independent of other nations for articles of consumption. (2) Tariff helps to create and build up a home market for agricultural products. (3) Tariff lowers prices. (4) Reciprocity demands that restrictive systems abroad be met by restrictive systems at home. (5) Protection of "infant industries." Against a tariff for protection: (1) "Manufacturing is not as innocent as agriculture," (Jefferson and Calhoun.) (2) Objection of the South for sectional reasons. (3) Unconstitutionality of protection. Prof. Dewey's remarks on the tariff of 1816 are interesting in view of the present importance of the tariff in National politics: "The debate over the Tariff bill of 1816 was the beginning of the discussion as to the relative advantages of a definite policy of free trade or protection, a discussion which has lasted to the present time. * * * The tariff question, possibly for the last time, was treated in a broad and rational spirit."

The first three chapters of this book may be considered as introductory and bring the financial story down to the formation of the Government under the Constitution and to the constructive work of Hamilton. The policy of immediate debt extinction was initiated by Gallatin; the Republican Party, which came into power in 1801, favored general retrenchment and decrease of expenditures; they were thus enabled to sweep away what they termed the vexatious system of internal revenue, though they were forced in 1813 to reimpose these internal taxes on account of increasing expenditures due to the war. Gallatin's financial principle in the war of 1812 was that war expenditures should be met by loans; taxes should provide only for ordinary expenses plus interest on the debt. He heartily disliked the job of reimposing direct taxes and excises, which had come to be associated with Federalist finance. The internal revenue duties were repealed early in President Monroe's Administration. The financial methods of the Republican Party during the war of 1812 led to serious impairment of the credit of the United States and to the necessity for selling bonds at a discount.

With the general reorganization after the war came the establishment of the Second United States Bank in 1816. The Bank, however, was never liked by the mass of the democracy and was vigorously attacked by President Jackson. The charter of the bank was to expire in 1836, and the main plank in the Whig Platform of 1832 was the recharter of the bank; Clay was woefully deceived in his expectations of carrying the Presidential campaign on this issue. Jackson was re-elected and proceeded to render the hated bank impotent by removing from it the Government deposits. When the Whigs for the first time came into power under Harrison and Tyler efforts were made to charter a third United States Bank, but Tyler, at heart a State's rights Democrat, proved a stumbling block, and the Bank bill was vetoed by him in 1841. When the Democrats returned to power in 1845, the Sub-Treasury system was re-established.

Prof. Dewey devotes special attention to the finance of the civil war. The earlier financiering was all dominated by the erroneous idea entertained by the Administration that the war would be of short duration. Secretary Chase held to the principle, sound enough in general finance, that taxes should provide for ordinary expenditures, for interest on the debt, and for a sinking fund, and that extraordinary expenditures should be met by loans; his error, a very natural one, lay in underestimating expenses and in assuming that the war would be over in a year. That his optimism was shared by responsible persons of the North is shown by the ease with which the Government succeeded in placing the three-year loan at 7.3 per cent., (popularly known as the seven-thirties.) The Secretary's determination to have the coin transferred from the banks promptly, under the letter of the Sub-Treasury Act, was held by bankers to be one of the reasons for the suspension of specie payments early in 1862. Much criticism can be brought against Chase, who owed his position to political considerations rather than to any aptitude for financial problems, but, as Prof. Dewey says, "the weakest element in the financiering of the civil war was the delay in applying effective taxation." It is a gratifying commentary on democratic government, however, that this tardiness was not due to the disinclination on the part of the people to bear increased taxation. As a foreign Minister observed to Seward, "I have never before seen a country where the people were clamorous for taxation." Had advantage been at once taken of this willingness on the part of the people to contribute more, it is possible that much subsequent financial distress might have been obviated. That Chase was not a very astute financier may be seen by his unwitting depreciation of his own currency. Legal tenders had been convertible into 6 per cent. bonds, but the Secretary unwisely substituted a 5 per cent. bond, with the inevitable result that the legal tenders depreciated and prices rose.

Prof. Dewey treats carefully of the period of reorganization after the war, of the refunding of the debt, and the resumption of specie payments. During the last thirty years the silver question claims especial attention. Ever since the panic of 1873 the advocates of the free coinage of silver have contended that the demonetization of that metal, "the crime of '73," should be revoked. The author agrees with Prof. Laughlin that no fraud was intended in the act of 1873, but quotes Gen. Walker as saying that there was a "grievance," inasmuch as sufficient attention was not called to the demonetization clause. A bill introduced by Mr. Bland in the House provided for free coinage of silver. The bill was amended in the Senate and provided for the purchase of between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month. The full legal tender character of the silver dollar was restored. In this form the bill passed over President Hayes's veto. It continued in operation twelve years, and during this period the divergence between the market and mint valuation of silver was such that there was a seigniorage for the Treasury of nearly $70,000,000. During Cleveland's Administration Secretary Manning called attention to the danger of too much silver and recommended suspension of compulsory coinage. Commercial depression, however, was largely attributed to an insufficient money supply, and the agitation for coinage of silver with no limitation went on.

The Bland-Allison Act was superseded by the Silver Act of 1890, providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, and the payment therefor in treasury notes of full legal tender. Standard silver dollars were to be coined only when necessary for the redemption of notes. Of this measure, Prof. Dewey says, "It provided for the purchase of all the American product of silver, but did not admit unlimited coinage." The act declared that it was the policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity, which was interpreted as meaning that the treasury notes were redeemable in gold. In 1893 President Cleveland strenuously insisted on the suspension of silver purchases and the increasing obligations to pay gold, and finally the silver purchase clause was repealed. The demands of the silver men reached a climax in the Presidential campaign of 1896: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nations."

The book closes with a consideration of recent tariff developments and the financing of the Spanish War. The author predicts a growth of expenditures, and "probably a higher per capita tax for all Federal purposes." The Currency Act of 1900 is also discussed.

*FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Davis Rich Dewey, Ph. D., Professor of Economics and Statistics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Most Ancient Code.

"The Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylonia," (about 2250 B. C.) will be in two volumes—Vol. I. containing the text, transliteration, translation, a glossary, historical and philological notes, and indices, by Prof. Robert Francis Harper of the University of Chicago; Vol. II., "The Hammurabi and the Mosaic Codes, a Study in Babylonian and Old Testament Legal Literature," by William Rainey Harper, Professor and Head of the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures in the University of Chicago. Vol. I. will be ready about Nov. 15. The work will be issued by the University of Chicago Press.

Toadstools or Mushrooms?

A new edition is about to be brought out by Harper & Brothers of William Hamilton Gibson's book on "Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms," a volume which has been a standard guide for the mushroom hunter. It contains thirty colored plates of native food varieties of the edible fungi, in addition to fifty-seven other drawings by the author.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS of Columbia University contributes to the August Harper's an article on "Foreign Words in English Speech," which should be valuable as a guide both to writers and speakers of the English tongue. The author writes in a scholarly, but not pedantic, manner, and recommends the complete adoption of necessary foreign words into our language. Prof. Matthews points out the fact that when a word is adopted we are prone to leave it half foreign, as to the word cherub we give its Hebrew plural, cherubim. The author protests against this inconsistent usage.

The first part of Andrew D. White's "Chapters from My Diplomatic Life," in the August Century, deals with the Minister's first mission to Germany, 1879-1881. Mr. White found in these two years that his duties and pleasures not only brought him into close touch with such personages as President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Beaconsfield, Browning, and the Emperors William I., Frederick, and William II., but with all kinds of Americans in all kinds of predicaments.

John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has just sent to press a work on "The New American Navy," which The Outlook Company will issue in the Fall in two volumes. Mr. Long deals with the history of our navy before, during, and after the Spanish-American war. He describes the preparations which made the achievements of the war possible; the great actions in Manila Harbor and Santiago, and the building up of an effective and worthy navy still going on. The author has provided a number of illustrations.

A. Basil Lubbock's story, "Round the Horn Before the Mast," which has been compared to Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," has already gone through two editions. It is published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Stewart Edward White, whose latest book, "The Forest," is shortly to be issued by the Outlook Company, has just had conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Michigan.

Eva M. Tappan, author of a "Christ Story," has several new books in press. They are "In the Days of Queen Victoria," to be the fourth and last of the Makers of England Series, published by Lee & Shepard; "Robin Hood and His Book," being a treatment of Robin Hood ballads similar to that of other ballads in her "Old Ballads in Prose," to be published by Little, Brown & Co.; "Canada's Story," to bear the imprint of Morang & Co. of Toronto, which is a history of Canada, in which the author has been assisted by John C. Saul, A. M., of Toronto. The Toronto firm is also bringing out a Canadian edition of Miss Tappan's "England's Story," which, by the way, has already been adopted in Manitoba for the public schools.

J. Horace McFarland has provided some remarkable illustrations for his "Book of Trees," which the Outlook Company will probably issue early next Fall. The pictures, it is said, bring out the beauties of familiar trees, as well as their characteristics as species and individuals.

A letter addressed to "Mr. John Ruskin, care of Harper & Brothers, New York City," was received the other day by these publishers. The communication came from one of the leading press-clipping bureaus in this city, who sent a clipping indorsing the new Ruskin volume, "Letters to M. G. and H. G." "You will wonder," they wrote, "how you could ever do without our press clippings!" They guaranteed to send only useful matter on the "mentioned subject, or on any additional topic you desire to be kept informed upon." This incident brings to mind a similar one at the time a new edition was issued of "The Pilgrim's Progress," when the publisher received several letters addressed to "Mr. John Bunyan," in one of which the author was asked for his autograph.

Norman Duncan, of Fleming H. Revell Company, is about to sail for the Labrador coast to complete the collection of material for a novel dealing with the rugged life on these shores. He has spent four seasons in that region and contributed to various magazines stories of the deep-sea fisherman's life. These will be published in book form in the Autumn. Mr. Duncan and Mr. Briggs, also of that firm, are to be the guests of Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell on his hospital ship Strathcona, on a cruise down the Labrador. This is Dr. Grenfell's third hospital ship, two previous ones having been wrecked on the ice.

Guy Wetmore Carryl, author of "The Lieutenant-Governor," took luncheon with President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill last week. His new book of short stories, entitled "Zut, and Other Parisians," will be published in September by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, author of the biographical studies, "Roger Wolcott" and "Phillips Brooks," has just returned from his vacation in England.

The popular books for the week ending July 9, at the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library, are "The Pit," by Frank Norris," Hegan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Mrs. Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Ellis's "Lives of the Presidents," Chapin's "Primer of Economics," Brooks's "Social Unrest," Grimm's "Fairy Tales," Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and Alcott's "Little Women."

Marion Ames Taggart, the well-known juvenile writer, has in press at D. Appleton & Co.'s "At Aunt Anna's," being the story of twins staying at an aunt's house in the country. The book is illustrated by William L. Jacobs, and is adapted for children between ten and twelve years of age.

It is reported from Copenhagen that King Christian has issued a decree notifying the adherence of Denmark from the first proximo to the Berne International Convention of 1886, and putting in force the law passed by the last Rigsdag regarding the copyright of literary and artistic works by subjects of the countries signatory to the Berne Convention, even if the works in question are not issued by a Danish publisher.

Miss Beatrice Hanscom, author of the volume of verse, "Love, Laurels, and Laughter," is an enthusiastic traveler and an excellent linguist. She has been in France, Germany, and Italy. She was presented to the Pope; took a three days' drive from Rome to Naples; spent the Summer of 1900 in Munich; saw the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and had many interesting adventures. Among her treasures she has sketches and books signed by the authors themselves, as well as potteries, &c., from Mexico and Munich.

Livingston Rutherfurd is writing an account of the life of "John Peter Zenger," containing an account of his press, together with the story of his famous trial. Mr. Rutherfurd has provided a bibliography of Zenger's imprints. The book will be published in the Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Kate Dickinson Sweetser has written a new volume of stories for children. It is entitled "Micky of the Alley, and Other Youngsters," and illustrated by George Alfred Williams. Besides the story that gives the book its name there are "James Berkarding, Knight," "Teddy Baird's Luck," "Marooned," "Othello, Jr.," "A Millinery Opening," "The Boys' Ball," and "Sal."

Will N. Harben, the author of "The Substitute," has received the title "Colonel," because, as an old Confederate soldier, living in Mr. Harben's town, said, "He killed more Colonels in one day than Gen. Lee did in four years of war." It seems that some time ago Mr. Harben wrote an anonymous article in one of his town papers, in which he showed the injustice of calling amateur soldiers "Colonels," thus obscuring the old soldiers of the town who possessed genuine, hard-earned titles. The article actually resulted in discouraging the "Colonel habit." It has now leaked out that Mr. Harben was the writer, and his fellow-townsmen call him "Colonel."

Emile Zola's widow has accepted the design of M. Franz Jourdain for a monumental tomb of her late husband. The grave being close to a wall, the monument will take the form of a window-like niche, in which a marble bust of the novelist will be placed. All but the marble will be of red porphyry of the finest grain and taking a high polish. In making the face heaven-directed, the artist yields to the wish of Mme. Zola, who says Zola constantly when walking or working looked upward. A bust placed high and looking heavenward would not appear to advantage seen in front, so it will be placed so as to be nearly in profile.

Hamilton Wright Mabie, in writing his out-of-doors idyl, "In Arcady," which has already been described in these columns, is said to have produced a romance of the growth of a human soul, from the first perceptions of the world to the perfect ripening of the spirit and its complete expression in experience. As was stated, the volume will appear in the Fall with the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co., and, besides being decorated in color by Charles L. Hinton, will contain four full-page photogravure illustrations by Will H. Low.

Gabrielle E. Jackson's new book, "Three Graces," is in active preparation for publication shortly by D. Appleton & Co. The author has written a story for girls, in which she describes life at a boarding school. Besides the "three graces," a young country lawyer takes a leading part in the tale. C. M. Relyea has provided a number of illustrations in color.

It may be interesting to know that the studio suite at 13 bis Impasse du Maine, Paris, described by Justus Miles Forman in his "Garden of Lies," was at one time the home of the author. Other real places described in the book are the old Convent Garden on the Boulevard Raspail and the Café d'Alençon. It is hinted that Denis Mallory, that lovable vagabond, is not a character of fiction, but of real life.

Prof. W. G. Todd of the Department of Education of Porto Rico and Principal of the Insular Manual School, has issued a circular to the effect that a copy of the recent Spanish translation of Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery" is to be sent to each one of the teachers of the common schools on the island and circulated among the pupils and in the community. Prof. Todd has requested this because, he says, in the book lies the secret of the educational and industrial success of Porto Rico. The pupils and the teachers are asked to write a short critical essay in review of the book to show its educational importance to the island, and the best examples will be exhibited at home and in the United States.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, author of "While Charlie Was Away,"—is to come from the press of the Smart Set Publishing Company the first of next month. The story is that of a beautiful London society woman whose husband is unsympathetic and even brutal, and who becomes involved with a sculptor through a jealous woman's gossip. The heroine was a woman who "had fed her mind on visions of love." The author describes New York as being "a place that is not over-comfortable for the rich and quite impossible for the poor. One must be either a millionaire or a pauper to live there."

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week: "The Call of the Wild," by Jack London, simultaneously here, in England, and in Australia; "World's Children," by Mortimer Menpes, text by Dorothy Menpes; "Philip," in two volumes, in the Prose Work of William Makepeace Thackeray; "Poems," Vol. I. in the edition de luxe of the works of Matthew Arnold; "The City of God," by St. Augustine, translated by John Healey, in three volumes, in the Temple Classics Series; "Helen," by Maria Edgeworth, with introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie; second revised and enlarged edition of "A Manual of Theology," by Thomas B. Strong, D. D.; "Mayfair, Belgravia, and Bayswater," by G. E. Mitton and others, in the Fascination of London series.

"Araby," is a new novel by the Baroness Von Hutten, author of "The Lady of the Beeches," which will shortly be published by the Smart Set Publishing Company. The author is said to teach a powerful lesson in her new story, which is one of modern life.

Among the novels for Summer reading issued in red paper covers by the New Amsterdam Book Company are "A Man of Millions," by S. R. Keightley; "The Price of Freedom," by A. W. Marchmont; "Beyond the Great South Wall," a tale of adventure in the Antarctic, by Frank Savile; "Angel," by Mrs. B. M. Croker, and "The Jessamy Bride," by F. F. Frankfort Moore.

"Hearts Aflame," by Louise Winter, will be issued Aug. 15 by the Smart Set Publishing Company. The story tells about the efforts of a woman to re-establish in the social world a friend who has been divorced and remarried. The scenes are laid in New York. An interesting portion of the tale is the struggle of the heroine against the love of a millionaire.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in preparation a "History of Miniature Painting," by J. J. Foster, author of an elaborate work on "The Stuarts in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries."

"Miss Sylvester's Marriage," by Cecil Charles, is published this week by the Smart Set Publishing Company. Miss Sylvester, the niece of a leader in New York society, has some of the wild blood of the South American Spaniard in her veins. She is fascinated by Count Geraldine, a daring adventurer, who claims to be worth millions as the beneficiary of a pearl fishery concession. The book is illustrated.

"George Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham, 1627-1688," a study in the history of the Restoration, by Winifred, Lady Burghclere, is in press at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s for early publication.

We have received the following communication from the Macmillan Company, which is published without comment: "In the course of a long and complimentary review of 'People of the Whirlpool' a Baltimore reviewer definitely attributes the book to the late 'J. P. Mowbray.' We do not know by what right a critic of a book published anonymously makes a guess at its authorship, and states his guess in such a way as to convey the impression that it is a fact. But in justice to the author we desire to deny the statement explicitly. 'J. P. Mowbray' did not write 'People of the Whirlpool.'"

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in press for early Fall publication the first four volumes in their series of Bibliographic Reprints. These are Hariot's "Virginia," a fac simile reprint of the first edition of the work, published in 1588; Milton's "Comus," a fac simile reprint of the first edition; Brereton's "Virginia," also a fac simile reprint of the first edition, and a fac simile reprint of the first edition of Bacon's "Essays."

"The Nemesis of Froude," by Sir James Crichton Browne and Alexander Carlyle, is the title of a new contribution to the Carlyle controversy, which John Lane will bring out in a few days. The authors have made an attempt to clear Carlyle's memory from the imputations made by Geraldine Jewsbury and clutched at by Froude. The frontispiece is a likeness of Miss Jewsbury, of whom Mrs. Carlyle once wrote "a flimsy tatter of a creature."

James Pott & Co. will issue next Autumn "Count Falcon of the Eyrie," by Clinton Scollard, a romance of Italy in the days of passion and feud; "Paris in '48," by Baroness Bonde, edited by Constance E. Ware, and "A Short History of the Ancient Greek Sculptors," by Helen Edith Legge, with introduction by Prof. Percy Gardner, and a number of illustrations. Mr. Scollard's new novel opens in Venice, the scene shifting to mediaeval Rome and then to an imaginary dukedom in the mountainous region northeast of the Campagna. The volume describing "Paris in '48" contains letters written by the Baroness Bonde to a friend in London. The writer was the daughter of Sir Richard Robinson of Rokeby, in Ireland, and knew most of the leading French statesmen of the time and attained an intimate knowledge of French politics during that period.

"Francis Adrian van der Kemp—1752-1829," edited, with historical sketch, by Helen Lincklaen Fairchild, is published this week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume has already been described in these columns. It is an autobiography, together with extracts from van der Kemp's correspondence. He was one of the many Dutch patriots who came to this country after the civil war in the Low Countries in 1787-8. He was a Captain in the army of Holland, but resigned and became a preacher. While on a tour he met President Adams. There will be many illustrations in the book.

"The Life, Treason, and Death of James Blount of Breckenow" is a new story, said to be "compiled from the Rowlestone papers and edited by Beulah Marie Dix." It will appear in the Autumn with the imprint of the Macmillan Company. The scene of the story is laid in England during 1642-6. It relates a domestic tragedy, as set forth in the letters of a prosperous family of Yorkshire gentry. It is the story of the life of a brave man and a noble woman. The hero wins a commission in the King's army, but he never wins social recognition from his brother officers, and he is left much to himself. He meets a girl and loves her. He is about to tell her so when he learns that she is betrothed to his only friend, Capt. Bevill Rowlestone. He keeps silent until near the end of the book, when the girl learns his secret.

The chief feature of "The Old China Book," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is the large number and diversity of the illustrations. Among the most notable are pictures showing remarkable examples of old china and a Benjamin Franklin mirror knob, which gives a good indication of a fashion that prevailed 100 years ago in decorating not only the china used on the table, but that used with furniture and as bric-à-brac; with the portraits of famous men and scenes of the Revolution.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in press two volumes by the late Frank Norris. These are "The Responsibilities of the Novelist, and Other Literary Essays," to be issued Sept. 3, and "A Deal in Wheat, and Other Stories of the New and Old West," to be brought out Sept. 17. Each of the volumes will be illustrated.

"Philip Schuyler, Major General in the American Revolution," by Bayard Tuckerman, author of "Peter Stuyvesant," will come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. in a month or two. The memoir is based on Gen. Schuyler's papers and letter books, on the Gates papers belonging to the New York Historical Society, on the archives of the State Department in Washington, and on some other collections of original historical material. There will be a number of illustrations in photogravure.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish next month in their series of Illustrated Pocket Library of Plain and Colored Books the following six volumes: "The Life and Death of John Mytton, Esq.," by Nimrod; "The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," by William Combe; "Illustrations of the Book of Job," by William Blake; "The History of Johnny Quae Genus: The Little Foundling of the Late Doctor Syntax," by William Combe; "Windsor Castle," by W. Harrison Ainsworth, and "The Fables of Aesop," by Thomas Bewick. Other books are in preparation.

The third volume in "The Expositor's Greek Testament," by W. Robertson Nicoll, LL. D., is about to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. It contains "The Second Epistle to the Corinthians," by the Very Rev. Dean Bernard, D. D.; "The Epistle to the Galatians," by the Rev. Frederick Rendall, M. A.; "The Epistle to the Ephesians," by the Rev. Dr. Principal Salmond; "The Epistle to the Philippians," by the Rev. H. A. A. Kennedy, D. Sc., and "The Epistle to the Colossians," by A. S. Peake, M. A. The work, which is on the plan of "Dean Alford's Greek Testament," will be complete in four volumes.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's two short novels, "The Making of a Marchioness," and its sequel, "The Methods of Lady Walderhurst," are to be published in September in one volume under the title, "Emily Fox-Seton," by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. This is done to supply the demand for novels in full length when published in cloth covers.

A new edition of the late Justice Byle's "Sophisms of Free Trade and Popular Political Economy" is announced for immediate publication by John Lane. It is edited by W. S. Lilly, who contributes the introduction and notes, in which he has been assisted by C. S. Devas.

The Macmillan Company is publishing in this country "Sour Music," by John Newman Carlyle. This is the story of a girl, who, when very young, is left without parents. Her godfather returns from Egypt, expecting to marry her, but he is misled by her and thinks his love is not returned. He goes to London, leaving her alone in her home in Scotland. A young man in the neighborhood asks her to marry him. And not until the day of the ceremony takes place does the girl's godfather learn of it. The author takes his title from Shakespeare:

How sour sweet music is
When time is broke and no proportion kept!
So is it with the music of men's lives.

Cellini's Autobiography.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are sending to press the new translation made by Anne Macdonell of the "Life of Benvenuto Cellini," written by himself. This, as has been said, is to be the first volume in the Temple Autobiographies. Cellini, in his odd, intemperate way, was a pious man. He struggled for beauty, as he understood it; for reality, for truth, and, no matter through whatever muddy paths lay his existence, it was, nevertheless, considered by him a sort of Divine affair. Cellini was always quarreling. Early in life, being implicated in a fray with some of his companions, he was banished from Florence for six months. On his return to his native city there was a fresh disturbance, and a fresh retreat, this time in disguise, to Rome. In the attack upon Rome by the Constable de Bourbon he played, according to his own account, a magnificent part. He declares that his was the very hand which shot the Bourbon dead, and he afterward wounded the Prince of Orange. Restored to favor in Florence, he distinguishes himself shortly afterward by a fine bit of swashbuckling. He avenges his brother's death by killing the slayer; has a terrible affray with a notary; manages to kill a rival goldsmith. He is imprisoned, escapes, is recaptured, and expects daily to lose his head. Finally he extricates himself out of his troubles, and is found at the Court of Francis I. at Fontainebleau and in Paris. All through his book it is evident that he is a braggart and a bully, or the most magnificently ironical cynic who ever lived.

Cellini was an admirable goldsmith, but he hardly convinces one that he was an admirable sculptor. His life was a splendid vindication of the claim of Art for Art's sake. He did not whine for immunity from social and moral laws; whatever he did he effected with audacity and recklessness, justifying his anarchical tendencies by his artistic success. He confessed to three homicides, and glorified in them. "What I have done I did in defense of that body which God has lent me," he says as an excuse. And as a testimony to his sincere faith he puts into the mouth of the Pope the following characteristic words: "Learn that men like Benvenuto, unique in their profession, are not subject to the laws."

Another Set of Lamb.

The projected Lucas Lamb, to be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has already been described in these columns. As was stated at the time, another edition is to appear, this edited by William Macdonald, to be published here by E. P. Dutton & Co. Those interested in this edition state that much hitherto unpublished material will be found in the Macdonald volumes. The first two are published this week, and the remaining ten are to be issued at the rate of two a month. The volumes are long 12mo in size, printed on light linen paper, and bound in linen. On the right-hand corner of the cover is the monogram "C. L." in gold. They have a blue linen back, decorated in gold, cloth top, uncut edges. The numerous illustrations, head and tail pieces, are by C. E. Brock, Herbert Railton, Winifred Green, and other artists. There are also reproductions from the engravings in the original editions, and many portraits. Volumes I. and II. have as frontispieces photogravures of Charles Lamb from the engraving by Henry Meyer, and a reproduction from the portrait by Hancock, 1798. These volumes contain "The Essays of Elia" and "Last Essays of Elia." The next two volumes will contain "Critical Essays" and "Essays and Sketches," to be followed by "Poems, Plays, and Rosamund Gray," "Tales from Shakespeare," "Stories for Children," "Poetry for Children," "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets Who Lived About the Time of Shakespeare," in two volumes, and "The Letters," in two volumes. The edition is limited to 100 sets for this country. There will also be a large paper edition.

Mr. Macdonald has provided brief bibliographical introductions, explanatory notes at the end of each volume, a historical and critical survey, entitled "Editions Past and Present," prefixed to Volume I., and a biographical and critical essay on Charles Lamb prefixed to the second volume.

Miss Woolson's "Anne."

Constance Fenimore Woolson's well-known novel, "Anne," is being published in a new edition by Harper & Brothers. It will be recalled that Miss Woolson was a grandniece of James Fenimore Cooper. She was not sure of her powers as a novelist, a lack of confidence which her later success did not justify, and Henry Mills Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine, recalls her once saying to him that if he had not accepted her novel "Happy Valley," which appeared in Harper's Weekly, she would have abandoned literature as a calling. Her first novel was followed by "Anne," "Rodman the Keeper," "Horace Chase," and others, her last work having been some Italian stories completed shortly before her tragic death at Florence.

"The Golden Chain."

"The Golden Chain" is to be the title of the new story by Miss Gwendolen Overton, author of "Anne Carmel" and "The Heritage of Unrest," which The Macmillan Company will add to their series of "Little Novels by Favorite Authors" in September. The scene of the new story is laid in that part of the Southwest described by the author in her "Heritage of Unrest." It is described as a "singularly well constructed little story with a noticeably well-knit plot."

Ready July 1st, royal 8vo, 256 pages, No. 4 of
THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.
A quarterly Review of Religion, Theology and Philosophy.
Price 2s. 6d. net; 10s. per annum, post free.
Principal contents of No. 4:
The Character of Jesus Christ.
By Rev. Francis G. Peabody, D. D., Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University.
Are Indian Missions a Failure?
By Rev. William Miller, C. I. E., D. D., LL. D., Principal of the Madras Christian College, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.
The Philosophy of Authority in Religion.
By Wilfrid Ward.
Do We Believe in the Reformation?
By Rev. W. F. Cobb, D. D., Rector of St. Ethelburga's, London.
The Liberal Catholic Movement in England.
By Philip Sydney.
The Growing Reluctance of Able Men to Take Orders.
By P. S. Burrell, M. A.
Physical Law and Life.
By J. H. Poynting, Sc. D., F. R. S., Professor of Physics in the University of Birmingham.
Pressing Need of Old Testament Study.
By the Rev. Canon T. K. Cheyne, D. D.
Reconstructionism and Primitive Christianity.
By Rev. James Moffatt, D. D.
The Purpose of Eusebius.
By Walter R. Cassels.
Discussions by Rev. Prof. Alan Menzies, R. Hoernle, Rev. C. Calloway, Rev. Prof. W. B. Smith, Miss E. E. C. Jones, and G. T. Dean. A number of Signed Reviews, and also a Bibliography of Recent Books and Articles in Theological and Philosophical Periodicals.
WILLIAMS & NORGATE,
14 Henrietta Street, London, W. C.
and 7 Broad Street, Oxford.

Best Selling Novel in New York
Peggy O'Neal
By the author of "Wolfville"
Alfred Henry Lewis
Illustrated in colors by
HENRY HUTT
Drexel Biddle, Publisher, Philadelphia

FIVE SUBJECTS:
1. American Biography.
2. Occult and Kindred Science.
3. Napoleon Bonaparte.
4. Genealogy.
5 Angling.
All of the above included in CATALOG 39, about to be issued from the RARE BOOK DEPARTMENT of
The Burrows Brothers Company
Cleveland, Ohio.
Write for it. It's free.

THE RIVER.
By EDEN PHILLPOTTS.
This is the first novel by the author of "Children of the Mist" for about two years, and the author regards it as the strongest work.
The scenes are laid in Devonshire, as were those of his former greatest novel.
"Eden Phillpotts is one of the two or three English novelists of the day whose work will live."—Jeannette L. Gilder.
12mo, cloth, $1.50.
FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

"Something rarely met with nowadays,—An ORIGINAL engrossing novel."
THE CIRCLE
BY K. C. THURSTON
Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

WHEN PATTY WENT TO COLLEGE
A book full of fun. "Patty will grow up to wear the slippers of Anthony Hope's 'Dolly.'"
THE CENTURY CO.

By WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.
THE TURK
AND HIS LOST PROVINCES
Illust'd. All Booksellers. $2.00 net.

AT THE TIME APPOINTED
By the Author of
THAT MAINWARING AFFAIR.

GORDON KEITH
By Thomas Nelson Page.
Illustrated, $1.50. All Booksellers.

Two remarkable Nature Books
THE KINDRED OF THE WILD
EARTH'S ENIGMAS.
BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

EUROPEAN WRITERS.

Review of the Year's Books Made by the Athenaeum's Correspondents.

FOR several years it has been the custom of The Athenaeum of London to publish in its first issue of July a review of the literature produced during the last twelve months on the Continent. This review consists of articles written by men of letters well known in their respective countries—very often beyond. The articles, combining as they do exposition and criticism, not only show the nature of books that are being produced, but also give the visible signs of literary tendencies, and very often expatiate upon an unknown author and his book, both of which are are long to become known to readers in the English language. It is thus then that the scheme of The Athenaeum is valuable both as a work of record and of prophecy.

In spite of the fact that foreign critics have failed to notice any new and original spirit in German literature, the number of books published yearly in the empire still holds the record, and in an article of about 7,000 words Ernst Heilborn has done his best to classify them and to interpret their meaning. That Germany has discovered nothing new and truly artistic or even wholesome, while losing her taste for the domestic, philosophical novel, seems to be the conviction of this writer. Hermann Sudermann's volume of essays, "Die Verrohung in der Theaterkritik," although dealing directly with the literature of the stage, has revealed a generally prevailing pessimistic state which is equally applicable to printed works of the imagination. These essays, says Herr Heilborn, "showed a man who has been overtaken in the race by more fortunate competitors, who has grown nervous and irritable, and who looks for some external cause to explain his failure." Doubtless the "Heimat und Liebe" novels are still read in Germany, but only two of them claim the writer's attention—Hans Hoffmann's volume of sketches, "Von Haff und Hafen," and Rudolf Lindau's novel, "Ein unglückliches Volk"—"both displaying qualities that make one think of English rather than of German authors." Paul Heyse has also presented a volume of poems, "Ein Wintertagebuch," a sort of poetical diary, and "Novellen vom Gardasee," but rather to be enjoyed for their novelty of form than for their poetic inspiration. Heyse's "capacity for producing direct effects is gone; his craftsman's hand no longer obeys him with absolute certainty." Evidently German imaginative literature is passing through a stage of transition, for there are signs of French and Italian tendencies noted. Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, in her new novel, "Agave," treats of Italian scenes and characters in a subjective manner, but with a penetration of the working of human nature entirely absent from her work heretofore. Although Ricarda Huch achieved a great success last year, this author's latest novel, "Vita Somnium Breve," does not impress the writer favorably—"there is a want of harmony between the world she portrays and her manner of portraying it; it is as though one were to dress a sorry skeleton in gorgeous robes." Heinrich Mann, in his cycle of romances, "Die Göttinnen, oder die drei Romane der Herzogin von Assy," frankly affects the style of the Italian d'Annunzio—"There is flesh in plenty, but very little bone"—while Arthur Schnitzler in his "Reigen" is just as frankly an imitator of the French pseudo-psychological "Roman," although "without any trace of prurience." Herr Heilborn highly commends J. J. David and Ilse Frapan, whose "Der Uebergang" and "Arbeit," respectively, deal with social conditions in a true and sane manner and with considerable artistic skill.

Jules Prévieux, in writing about French books, makes the pertinent observation that the greater class of French novelists are divided between love with philosophy and love without. Still it is always love. The same miserable array of deceived husbands and wives and witty but degenerate lovers of both sexes is paraded as of yore, but with this difference—owing to the evident growing blast tendencies of the reading public the authors no longer mete out conventional justice; they grow bolder and lustify and exalt the conventionally wicked. Another point is noted: "Every writer with an idea in his head which, rightly or wrongly, he thinks is good to publish abroad, rifts back on the novel and invents some story, some romance, in which to clothe his theme." Paul Bourget, in his Sunday School story, "L'Etape," does this, and with a strange and (in this author) unaccountable disregard of the universal law of cause and effect, he punishes the Agnostic and rewards the Catholic, simply because they are what they are. Still, there is much beauty in "L'Etape," M. Prévieux thinks. Even a literary artist like Marcel Prévost has, in his last novel, "Lettres à Françoise," fallen in with the prevailing custom and combines romance with purpose. It is a remarkable book, all the same—"marks an epoch in M. Prévost's career"—and the letters "are gems of literature—brilliant, witty, touching, and imbued with a virtue rare and precious and above all, good sense." Overcome by sheer force of numbers M. Prévieux is at length constrained to catalogue, and here are a few items just as they stand: "I may mention the 'Douaisienne' of M. René Darin, who has ably sustained in his last novel the great success of 'Les Oberlé'; 'Dos d'Ane,' by M. Louis Bouïé, a young writer with a future, who reveals himself as an inspired disciple of Pierre Loti; 'L'Inutile Effort,' by M. Edouard Rod, which once more testifies to the vigor and originality of his observation; 'L'Incertaine,' by Mme. Marie de Régnier, and 'La Nouvelle Espérance,' by the Comtesse de Noailles, two novels which are almost literary events." M. Henri de Régnier continues to ride his symbolic hobby, and, according to M. Prévieux in "La Cité des Eaux," "chisels out verses which for sculptural beauty, clearness of contour, and wisdom is equal to the best work of his master, M. Marie de Hérédia"—even approaching "the illustrious Leconte de Lisle, whose 'Premières Poésies et Lettres Intimes' M. B. Guinedon has just produced." Of course M. Gabriel Hanotaux's "Histoire de la France Contemporaine" is mentioned, and the author's courage is praised. Other serious things which are recommended to the reader in search of knowledge are Albert Vandal's "L'Avènement de Bonaparte," showing how Napoleon took possession of power when France had been crushed by the Revolution; Paul Gautier's "Mme. de Staël et Napoléon"—a book which shows the legendary episode in a new light; Vicomte de Meaulieu's "Marine et Soldats Français en Amérique pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance des Etats Unis," a well-authenticated book, and "Hommes et Idées du XIXe Siècle," by René Doumic, who attempts to bring back wanderers into the limelight of public notice. In connection with this book it is worth noting that one of its subjects, Paul Verlaine, is also analysed by Dr. Max Nordau in a recent volume, "Vue du Dehors." It is also interesting to note that M. Prévieux highly commends a trustworthy scientific work on the doctrine of the German philosopher, Nietzsche, by Eugene de Roberty.

In spite of the Russian censor, Valeri Brusov has great hopes for the New Path, a St. Petersburg magazine, which may, if allowed half a chance, awaken a great literary movement in Russia. As might be expected, D. Merezhkovski is among the principal contributors. In his "Fate of Gogol" he compares historical Christianity with the new conception of it. At present the writer of the Athenaeum article is of the opinion that the part of the magazine devoted to belles-lettres "is its weakest, in spite of the successful contributions by Mme. Z. Gippius, N. Veger, and A. Remizov." Maxim Gorki and L. Andréev have given forth new books, each of which has been followed by noisy discussions, and around these authors a whole school of younger writers have assembled; "some of them imitate directly the manner of their teachers and repeat their ideas, others only show signs of their influence." Among the most original and promising of these is S. Tushkevich, successful although quite at the beginning of his career, who finds his themes among the poor Jewish population. Russian poetry seems to be growing stronger and more vital to judge from the latest works of Vincheslav Ivanov, Myrrha Lokhvitskaia, and A. Feodorov, whose verses are logical and philosophical. M. Brusov highly praises a new "History of Moscow," by I. Zabielin, which appears to be well worth translating into English. He also comments upon the still growing activity in all that concerns Pushkin, who sixty-five years after his death remains "still the foundation upon which Russian literature stands." The editions of his works are rapidly becoming innumerable.

Italy, even now more than thirty years after unification, has no national school of imaginative literature, and few of the writers who in recent years have come to us in the form of translation or about whom polite Europe is supposed to concern itself, write exactly the same language. And just now public attention in the peninsula is occupied with the defunct Campanile of Venice and the Marconi telegraph. Even political events, Signor Biagi informs us, give way to the supremacy of these things. For the most part, therefore, he bemoans the still only half-realized promises of the days of Francesco de Sanctis, Giosue Carducci, and Alessandro d'Ancona, although he notes with undisguised satisfaction the fact that the universities and even the secondary schools are learning the lesson that poetry has its function in society as well as pathology and political economy. Still ahead of the fore-rank of the young Italian poets he places Gabriele d'Annunzio, "who offers us in three volumes the 'Laudi del Cielo, della Terra, del Mare e degli Eroi,' * * * an imitation or a revival of the ancient meters dear to Fra Jacopone da Todi"; but youth appears to have passed from the poet. Also he finds worth mentioning the latest verses of Giovanni Marradi, of Giovanni Pascoli, a gentle poet of nature and the humble home; and of Angiolo Orvieto, "who in his new volume, 'Verso l'Oriente,' has supplied another excellent proof of his inspiration and of a technical skill that is somewhat rare." For the same reasons which prevent complete national harmony in the peninsula "romance has not found, and does not find, propitious soil." To others than those of their own "paese" every Italian novelist is provincial. Nevertheless Signor Biagi has discovered that a Sardinian writer, Grazia Deledda, is attracting considerable attention through her romances "Elias Portolu" and "Dopo il Divorzio," which, "full of wild vigor, please and attract." The humorist of Milan, Edoardo Ferravilla, too, claims a word of praise for his originality. Italy's list of histories, biographies, and scientific books is longer than usual this year, and among the belles-lettres is one not to be missed—"Memorie della Vita di Giosue Carducci Raccolte da un Amico," by Giuseppe Chiarini.

There are also dealt with in The Athenaeum's articles Belgium, Bohemia, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Poland, and Spain. Of course, Maeterlinck receives most attention in the first, although "no single book stands above the others." All are good, although some are better. V. Tille, in his article on Bohemia, makes note of the formation of an independent publishing society called Mai, which seems to promise much for local literature. An edition of the collected works of Georg Brandes in twelve volumes, has just been published in Denmark. A number of young women writers have appeared in Holland who, unfortunately, affect realism. In Hungary the most read novelist is Ferenc Herczeg, and a new poet, Miklos Bulla, has appeared upon the scene whose verses are "rich in natural expressions of the whole range of human sentiments." In Poland Dygasinski, "the Polish Kipling," with his "Festival of Life," and W. Berent, with his "Rottenness," appeal to purely literary circles, while a chorus of lady novelists pour forth everything from the conventional moral novel to an analysis of passions and the martyrdom of ill-assorted marriages. In Spain veteran novelists like Galdos, Valdés, and Valera continue to write drawing their themes from those fields which have long been identified with their names. The list of belles-lettres is unusually large—so is history, biography, and geography and other serious departments. Particular mention should be made of the undertaking of a Catalan publisher, Señor Henrich, to collect, in periodically appearing volumes, the short and hitherto unpublished tales of Spanish authors under the title of "Biblioteca de Novelistas del Siglo XX."

Jewish Idyls.

IDYLS OF THE GASS. By Martha Wolfenstein. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Miss Wolfenstein's little book first appeared two years ago, bearing the imprint of the Jewish Publication Society, but the stories well merit publication in their present new edition. Idyls they are, but the shadow of that tragedy which has followed the Jew through so many centuries spreads over them all. Miss Wolfenstein's style is extremely simple; indeed, there are moments when her descriptions resolve themselves into mere skeletons of sketches, yet so sympathetically and with such surety has she drawn her figures that the reader unconsciously fills in the details and straightway marvels at the author's lucidity.

In Maritz, in Austria, stands a long, close, irregular double row of houses, known popularly as the Judengasse, (Jews' Street.) Into this street the author leads her readers. But to "those who love the sweep of silken garments and the clank of spur and sword sounding through the pages of a book," she says "Turn back!" For as to swords, these simple folk whose lives were one long struggle against hardships and poverty, looked with askance—even fear—upon the cold blue steel, and as for silk! True, Frau Dillmele and Frau Malka owned black and dotted reps, but they did not swep. Heaven forbid! "One carried them carefully bunched to the ankles."

But our Idyls do not concern themselves greatly with either Frau Dillmele or Frau Malka. In a "small house, older, grayer, and more crooked than most of the old gray, crooked ones there," lived Muhme Maryam and her grandson, Shimmeli, and it is in the telling about these two that the author lingers most lovingly. For Maryam is wise—almost as learned as the Chief Rabbi himself—but, better than wisdom is the purity and goodness of her loving heart. And little Shimmeli is a wonder-child, indeed, who could chant the whole grace after meals, three words ahead of his father, wagging his head properly all the while, and this before he was five years old.

One might almost believe that Miss Wolfenstein had in mind the horrors of Kishineff, for the awful tragedy that was enacted a few weeks ago in Russia might almost have seemed to have been the fulfillment of her prophecy, except, alas, that the tragedy she described had already its precedent in fact among the very people of whom she writes not so many years ago.

It was the old, unextinguishable race prejudices, which, after smouldering for many years, broke out again at last. A Gentile beggar girl was taken in by a Jewish butcher and cared for and befriended. One morning she was found murdered in the woods, and although it was a known fact that she had a lover who was not above robbing and killing her, her Jewish foster-parents were tried before the Court of Justice for ritual murder. Although the law acquitted them, there were those in Maritz who still believed in their guilt. It was these who led the mob one night through the quiet Gass, leaving behind them a broad red trail of death and destruction.

Maryam's house was attacked among the rest. And when the pink dawn broke and little Shimmeli came trembingly out from his hiding place he found the dead bodies of his uncle and his grandmother lying side by side. Yet he did not lose that glorious faith which is the heritage of the children of Israel. With his grandmother's old prayer book held on his small, outstretched arms, and his little velvet praying cap on his head he turned his eyes resolutely toward the East, where lay Zion, and as his tears fell fast upon the yellow pages of Maryam's prayer book, instinctively the child recited the prayer of his fathers:

"Though all the universe should vanish, He alone would remain the mighty Ruler. * * * He is One, and there is none beside. * * * Into His hands I commit my spirit. God is with me, what shall I fear?"

Miss Murfree's New Novel.

A SPECTER OF POWER. By Charles Egbert Craddock. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

It is not always pleasant to be accompanied with oneself. We have our best moments, and the difference between these and some others is too great for pleasant contemplation. Miss Murfree's work is so well established and so much her own that we measure it by her own standard; and have that does not give unalloyed pleasure to the reviewer. It need hardly be said that there is much to admire in this new book, and yet it cannot be quoted among those for which we owe her so much, and upon which her fame rests.

Miss Murfree cannot write but with earnest artistic purpose, or other than excellent English; and here there is her usual vigor and directness, and those traits by which her style is distinguished. There are the usual appreciation and fine descriptions of the scenes in which the events are cast, but we do not so easily recognize the contrasts with those of the men and women who move in them, which is in her familiar pages a subtle charm. These do not here blend in the usual artistic unity. We have come to think of Miss Murfree as a lover of nature, who regards it and her characters with an identical affection, making one the compliment of the other, and treating both with the same skill. In her stories with which the reader is most familiar there is that "touch of nature" by which he is made for the time, if not the character in the page, his boon companion, to partake of his emotions, to breathe the same atmosphere, and live in the same spirit of the mountains. But having chosen here a historical setting, she has limited herself to its requirements, and has not so completely succeeded in vesting the subject with human interest.

The present-day task is not an easy one, of clothing romance in the thought, language, and spirit of the eighteenth century. Not only has historical fact to be at command, but the imagination must have a sweep and radiance and a sustained power which are not a common possession. This story represents an amount of labor disproportionate to the result. Its setting seems to weight the writer's imagination, and clip the wings of fancy. The narrative is redundant, and at times drags and is wearisome. It has no figures of marked individuality. The people here are another people than those among whom Miss Murfree is so happy, and of another speech. The dialect of the Scotch trader and the others of that ilk, who are prominent figures, cannot be set against the droll and expressive speech of her Mountaineers. They are not to the manner born. Their speech lacks that natural flow which is essential, which in her mountain stories is much of the interest, and contributes to the sum and excellence of the whole. The dialect here limps, and is at times uncouth to excess. On the other hand, the insight, so far as it goes, into Scottish traits and characteristics, is clear and true, by which the deliberateness, the dourness and sureness are accurately displayed, and is the work of an accomplished student of character.

The story is laid in the Tennessee country and Carolina, and in the time of the final struggle between France and England for the possession of North America. The Cherokees and Choctaws figure in the action, and there are many things said of the Indians that throw light on their manners and customs. It contains a story of love and jealousy, in which the chief figure is the Scotch trader's spirited and good-looking daughter, which has its natural light and shade, and a day of clear sunshine in the end. It has many interesting episodes, carefully told, and passages and chapters that rise above the dead level of a long story, and are well worth reading for their own sake.

A Newspaper Prodigy.

ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT. Being the Further Adventures of Paul Travers. By Samuel Travers Clover. Illustrated by H. C. Leakey. 12mo. Pp. 307. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

The unchecked career of a young man who in five years passed gloriously from the position of cub reporter to that of managing editor of a great Chicago daily paper may be supposed to excite some envy in the minds of less lucky followers of the same trade. However, the meteoric newspaper career is only the string by which the author has connected a deal of descriptive matter concerning the West, Indians, snake dances, "rustlers," "regulators," &c., all supposedly seen by the fortunate young man on "special assignments" from a specially kind and unscrupulous managing editor. This matter is of the kind which is traditionally supposed to be harmless and instructive for boys to read, but it is impossible to deny that it is rather dull in itself and tediously told. One cannot escape the hope that young Travers sent better stories to his Chicago paper than his biographer has given to the readers of the book before us. If he did not the young man's "sudden rise," to quote Mr. Kipling, "was a fraud of monstrous size," on the readers and buyers of the great Chicago daily. There seems to be a didactic idea, a sort of attempt to foist upon the boyish reader some knowledge of certain events connected with our frontier history of the last fifty years. For what Paul did not see is lugged in by way of reminiscence. It is quite possible that there may be many boys who will enjoy the book, and these boys may also, perhaps, learn something from it. One must say to the boys, what is hard say to nobody else, that the newspaper career of the hero has no real relation to newspaper careers as they really are, than the picturesque deeds of York the Giant Killer have to the routine of an ordinary boy's everyday life.

QUERIES.

C. A. AUSTIN, 54 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York City: "Within the past few months Swinburne contributed to one of the English periodicals a notable and extremely laudatory article on Dickens. Can you name the magazine in which it appeared and the date of issue?"

See The English Quarterly Review for July, 1902, published at 6s. a number. A copy can be obtained through Brentano's.

H. HARRISON, New York City: "What is a commonplace book?"

A book in which things especially to be remembered or referred to are recorded methodically.

"C. C.," Geneva, N. Y.: "Who was the original of John Ridd in 'Lorna Doone'?"

The London Academy of June 21, 1902, gave this information, which may be regarded as authentic: The original of John Ridd has been recognized in John Harwell of Lynmouth, who died in 1890 in a London hospital. It was not until recently, however, that his identity was actually revealed, partly through remembrances of the wonderful knowledge that he displayed of Exmoor lore. Some eight or nine years ago he became an inmate of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, owing to paralysis brought about by a complete collapse of his magnificent physical powers. There he met another patient named Julia Reife, who had been there since 1854. The two held long conversations together. She survived him, and it is owing to her account of what Harwell said to her that he was identified as the original John Ridd.

HENRY BAYARD, Oswego, N. Y.: "What of René Bazin's writings are obtainable in English? What French papers and reviews have we in America?"

Bazin's "Italians of To-day." (Holt & Co., $1.25.) See Rowell's "Newspaper Directory," Part IV., for a list of French periodicals published in the United States. The latest issue names thirty-two publications.

EDGARDA PIERCY, Fargo, North Dakota: "In a recent review of Henry James Hunt's 'Book of the Orient,' THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS quoted from him as follows: 'When I was about twelve, Disraeli, accompanied by Mr. N. Willis, [sic,] the American author, came,' &c. Please tell me what is meant by ['sic'] as used by your reviewer."

The word is inserted within brackets in quoted matter after an erroneous word or date, or an astonishing statement, &c., as an assurance that the citation is an exact reproduction of the original. Willis is usually referred to as N. P. Willis or Nathaniel Parker Willis.

JOHN G. LYLE, 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, New York City: "Kindly inform me if any biography of Stephen Foster, author of 'Old Black Joe,' &c., exists."

The magazines contain numerous accounts of Foster, the best one being "Stephen C. Foster and Negro Minstrelsy," by Robert P. Nevin, which appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, November, 1867. This can be seen at the Astor Library. We know of no good separate biography of Foster.

GEORGE W. NASH, Jerome Park, King's Bridge, New York City: "Some time in 1902, perhaps in the late Spring or early Summer, there was an illustrated article in one of the magazines on 'old-time kitchens.' I did not see the article, but was told about it. Can you inform me?"

We do not find this article listed in Fletcher and Bowker's "Annual Literary Index" for 1902. Perhaps some reader can inform our correspondent.

J. C. M. SHREWSBURY, [illegible] Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly advise me through Queries which of these quotations is the correct one:

"'A man convinced against his will
Retains the same opinion still.'

"'Convince a man against his will,
He's of the same opinion still.'

"I would also like to know whence the quotation is taken."

See Samuel Butler's "Hudibras," the third part, first published in 1678:

He that complies against his Will,
Is of his own Opinion still;
Which he may adhere to, yet disown,
For Reasons to himself best known.

The first two lines are usually misquoted:

A man convinced against his will
Maintains the same opinion still.

T. B. BAYARD, Port Chester, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me the address of a paper entitled 'Little Folks'? Is it published weekly or monthly, and where may copies of it be bought?"

There is an English publication of this name published by Cassell & Co. A magazine with a similar title, also a monthly, is published in Salem, Mass.

"C. A.," Long Island City, L. I.: "Kindly let me know of a Scottish-American poet named Hugh Ainslie. What has he written?"

Hugh (or Hew) Ainslie was born in the parish of Dailly, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 5, 1792. In 1822 he published "A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns," a narrative interspersed with lyrics. In 1822 he emigrated to the United States, and resided for a short time in Robert Owen's community at New Harmony, Ind. The remainder of his life was devoted to the business of brewing. His "Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems" appeared in New York City in 1855. This volume contains the most popular of his poems, "The Rover of Loch Ryan." He died in Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1878. (See Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland," Irving's "Eminent Scotsmen," &c.)

"G. S. S.," 11 Broadway, New York City: "Who publishes the three plays by William Butler Yeats, 'The Land of Heart's Desire,' 'A Pot of Broth,' and 'Cathleen ni Hoolihan,' which were recently produced at the Carnegie Lyceum?"

"The Land of Heart's Desire" was issued several years ago by Stone & Co. at $1; "A Pot of Broth" is still unpublished, we believe; "Cathleen ni Hoolihan" appeared last Fall in Mr. Yeats's occasional review, "Samhain," and was separately issued by Bullen at 1s. 6d.

"LEPPA," 305 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, New York City: "Please print a list of the works of Kitton on Dickens."

"Dickensiana," a bibliography of Dickens, 1886; "Charles Dickens, by Pen and Pencil," 1889-90; "The Christmas Carol," fac simile of the original manuscript, (edited,) 1890; "The Novels of Charles Dickens," 1897; "Dickens and His Illustrators," 1899; "The Minor Writings of Charles Dickens," 1900; Mrs. Seymour's "Account of the Origin of the Pickwick Papers," 1901, (edited;) "Charles Dickens: His Life, Writings, and Personality," 1902, and "Poems and Verses of Charles Dickens," 1903, (edited.) The "Rochester Edition" of Dickens, published in London by Methuen & Co., contains many valuable notes by Mr. Kitton.

"H. J. F. C.," Central National Bank, New York City: "Your correspondent, Eugene Ploch, 22 Nassau Street, New York City, in 'Appeals to Readers' of June 27 said that he was in search of certain old New York directories. I have the same he mentions."

"E. A.," Northampton, Mass.: "Where can I get a book on the White Mountains by H. Ward?"

"The White Mountains," by the Rev. Julius H. Ward, is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1.25.

"FELICIA," Bound Brook, N. J.: "The first stanza of Whittier's poem, 'The Light that is Felt,' is as follows:

"'A tender child of summers three,
Seeking her little bed at night,
Paused on the dark stair timidly;
"Oh, mother! take my hand," said she,
"And then the dark will all be light."'

"I once read an account of the incident that suggested this poem, but cannot now remember it. Can you give me the incident?"

The origin of this poem is explained in the following letter from Mrs. George A. Palmer of Elmira, N. Y., (printed in the Appendix to Whittier's "Poetical Works":) "When my eldest daughter was two and a half years old she knew Whittier's 'Barefoot Boy' by heart. Once, in going ahead of me in a dark hall, she turned with sudden fear and said: 'Mamma, take hold of my hand, so it will not be so dark.' This incident and the fact of her affection for Mr. Whittier's poetry was reported to him by a friend of the family. My surprise and delight were great when, in April, 1874, I received a kind letter from the poet and a manuscript copy of the poem, which was afterward published in the Christmas number of St. Nicholas. In his letter Mr. Whittier said: 'I am glad to have such a friend in thy little girl. Her good opinion of my verses is worth more to me than that of a learned reviewer. I send a rhymed paraphrase of her own beautiful thought.'"

GEORGE W. CHILDS, Richmond, Va.: "In answer to the second query of Vivian M. Hart, 122 East Fiftieth Street, New York City, in 'Appeals to Readers' of July 4, I would say that Julian Hawthorne's 'Archibald Malmaison' may be the story referred to. I remember that it contains a catastrophe of the sort described. The lines quoted by your correspondent in his third query are from Waller's 'Old Age and Death':

"'The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er,
So calm are we when passions are no more;
For then we know how vain it was to boast
Of fleeting things too certain to be lost.
Clouds of affection from our younger eyes
Conceal that emptiness which age descries.

"'The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made;
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home.
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
That stand upon the threshold of the new.'"

"E. H.," Albany, N. Y.: "Who publishes Baily's 'In Starry Realms'?"

The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia; price, $2.50.

MRS. SARAH A. HUBBARD, 369 Robin Street, Dunkirk, N. Y.: "Can you furnish any information regarding the 'Leila Books'? I think these must be the same books which were in our Sunday school library about thirty-five years ago, though nothing can be learned of them around here now. Do you know who was their author and if they are still in print?"

The "Leila Books" are by Ann Fraser Tytler, and according to the United States Catalogue are still in print. (Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia, three volumes, $2.25.)

THEODORE D. GOTTLIEB, 321 North Seventh Street, Newark, N. J.: "In answer to the appeal of 'G. H. T.,' Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass., I would state that the story for which inquiry is made, 'How to Tell Bad News,' is by Nicholls. I would be pleased to send a copy to 'G. H. T.' upon receipt of stamped and addressed envelope."

We thank our other friends who supplied this information.

"E. Y.," New Orleans, La.: "Can you tell me in what volumes the following poems can be found: 'The Nuptials of Attila,' by George Meredith, and a poem, 'St. Paul,' by F. W. H. Myers?"

Meredith's "Attila" can be found in his "Poems," (Charles Scribner's Son's, $1.50.) "St. Paul" is published by the Macmillan Company at 75 cents.

C. HUTTON, Rochester, N. Y.: "An English writer recently said that he had always regretted that Tennyson, when reprinting the first verse of 'Hands All Round,' 1852, did not also reprint 'the two stirring stanzas addressed to America.' Can you give me those stanzas?"

The first version of Tennyson's song, "Hands All Round," appeared in The London Examiner for Feb. 7, 1852. In 1882 the poet wrote a new version for the Queen's birthday. In the latter form the first stanza is revised, two new stanzas are added, and the American stanzas are omitted. The verses referred to are as follows:

Gigantic daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the flood,
We know thee most, we love thee best,
For art thou not of English blood?
Should war's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadsides roar with ours.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To our great kinsmen of the West, my friends,
And the great name of England, round and round.

O rise, our strong Atlantic sons,
When war against our freedom springs!
O speak to Europe through your guns!
They can be understood by Kings.
You must not mix our Queen with those
That wish to keep their people fools;
Our freedom's foemen are her foes,
She comprehends the race she rules.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To our dear kinsmen of the West, my friends,
And the great cause of Freedom, round and round.

H. C. BELDEN, 2 Warren Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In reply to the query of Ellen M. Lewis, 380 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 'Appeals to Readers' of June 27, the incident she mentions of an old woman in a high tower, knitting herself a rope to the ground, dropping a stitch, and tumbling part way down, was used in verses (I think) published in St. Nicholas some eighteen or twenty (possibly one or two more) years ago."

"H. W. R.," Manchester, N. H.: "In Queries of May 16, 'Alice H.,' of New London, Conn., asked for a story called 'Three Experiments in Living,' and a correspondent said that it could be found in Chambers's Miscellany, No. 7. It can also be found in second-hand book stores, in the form of a small paper covered booklet, the sub-title being, 'Living Within the Means, Up to the Means, and Beyond the Means.' This wise little story was written about sixty-five years ago by William B. English, who was then in the editorial department of a Boston daily. Chambers's Miscellany copied it, with a few parts omitted. The original yellow covered booklet, of about the size of a common letter envelope, was included in the Miscellany, with like material from the 'Lowell Offering,' a monthly contained by the factory girls of Lowell, Mass."

Oscar Fay Adams's "Dictionary of American Authors" attributes this work to Mrs. Hannah Farnham Lee, (1780-1865,) a once prominent writer of Boston, author of "Grace Seymour," "Luther and His Times," "Sculpture and Sculptors," &c.

CONVERSE CLEAVES, 2120 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Sincere thanks, through Queries, are extended to 'J. R. R.,' Bloomfield, N. J., likewise others, who have personally sent me by letter, courteous and kindly answers to my query in Appeals to Readers of July 4, whereby I have been able to locate and meet with once more a long lost and favorite book. A letter from Portland, Me., has brought me full information from a daughter of the gifted author to whom special acknowledgment is due."

F. DAY, Baltimore, Md.: "Who is the author of a little book entitled 'A Catalogue of Books on Angling, With Some Brief Notices of Several of Their Authors, London, 1811'?"

Sir Henry Ellis, (1777-1869.) It was first published in the second volume of The British Bibliographer. Ellis is supposed to have reprinted sixty copies. This is the earliest attempt at a list of books on angling. It was reprinted, without acknowledgment, in the supplement to Daniel's "Rural Sports," 1812, and again, enlarged and improved, by Pickering in 1836, with the title of "Bibliotheca Piscatoria," as a supplement to Boosey's "Piscatorial Reminiscences," the latter having the date 1835.

R. J. DARE, Post Office Box 128, New York City: "Is it possible for you to publish the poem, 'The Happiest Heart,' by John Vance Cheney?"

THE HAPPIEST HEART.

By John Vance Cheney.

Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done,
And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame,
The dust will hide the crown;
Ay, none shall nail so high his name
Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left to Heaven the rest.

"T. W. J.," Danville, Tenn.: "The song found in 'Remembrances,' and called 'The Drum,' (which 'K. R. C.,' Bloomfield, N. J., inquires about) was a popular ditty in the early 30s, say 1830-35, in England; but as it was chiefly sung in the lower class theatres it is hardly likely to have been in use in Hamilton's time and by people of refinement. Anyone having an English popular song book of the first quarter of the last century will be likely to find the song, but perhaps not the author's name."

"Mrs. E.," Park Avenue Hotel, New York City: "Please tell me something about Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the poet."

Arthur William Edgar O'Shaughnessy was born in London, March 14, 1844, and died there Jan. 30, 1881. He was educated privately. In June, 1861, he was appointed an assistant in the library of the British Museum, and in August, 1863, was promoted to the natural history department. His first literary success was his "Epic of Women," 1870, a volume of exceptional promise. His "Lays of France," 1872, was followed by "Music and Moonlight," 1874, and by a posthumous volume, "Songs of a Worker," 1881. In 1875 appeared "Toyland," written with his wife, Eleanor Marston, the daughter of Dr. Westland Marston and sister of the blind poet, Philip Bourke Marston. A memoir of O'Shaughnessy appears in Miles's "Poets and Poetry of this Century," another in the Dictionary of National Biography, and "Lyra Celtica" contains a sketch and appreciation. In 1894 Mrs. Moulton published his "Life, with Selections from His Poems."

"C. W.," Morristown, N. J.: "Is the 'Journal of the Plague Year,' 1722, by Daniel Defoe, a genuine historical narrative?"

It is not. It was suggested by the dread of the plague, which had recently broken out in France. The narrative has, however, such an air of authenticity that it imposed on Dr. Mead, who had been appointed to report upon desirable precautions.

Appeals to Readers.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, Point River, N. Y.: "'The Apocryphal Napoleon.' What is this work? Pamphlet, article in a periodical, (English,) or merely a suggestion in a corner? My vague impression is that one Berkeley wrote it. Certainly not the Irish philosopher, for he died before Napoleon's birth, which would credit him with a foresight surpassing Mother Shipton's. Without having any tangible idea, I believe that it pictured Napoleon succeeding in his Russian campaign, and continuing, becoming Emperor over the world."

"R. W. H.," 67 Russell Street, Manchester, N. H.: "I wish to find a copy of a poem published in London about seventy years ago, the first lines of which were:

"'A bard whose pen had brought him more
Of fame, than of the precious ore,
In Grub Street garret oft reposed,
With eyes contemplative, half closed,
Cobwebs around in antique glory,
Chief of his household inventory,
Suggested to his roving brains
Amazing multitude of scenes.
"This batch," said he, "of murderous spinners,
Who toil their brains to get their dinners,
Are but a part of nature's plan
To give epitome of man."'"

Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Lambton Mills, Ontario, Canada: "I would be very glad to know where I can obtain a poem entitled 'The Cows Are Coming Home.' Three lines are:

"'By twos and threes and single,
Adown the dusky dingle,
The cows are coming home.'"

JOHN M. O'BRIEN, 325 East Fifteenth Street, New York City: "I would like to procure a work by the author of 'Undine' called 'The Magic Ring.' The characters in the book are the same that appear in 'Tristram and His Companions,' by the same author."

MRS. A. J. WRIGHT, 216 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Seeing how successful Mrs. Briggs has been in her quest of 'The Blackberry Girl,' I am impelled to ask if any reader of Queries can remember a little story written in the early fifties entitled 'Kitty Clover'? The story I am looking for was written by a Mrs. Collins, whose husband was Chaplain in the United States Army. I should be very grateful to any one giving me news of either book or author; also, any trace of The Sunday School Advocate of the early fifties."

NORMAN D. SAMPSON, 17 Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Some fifty years ago I read of a traveler's experiences and research (he was something of an antiquarian) in the various kingdoms forming the Burmese Peninsula. He described ruins almost inaccessible and unknown, the foundations of extensive buildings alone remaining. On these ruins were gigantic trees, rooted and growing in soil formed by antecedent decayed forests. No means at my command, as I have for years burrowed in old book stalls, the Astor Library, &c., have availed to find a record of such a book, the author's name being forgotten. It occurs to me that some one among your readers may know of such a book and can aid me in access to it, as I am more interested in the civilization of the forgotten dead than in much that relates to the modern of our era."

A Tale of Mystery.

AT THE TIME APPOINTED. By A. Maynard Barbour. One volume. Pp. 371. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

Those who remember that excellent detective story, "That Mainwaring Affair," will expect to find plenty of mystery and exciting incidents in Mr. A. Maynard Barbour's latest novel, called "At the Time Appointed," and they will realize their expectations. No special prominence is given in it to detectives, to be sure, except in the case of a very amiable gentleman who has theories about being able to form mental pictures of people, even with regard to their exterior appearance, by studying their actions and the probable motives of those actions, and was thereby able to help the plot's advancement at a very critical moment by recognizing and pointing out the villain to the minions of the law. But the author has a certain way of forecasting events and making his people utter prophetic words, all bound to find their fulfillment somewhere before the last chapter is ended, that is eminently characteristic of one who delights in the knitting and raveling of the intricate plots which are a prime necessity in a detective story. The title itself cleverly suggests a long series of events slowly converging toward some mysteriously critical moment in which all their crookedness is revealed and made straight for the delectation of at least two people; and that is exactly the kind of a title that Mr. Barbour should have chosen for this story of long-delayed justice and patient hoping.

The scene is laid in a little town up in the gold-mining region of the Rocky Mountains, and the tale starts in with a most realistic and blood-curdling hold-up of a train by masked robbers. It is marked by a murder which so shocks and horrifies the prospective hero, already infected with mountain fever, that he is plunged into an illness from which he barely escapes with his life, to find that all memory concerning his previous life and even of the errand that brought him West to Ophir in time to be sole witness of Harry Whitcomb's murder has gone from his mind. As the leader of the robbers, the murderer, and the villain, who makes life miserable for all the good and deserving in Mr. Barbour's story, are one and the same half-breed Mexican, masquerading as a reputable citizen, and as the only man who can identify him has lost his memory, it will be seen that 371 pages packed with happenings are none too many for the author to accomplish his designs in. Complications develop on every page. The hero falls in love, only to realize, when it is too late to regain his peace of mind, that it would be dangerous to contract new ties while the curtain that had been drawn down behind his present life might at any time be raised and reveal duties that could not be cast aside. The villain becomes the loved one's suitor, and has the advantage of being strenuously favored by the loved one's insanely obstinate and opinionated father, even their wedding day arrives, making things look quite hopeless for the hero. But at this point the tables are turned, and, with the advent of the inevitable "heavily veiled lady clad all in black," the sophisticated reader has not the least doubt that virtue, in the shape of John Darrell, will triumph gloriously in the end, or, rather, "at the time appointed." To be sure, the restoration of Darrell's truant memory by a stroke of lightning that marked "as perfectly as though done in India ink with an artist's pen" the outline of the very scene—cliff and crag and mountain peak—where the storm overtook him and hurled him insensible to the earth, seems little short of a miracle to the practical mind; but lightning has been known in real life to do several very queer things, if not this one.

The main object in a story of this kind is to make the events hang together and the narration of them entertaining. Both these requisites Mr. Barbour has attained. People will be sure to read this story at one sitting, even if that involves hearing the clock strike several times after midnight, and that is one test of at least one kind of excellence in a novel.

MALKAN, CUT PRICE BOOKMAN

1 William St., Hanover Square. Tel. 1905 Broad.
74 Broadway and 9 New St. Tel. 6876 Broad.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

We have just a few sets left at Summer Prices.
Century Dictionary, 10 vols., ¾ mor.........$37.50
Universal Cyclopaedia, 12 vols., ½ lea.......45.00
Reed's Modern Eloquence, 8 mor., 10 vols....33.00
You can get all books from us at the lowest possible prices. Send for quotations.

"AN OFFENSE AGAINST INDUSTRY."

"When Harold MacGrath wrote THE GREY CLOAK his intention was to write a book which the reader could not lay down till he finished. In a busy age this is an offense against industry. Mr. MacGrath is certainly found guilty of it."—Chicago Tribune.

COMPLETE LECTURE.

Acres of Diamonds.

Send 6 cents in stamps for booklet No. 40 containing it just as found in Reed's Famous Library, Modern Eloquence.

JOHN D. MORRIS & COMPANY,
Suite 66, Commonwealth Bldg., Philadelphia.

"A Prince of Sinners,"
By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM,
is one of the half-dozen best novels of the season.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

I have found a few copies of "The Sentimental Song Book," by Julia A. Moore, ("The Sweet Singer of Michigan,") Grand Rapids, 1876. Will sell them at 50c. each. A. O'Connor, 5 N. Division St., Gd. Rapids, Mich.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOKLOVERS. Gentleman just from England wants immediate buyer for unopened set Dr. Armandale's illustrated encyclopedia, full Roxburrough binding. Address E 182, care Times.

A choice collection of Autographs for sale, including letters of Washington, original manuscripts of Edgar Allan Poe. No dealers. Address Wm. L. Ross, 786 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Century Dictionaries and other books bought and sold for cash; calls made at residences. Malkan, 1 William St., Hanover Sq. Tel., 1905—Broad.

GOOD BOOKS BOUGHT.
H. W. Johnson, Bookseller. 3 E. 42d St., N. Y. Catalogues issued.

Wanted—Thomas Inman's Ancient Faiths Embodied in Ancient Names. 2 volumes. Address E. 180 Times.

Books bought at Davis's Bookstore, 35 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

JOSEPH LE CONTE.

The Rev. John White Chadwick Reviews His Newly Published Autobiography.*

IT WAS a joke of N. P. Willis that he got his co-editor, Morris, to write his requested autographs for him, he wrote them so much better than he could himself. An autobiography as well as an autograph may be improved by friendly interference. In Prof. Le Conte's we have a case in point. He wrote his autobiography with extreme frankness and simplicity for his children and grandchildren. Questioned as to its future publication, he said it certainly could not be published in the form which he had given it. His friend, Prof. Armes of the University of California has handled his manuscript with judicious freedom. He has omitted much that was too intimately personal or of too little general importance and has filled in some gaps from Prof. Le Conte's scientific writings. Most notably, he has substituted for a paragraph of the autobiographical manuscript parts of another equally long, detailing Prof. Le Conte's experience in the last days of the Southern Confederacy and written immediately after the events reported. These chapters constitute the most interesting part of the "Autobiography" as now published. The omissions have been made and the lacunae filled so seamlessly that there is no ensuing friction for the reader's mind. He is apprised of neither the one thing nor the other. The resulting effect is very agreeable, but it will be disappointing to those who expect from it any full account of Prof. Le Conte's scientific work. It is weakest on this side. There is still room for a biography which, if well managed, would prove a very interesting and important one, not inferior to Darwin's or Huxley's, if, as we are bound to believe, Prof. Le Conte was one of the good letter writers. It need hardly be said that his scientific rank is much lower than Darwin's or Huxley's, but he had a wealth of personal experience which they could not approximate, and a personality so genial, ardent, amiable, that even a book acquaintance with him is a satisfaction of no ordinary kind.

Prof. Le Conte permits himself "the delights of admiration" in an unstinted fashion. His father and mother, his brothers and children and friends, come in for their full share. If he had his dislikes and antipathies, he has minimized them out of sight. Particularly interesting is his account of his father's character and disposition. Charles, the father, was a man gifted to a remarkable degree. The mother died when Joseph was but three years old. He was born Feb. 26, 1823, and died July 6, 1901, while on a camping expedition in the Yosemite Valley, for which he had a very great affection and where a splendid mountain dome is his great natural monument. We should hardly know where to look for a better story of a boy's life on a plantation. There was much fishing and shooting, on which the maturer man reflects regretfully. But we are assured that he was no anti-vivisectionist, and he gives his reasons for not being one. They would not satisfy Frances Power Cobbe, and they will seem to many as illogical as Father Taylor's thanks to the Good Providence which gives the whale a ton of herrings for his breakfast, as if the herrings were of no account.

A second chapter deals vividly and pleasantly with college life, the choice of a profession, (medicine,) and the boy's first love; a third with medical study in New York and a trip through the Northwest, which was spined with much adventure, but is mainly interesting for the measure of difference it gives as between the Middle West of 1844 and now. Thus, for example, they pulled up their canoe on the spot where Minneapolis was founded five years later and where then there was a solitary fisherman's hut. We are permitted to observe that Prof. Le Conte had generally a very comfortable opinion of his own performances. His superior feats in swimming and marksmanship, and especially in the New York gymnasium, are set down with a degree of confidence that would make the pages, were they conscious, blush. The same self-complacency extended later to the man's intellectual achievements. But apparently there was nothing in his egotism that was offensive to his friends. Few have been better loved. Besides, it should be remembered that "these things were [not] written for our sakes." In family confidence a man permits himself agreeable reflections on his character and conduct that he would studiously repress in any wider company. His physical prowess was, however, doomed to serious abatement while he was still young. Shortly after his marriage, in 1846, an attack of measles permanently reduced his strength. It would seem, however, that it must still have been "the strength of ten" for him to endure the hardships of his subsequent experience during the civil war and in geological surveys and his mountaineering for its own sweet sake.

Even as a medical student Prof. Le Conte's heart was oftener in the high lands of pure science than in his preparation for the business of a medical practitioner, and a few years of this were sufficient to convince him that it was no business for him. Even the offer of an excellent partnership brought no different persuasion, and in 1850 he went to Cambridge to study biology and geology with Agassiz, then a newcomer in America. The fifth chapter, "Study with Agassiz," is foreign to the general character of the book, but amply justifies itself. The estimate of Agassiz's significance for scientific discovery is admirably done. Not least was his unconscious contribution to that doctrine of evolution against which he was stoutly set. Young Le Conte was intimately associated with him on several of his most important tours of observation. He became very much attached to him. He says: "I never saw any one work like Agassiz; for fourteen hours a day he would work under high pressure, smoking furiously all the time. The harder he worked the faster he consumed cigars." It was no doubt Agassiz's strong personal influence that made Le Conte a laggard in his adhesion to Darwin. Not till "The Origin of Species" had encountered a dozen years of criticism did he succumb to its imperial sway. But once converted, his enthusiasm for his new belief was fully equal to the previous strength of his resistance, and in his final summary of his scientific achievements he writes with peculiar satisfaction of his contribution to a right understanding of the relations of the doctrine of evolution to religion. Other particulars of his work to which he is able to "point with pride" are his paper of 1859 on "The Correlation of Physical, Chemical and Vital Forces," his researches in the phenomena of binocular vision, and those of mountain ranges and metalliferous veins; in biology his views on glycogeny. These are modest claims and quite disproportionate to the rank he took in the esteem of scientists from whose judgment there is no appeal.

And still we have not touched those chapters which are more interesting than any others from the personal point of view. These are the seventh, eighth, and ninth, "In Time of War," "A Fugitive Before Sherman's Army," and "After the War." The sincerity of Prof. Le Conte's opinions does not assure their finality. His opinion of slavery is that of a man whose father was a slaveholder of pronounced humanity, and whose closest contact with the institution was in Liberty County, Georgia, the seat of a community of remarkable intelligence and religious character. Opposed to the secession movement and extremely reluctant to join it, Prof. Le Conte, then on the staff of South Carolina College, went with the tide. He states that finally there was "enthusiastic unanimity of sentiment throughout the South." Some careful studies have assured us that the situation was quite otherwise than so. Prof. Le Conte's service was that of Chemist of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, with the rank of Major. He tells a thrilling story of his adventures while endeavoring to join and place in security his family when Sherman's army was overrunning Georgia. At one time he waded over half a mile through water more than waist deep, breasting a strong current. His vicissitudes and "hair-breadth 'scapes," after the capture of Columbia, were tragical enough, but not without some humorous implications. There are details of the burning of Columbia which throw a shade of doubt on the spontaneous character of that atrocity assigned to it by the Northern apologist. The whole narrative should be conned and inwardly digested by those who approve of war as a manly exercise for manly men. In the Johnson reconstruction times Prof. Le Conte insisted on a franchise without distinction of color, with some slight educational and property qualifications. A little later his tax of $100 was more than that of the whole South Carolina Legislature. Ultimately he was one of many who were convinced that Lincoln was seriously mistaken in his view of ideal government in his Gettysburg speech. Such government "must be of all the people and for all the people, but not by all the people." Possibly Lincoln's opinion on this head is worth more than Le Conte's.

His removal to California was a confession that the carpetbagger had made Southern conditions hopeless, at least for a time. The story of his life at Berkeley is that of a success too brilliant to be recorded by his own hand, and some other must hereafter write of it more and better than is written here. Never was any one richer in those things which become old age—love, honor, troops of friends.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH LE CONTE. Edited by William Dallas Armes. Pp. xvi-397. Illus. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.25.

"Graham Hope."

The author of "The Triumph of Count Ostermann," Graham Hope, is Miss Jessie Hope, a sister of Adrian Hope, well known in England as an authority on hospital work. Her father is noted as a soldier, diplomatist, and inventor. He was attaché à la suite to his cousin Lord Napier and Ettrick at Washington. It is said that Anthony Hope Hawkins is a descendant of Miss Hope's maternal great-grandfather, Graham of Gartmore, author of the ballad, "If Doughty Deeds My Lady Please." Another ancestor of Miss Hope's is that Earl of Monteith and Strathcairn, who lost the latter earldom by the boast that his blood was redder than the King's. The young author was born at Parsloes, in Essex, the seat of the Fitzshawe family. Her first book was "A Cardinal and His Conscience," followed by "Lord Winchesden," and now "The Triumph of Count Ostermann." (Henry Holt & Co.) which she dedicates to her cousin, the Marquis of Linlithgow. She is at work upon a romance of the house of Guise.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich left Pontkapog this week for Saranac in the Adirondacks. His forthcoming book, "Pontkapog Papers," is to contain, among other essays, a biographical and critical study of "Robert Herrick, the Man and the Poet."

Fiction *Science* *Juvenile*

The Mail and Express

Makes an Unusual Offer to Yearly Subscribers.

A Limited Number of Memberships in

The Tabard Inn Library

Absolutely Free.

The Mail and Express pays for them. You can get one without cost by signing an agreement to have the paper delivered at your house or office for at least one year. There is nothing to pay in advance—unless you wish the paper sent by mail to an out-of-town address. All mail subscriptions to the paper are payable in advance. If the paper is to be delivered by a newsdealer, in town or out of town, you pay him the regular price of the Mail and Express.

This offer is open to all—

Old as well as new subscribers—

In town and out of town.

There are several hundred Tabard Inn Library stations in and around New York. New stations will be added to meet the demand. If there isn't a Tabard Inn Library in your vicinity, write to us and we will take the matter up with a view to establishing one.

Fill out the Coupon below.

Bring or mail it to the Mail and Express Office

and a Membership Card entitling you to all the privileges of the famous Tabard Inn Library, during the time you continue to receive and pay for the Mail and Express, will be given to you.

COUPON FOR ORDER.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS, T

203 Broadway, New York City.

Please send THE MAIL AND EXPRESS to me regularly for one year and until further orders, and enter my name as a full member of the TABARD INN LIBRARY, with the understanding that when I cease taking THE MAIL AND EXPRESS I forfeit my membership in the Tabard Inn Library.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

(State whether new or old subscriber).....

What Is The Tabard Inn Library?

The TABARD INN is the very newest thing in circulating libraries. It is owned and managed by THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY, the largest corporation library in the world, with a paid-up cash capital of over $2,100,000.00. The plan of operating insures the quickest, cleanest and most trustworthy library service in the world. The TABARD INN brings its books to convenient centrally located stations where exchanges may be made. Revolving bookcases (of a quaint TABARD INN design) are placed in attractive shops covering the entire United States. This means a library with thousands of branches. These cases hold from 125 to 250 books each. Every book is boxed in an attractive case of black cloth carrying a red band. The books are always fresh and clean and in absolutely the best state of repair. You will find delight in handling books so inviting. The books are changed once a week or twice a month from the central stations. A TABARD INN book is the only identification necessary. To make an exchange the member places one book on the shelf and takes down another, and drops a ticket in the slot in the bookcase. The book can be carried anywhere and exchanged anywhere.

The Mail and Express,

203 Broadway, New York.

UPTOWN OFFICE, 1404 BROADWAY (near 39th Street.)